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UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY;

CONTAINING

A COPIOUS ACCOUNT,

CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL,

OF THE

LIFE AND CHARACTER, LABORS AND ACTIONS

OF

EMINENT PERSONS,

IN

ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES, CONDITIONS AND PROFESSIONS,

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

[ABRIDGED FROM THE LARGER WORK.]

By J. LEMPRIERE, D.D.

LONDON:

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L52

TO

THE RIGHT REVEREND

BEILBY PORTEUS, D.D.

LORD BISHOP OF LONDON,

&c. &c. &c.

THE FOLLOWING WORK,

AS A SMALL BUT SINCERE TESTIMONY OF RESPECT,

FOR ABILITIES LONG HONORABLY AND SUCCESSFULLY EXERTED

IN THE SUPPORT OF VIRTUE,

IN THE PROMOTION OF RELIGION,

AND IN THE DISSEMINATION OF CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE

AND OF TRUE HAPPINESS,

BOTH BY PRECEPT AND BY EXAMPLE,

IS,

WITH PERFECT DEVOTION,

INSCRIBED

BY

THE AUTHOR.

M365047

PREFACE

TO THE QUARTO EDITION.

THE advantages which a biographical work offers to the reader, are ſo numerous and ſo important, that it is hoped every endeavour to enlarge the knowledge of mankind, and impartially to develope the character of thoſe who have contributed to the happineſs or to the calamities of the world, will be received by the public with indulgence and candor. More minute than hiſtory, biography regards the perſon, the acquirements, and the conduct of the individual, and curſorily paſſes over thoſe more general details of public tranſactions which are more properly the object of the hiſtorian's reſearch. While in the hiſtory of nations, and in the political changes of ſtates, the reader views the conſequences of ſucceſsful intrigue, of diplomatic dexterity, or of military prowеſs, it is in the details of private and of domeſtic life where he ſeeks for inſtruction, and for the minute documents which may conduct his footſteps, and hold out the lamp of experience to warn him againſt the dangers of ill-directed paſſions, or of miſguided ambition.

In the following work, every character, it may generally be ſaid, has been included which might have ſtrong claim on the notice of poſterity, either from public notoriety, or from laſting celebrity. Thoſe who have benefited their fellow creatures by their exertions, either in the walks of ſcience and literature, or in the improvement of the polite arts, in the extenſion of commerce, or in the uſeful labors of induſtry; or thoſe who, in the field of honor, have fought with ſuperior valor for the glories and for the independence of their parent ſtate, all are ſtrongly intitled to the gratitude of mankind.

With these sentiments he commits, to the judgment of the public, his biographical labors, as a companion to the CLASSICAL DICTIONARY, in anxious confidence, that they will not be deemed unworthy of the same flattering patronage, and of the same extensive circulation, with which that work has so long and so liberally been honored.

March 8th, 1808.

IN offering to the public this octavo edition of his UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY, the author thinks it necessary to say, that he has attempted to compress his subject into a more compendious form, without however losing any part of what is most interesting and important in the account of the life of each individual mentioned. A few of those characters among foreign nations, whose labors and actions appeared not of sufficient consequence, or of striking notoriety, to engage and to fix the particular attention of a native of England, have occasionally been passed over; and the omission, it is hoped, will not be regarded as depreciating the general utility, or the real value of the work. The names also that occur in the ancient classics have not been all inserted in this edition, as the author has in the Classical Dictionary given a more copious and more satisfactory account of them, than could have been with propriety introduced into the following pages in their present epitomized form.

5th September, 1808.

UNI-

UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY,

&c. &c. &c.

AA, *Peter Vander*, a bookſeller of Leyden, who, under the title of Galerie du Monde, publiſhed, in 66 vols. fol. an atlas of 200 charts, as explanatory of the various voyages made between the 13th and the cloſe of the 17th century. He was ſtill living in 1729.

AAGARD, *Nicholas* and *Chriſtian*, two brothers, born at Wiburg in Denmark, in the beginning of the 18th century. The eldeſt, diſtinguiſhed for the acuteneſs of his philoſophical writings, died 1657, and the other, known for his poetical talents, died 1664.

AALAM, an aſtrologer of the ninth century at the court of Adado Daula.

AALST, *Everard*, a Dutch painter, born at Delft 1602. His talents were diſplayed with peculiar ſucceſs in the repreſentation of ſhields and military accoutrements, of dead birds, &c. He died in 1658. His nephew *William* became his rival, and in his travels through France and Italy he obtained the patronage of the great, and particularly of the grand duke of Tuſcany. His fruit and flower pieces are moſt admired. He died in Holland in 1679, aged 59.

AARON, elder brother of Moſes, ſon of Amram, of the tribe of Levi, was born A. M 2434. He was the friend and the aſſiſtant of his brother, and as being more happily gifted with the powers of eloquence, he attended him in all his interviews with Pharaoh in Egypt, and in his conferences with the people of Iſrael. Though he offended God by making a calf of gold, as the repreſentative of the divinity, he was permitted to become the firſt high prieſt. He died in his 123d year, without being permitted to enter the promiſed land.

AARON RASCHID, a caliph of the Abaſſides, diſtinguiſhed by his conqueſts, and the eccentricity of his character. Valiant in battle, he ſhowed himſelf inhuman and perfidious towards the conquered. He deſerves our admiration for the patronage which he afforded to literature and to the arts. He was eight times victorious in battle, and eight times paid his adoration at the tomb of the prophet. Charlemagne reſpected his character, and Aaron in token of friendſhip preſented to the European prince a clock, the mechaniſm and conſtruction of which were regarded among the prodigies of the age. He died A. D. 809, in the 23d year of his reign.

AARON SCHASCOU, a rabbi of Theſſalonica, celebrated for his writings.

AARON, a Britiſh ſaint, put to death with his brother Julius, during Diocleſian's perſecution, and buried at Caerleon in Wales.

AARON, a preſbyter and phyſician of Alexandria in the eighth century, who wrote 30 books or pandects on medicine in the Syriac language. He is the firſt author who makes mention of the ſmall-pox, and of the meaſles, diſeaſes which were introduced into Egypt by the conqueſts of the Arabians about 640.

AARON, *Hariſcon*, a Caraite rabbi who was known as a phyſician at Conſtantinople in 1224, and who wrote a learned commentary on the pentateuch, beſides annotations on the Old Teſtament, a Hebrew grammar, &c.

AARON, *Hacharon* or *Poſterior*, a learned rabbi, born in Nicodemia in 1346. He wrote on the law of Moſes, and on the cuſtoms of his nation.

AARON, *Iſaac*, an interpreter of languages at the court of Conſtantinople under the Commeni. He abuſed the confidence repoſed in him, and recommended to Andronicus, the uſurper of his maſter's throne, to put out the eyes and cut off the tongue of his enemies, a puniſhment afterwards inflicted on himſelf by Iſaac Angelus 1203.

AARON-BEN-CHAIM, the chief of the Jewiſh ſynagogues at Fez and Morocco in the beginning of the 17th century, wrote commentaries on Joſhua, the law, the prophets, &c.

AARON BEN-ASER, a rabbi in the fifth century, to whom the invention of the Hebrew points and accents is attributed. He wrote a Hebrew grammar.

AARON, a levite of Barcelona, who wrote 613 precepts on Moſes, printed Venice 1523. He died 1292.

AARSENS, *Francis*, a celebrated ſtateſman, ſon of the regiſter of the United Provinces. He was early initiated in politics; and at the court of France, where he was ambaſſador of Holland, he acquired the knowledge and the arts of negociation under Henry IV. and his miniſters Villeroi, Roſni, Silleri, &c. He afterwards was employed in the ſame capacity at Venice, and in other Italian ſtates, and he was one of thoſe who negociated in England for the marriage of William of Orange with the daughter of Charles I. A perſuaſive eloquence and the arts of diſſimulation were united in Aarſens with an impoſing appearance of bluntneſs, and rendered him at once dangerous and ſucceſsful, ſo that Richelieu, who knew and employed his abilities, acknowledged that he ſhared with Oxenſtiern of Sweden, and Viſcardi of Montſerat the honor of being the moſt conſummate politician of his age. He died in an advanced age, and left behind him an account of all the embaſſies in which he was engaged.

AARSENS or AERTSEN, *Peter*, ſurnamed Longo from his tallneſs, was born at Amſterdam 1519, where he alſo died in his 66th year. Though brought up like his father to the profeſſion of a ſtocking-maker, he was at laſt permitted, by the entreaties of his mother, to follow the bent of his genius, and at 18 he began to ſtudy painting, architecture, and perſpective. He excelled in repreſenting the utenſils of a kitchen, and his painting of the Virgin for an altar piece at Amſterdam was highly eſteemed, and alſo another in which he repreſented the crucifixion with the executioner in the act of breaking with an iron bar the legs of the two thieves. This laſt was torn to pieces in a public inſurrection 1566, and the ferocious populace were with difficulty prevented from murdering the artiſt. He left 3 ſons who alſo engaged in his profeſſion.

AARTGEN or AERTGEN, the ſon of a woolcomber at Leyden, who, after following his father's occupation, turned his thoughts to painting, in the proſecution of which he acquired reputation. He was habitually intemperate, and as he never touched his pencil on Mondays, he devoted thoſe days to feſtivity and drunkenneſs. He was drowned in the canals of the city in the night as he amuſed himſelf in playing through the ſtreets on the german flute.

ABA, brother-in-law to Stephen, the firſt chriſtian king of Hungary, defeated Peter who had ſucceeded his uncle on the throne, and after he had baniſhed him to Bavaria, he uſurped the crown 1041 or 1042. He diſgraced himſelf by his cruelties, and was ſacrificed to the reſentment of his offended ſubjects 1044.

ABAFFI, *Michael*, ſon of a magiſtrate of Hermanſtad, roſe by his abilities to the ſovereignty of Tranſylvania, in 1661. He aſſiſted the Turks, and became formidable to the emperor of Germany.

ABAGA or ABAKA, a king of Tartary whoſe ambaſſadors were introduced in 1724 to the eccleſiaſtical ſynod of Lyons. He conquered Perſia, and proved a formidable neighbour to the Chriſtians who had ſettled at Jeruſalem. He died 1282.

ABANO, *vid.* APONO.

ABAS, *Schah*, ſeventh king of Perſia, of the race of the Sophis, was brave and active, and enlarged the boundaries of his dominions. He took conjointly with the Engliſh forces 1622 the iſland of Ormus, which had been in the poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe 122 years. He died 1629 in the 44th year of his reign.

ABAS, *Schah*, the great grandſon of the preceding, ſucceeded his father in 1642 in his 13th year. He took Candahar from the Moguls, and reſiſted the attacks of 300,000 beſiegers. He was cut off by the lues venerea in his 37th year, Sep. 25, 1666.

ABASSA, an officer who revolted againſt Muſtapha I. emperor of the Turks, and afterwards was employed againſt the Poles 1634 at the head of 60,000 men. The cowardice of his troops robbed him of the victory, and he was ſtrangled by order of the Sultan.

ABASSA, a ſiſter of Aaron Raſchid, whoſe hand was beſtowed by her brother on Giafar, on condition that ſhe abſtained from the marriage rights. The promiſe was forgotten, and the huſband's life was ſacrificed by the tyrant, and Abaſſa reduced to poverty. There are ſtill extant ſome Arabic verſes which beautifully celebrate her love and her misfortunes.

ABASSON, an impoſtor, who, under the character of the grandſon of Abbas the great, obtained the patronage of the court of France and of the grand ſeignior by whoſe orders he was at laſt beheaded.

ABATE, *Andrew*, a painter of Naples, engaged in the ſervice of the Spaniſh king. He died 1732. His fruit pieces and landſcapes were admired.

ABAUZIT, *Firmin*, born at Uzes 1679, fled from the perſecution which attended his parents on account of their profeſſion of proteſtantiſm, and retired to Geneva. As he had early loſt his father, his education was promoted by the care of his mother, who had the happineſs to diſcover that the ſmall remains of her ſhattered fortune were amply compenſated by the improvement of her ſon. Abauzit, diſtinguiſhed for his ſuperior progreſs in every branch of polite learning, but particularly mathematics and natural hiſtory, became the friend of Bayle, of Jurieu, and Baſnage, and was honored with the friendſhip of St. Evremond and the correſpondence of Newton; and invited by William III. by offers of liberal patronage to ſettle in England, but the remembrance

brance of Geneva, the asylum of his infant years, made him decline the generosity of the monarch. Though he chose rather to assist his friends than solicit fame in his own person, he republished Spon's history of his favorite city, which he enriched with two dissertations, and other valuable explanations. As he grew in years, he continued to encrease in fame, and he was flattered by Voltaire and Rousseau. He was an Arian in religion, and died 1767.

Abbadie, *James*, D.D. a celebrated protestant minister born at Nay in Berne 1654, or according to others 58. After improving himself in France and Holland, he settled at Berlin, at the solicitation of the elector, where he enforced the duties of religion and morality, and gained by persuasive eloquence the favor of the prince and people. After his patron's death, he was patronised by king William, whose cause he supported by his pen, and was made minister of the Savoy, and afterwards advanced to the deanry of Killaloe in Ireland. He died in London 1727. Well informed as a writer, and eloquent as a preacher, he was universally respected. His writings were mostly on divinity. Besides his treatise on the Christian religion, he published a defence of the revolution, and an account of the late conspiracy in England, compiled from the materials furnished by the earl of Portland, and by Trumbull.

Abbas, *Halli*, a physician, and one of the Persian magi, who followed the doctrines of Zoroaster. He wrote A.D. 980, a book called Royal Work at the request of the caliph's son, to whom it was dedicated. It was translated into Latin by Stephen of Antioch, 1127.

Abbas, the uncle of Mahomet, opposed the ambitious views of the impostor, but when defeated in the battle of Bedr, he was not only reconciled to his nephew but he warmly embraced his religion, and thanked heaven for the prosperity and the grace which he enjoyed as a mussulman. He served the cause of Mahomet at the battle of Honain by recalling his dismayed troops to the charge, and inciting them boldly to rally round their prophet who was near expiring under the scymetars of the Thakesites. His son, of the same name, became still more celebrated by his knowledge of the koran. Abbas was regarded with such veneration that the caliphs Omar and Othman never appeared before him without dismounting from their horses. He died in the 32d year of the hegira; and 100 years after, Abulabbas Saffah his grandson, investing himself with sovereign power, laid the foundation of the dynasty of the Abbasides, which continued to be transmitted in his family from father to son 524 years, during a succession of 37 caliphs, till they were dispossessed by the Tartars. Abbas Abdallah, the grandson of Abbas the uncle of the prophet, was also distinguished as a teacher of the sacred book; as, before he was 10 years of age, he was said to have received inspiration from the angel Gabriel.

Abbassa, *vid.* Abassa.

Abbategio, *Marian d'*, an ecclesiastic of the 14th century, made governor of Aquila.

Abbatissa, *Paul*, a famous Sicilian poet, born at Messina, 1570. He translated into Italian verse Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, and Ovid's Metamorphoses.

Abbiati, *Philip*, an historical painter of Milan, who died 1715, aged 75.

Abbon, a monk of St. Germain des Près, who was present at the siege of Paris by the Normans at the close of the 9th century. He wrote an account of this event in 1200 verses in execrable Latin, but, however, valuable for its fidelity and impartial minuteness.

Abbon, *de Fleury*, an ecclesiastic of Orleans, who became abbot of Fleury, and supported with energy the rights of the monastic order against the intrusions of the bishops. He was employed by king Robert to appease Gregory V. who wished to place the kingdom of France under an interdict. He was killed in a quarrel between the French and Gascons, 1004, whilst he endeavoured to introduce a reform in the abbey of Reole in Gascony. Besides canons explaining the duty of kings and subjects, there is a volume of his letters extant, printed 1687, folio.

Abbot, *George*, archbishop of Canterbury, son of a clothworker, was born at Guildford in Surrey 1562. After receiving his education at the grammar school in his native town he became a member and fellow of Baliol college in Oxford, where he soon distinguished himself as a preacher. He was chosen master of University college in 1599, installed dean of Winchester, and after serving three times with dignity and moderation the office of vice chancellor, he was consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry 1609. He was the second of the Oxford divines whom king James appointed to translate the new testament, except the epistles; and he was employed to establish and cement an union beween the churches of England and Scotland. After a rapid translation to the see of London he was, on the death of Bancroft 1610, raised to the primacy, and in this high situation he maintained a noble character. The evening of his life was darkened by a melancholy event, which his enemies wished to convert to his degradations. As he amused himself with a crossbow in the grounds of lord Zouch in Hampshire, where he retired for recreation every summer, he accidentally killed the park keeper by an arrow which he aimed at a deer. This homicide was attended with a settled melancholy in the archbishop, who as an atonement for the accident granted an annuity of 20l. to the widow, and ever after once a month observed the fatal day, Tuesday, in penitence and prayer. His conduct however

was misrepresented, and though James remarked that "an angel might have miscarried in this sort," a commission was directed to enquire whether he was incapacitated from performing the duties of his office. He was honorably restored to his functions, the king passed a pardon and a dispensation by which he was cleared from all scandal, irregularity, or infamation. From infirmity he was unable to attend the council, though he was present at the last illness of the king, and he assisted at the coronation of Charles I. By the intrigues of Buckingham he was disgracefully dismissed from the powers of primate, and ordered to withdraw to Canterbury, while the episcopal authority was exercised by commission by five prelates. He was however soon after restored to his full prerogative; but neither the threats of his enemies, nor the enmity of Laud and Buckingham, could prevail against his determinate zeal in support of the rights of the subject, and the liberty of conscience. He did not long preserve the royal favor, he died at Croydon on the fifth of August 1633, in his 71st year, and was buried in the church of Holy Trinity at Guildford, where a stately monument was erected over his grave by his brother Maurice. In his general character Abbot was moderate and inoffensive; though a rigid calvinist, he recommended to his clergy rather to gain the public esteem by morality than claim it as due to their office. He was benevolent and humane, and among other acts of charity he endowed with an income of 300l. a year, a hospital at Guildford. His publications were chiefly divinity, besides treatises occasioned by the situation of the times.

ABBOT, *Maurice*, youngest brother of the archbishop, was employed in the direction of the East India company's concerns respecting the Molucca Islands, which were in the hands of the Dutch. He was employed in 1624 in establishing the settlement of Virginia, and he was the first person on whom Charles I. conferred the honor of knighthood. He was elected representative for London, and in 1638 was mayor of the city. He died 1640. His son *George* was of Merton college, where he took the degree of LL.B. 1630, and during the civil wars he defended Caldecote Hall, in Warwickshire, against the attacks of prince Maurice and Rupert. He died 1648, aged 44. He published a paraphase on Job, 1640,—Vindiciæ Sabbati 1641,—brief notes on the Psalms 1651.

ABBOT, *Robert*, DD. eldest brother of the two preceding was born at Guildford, and educated at Baliol college. He was elected master of his college 1609, and he enforced obedience, regularity, and temperance in his society. His eloquence as a preacher recommended him to further patronage; he was appointed chaplain to the king, and regius professor of divinity at Oxford. Laud was one of those who felt the severity of his oratory, and in a discourse in which the preacher inveighed against the arts of the puritans and the friends of the Romish church, the eyes of the audience were fixed upon the future archbishop, and created confusion and shame. On the vacancy of Salisbury 1615, the king nominated Abbot to the see, and he was consecrated by his brother at Lambeth. The infirmities of a sedentary life however checked the intended improvements and reformation of the new prelate. He died March 2d, 1617, in his 58th year, and was one of the five bishops who in six successive years were installed at Salisbury. He was buried in his cathedral. His writings were principally controversial, and some of his MSS. were presented to the Bodleian by Dr. Corbet, who married one of his daughters, and was rector of Haseley, Oxfordshire.

ABBT, *Thomas*, the German translator of Sallust, and the admired author of a treatise "on merit," and of another "of dying for one's country," was born at Ulm and died at Buckeberg 1766, aged 28.

ABDALCADER, a Persian, who was greatly revered for his learning, his piety, and the sanctity of his manners. His prayers breathed the spirit of Christianity; "Almighty God, said he, in his devotions, I never forget thy bounty; my adoration is perpetually directed to thee, deign therefore sometimes to remember and pity my infirmities."

ABDALLAH, father of Mahomet, was a slave and a driver of camels, who however possessed such merit that his hand was solicited in marriage by the fairest and the most virtuous of the women of his tribe. He was then in his 75th or 85th year, but so universally admired that on the night of his nuptials 100 young females expired in despair. His wife, though long barren, at last became mother of Mahomet.

ABDALLAH, son of Zobair, was proclaimed caliph of Mecca and Medina, after the expulsion of Yesid. He was besieged in Mecca by the successor of Yesid in Syria, and put to death 733.

ABDALLAH, a son of Yesid, celebrated as a mussulman lawyer in the 7th century.

ABDALLAH, son of Abbas, endeavoured to raise his family on the ruins of the Ommiades. He was defeated by his rivals, and afterwards perfidiously murdered 754.

ABDALMALEK, son of Marvan, was 5th caliph of the Ommiades, and began to reign 685. He surpassed his predecessors in military exploits, and extended his power as far as Spain in the west, and India in the east. He was called Abulzebab, because his breath was so offensive that it killed the very flies that settled on his lips. He reigned 21 years, and was succeeded by Valid the eldest of his 16 sons.

ABDALMALEK,

ABDALMALEK, the laſt of the caliphs of the race of the Samanides, was dethroned and murdered by Mahmoud 999, after a ſhort reign diſgraced by effeminancy.

ABDALRAHMAN or ABDERAMES, *vid.* ABDERAMES.

ABDAS, a biſhop in Perſia, who, by demoliſhing a pagan temple of the ſun, excited the public indignation. He was the firſt victim of a perſecution, which called for the interference of Theodoſius the younger in favor of the Chriſtians, and which during 30 years produced carnage, and deſolation, between the Roman and Perſian empires.

ABDEMELEK, king of Fez and Morocco, was dethroned by his nephew Mahomet, but, he afterwards defeated Sebaſtian king of Portugal, who had landed in Africa to ſupport the uſurper. The two African monarchs and Sebaſtian fell on the field, 1578.

ABDERAMES, a caliph of the race of the Ommiades. He was invited into Spain by the Saracens who had revolted from Joſeph, and after he had conquered the whole kingdom he aſſumed the title of king of Corduba. He died 790, after reigning 32 years.

ABDERAMES, a Saracen general of the caliph Heſcham, who penetrated into Aquitain and Poitou, and was at laſt defeated by Charles Martel near Poitiers, 732.

ABDERAMES, a petty prince in the kingdom of Morocco, who murdered Amadin his predeceſſor and nephew, and was himſelf after a long reign aſſaſſinated by a chieftain whoſe death he meditated, 1505.

ABDIAS, a native of Babylon, who pretended to be one of the 72 diſciples of our Saviour. He wrote a legendary treatiſe called Hiſtoria certaminis Apoſtolici, full of contradiction and abſurdity.

ABDISSI, a patriarch of Aſſyria, who paid homage to pope Pius IV. 1562, and extended the power of the Romiſh church in the eaſt.

ABDON, a Perſian, who ſuffered martyrdom in ſupport of chriſtianity under Decius, 250.

ABDULMUMEN, a man of obſcure origin, who ſeized the crown of Morocco, by deſtroying the royal family, and extended his dominions by the conqueſt of Tunis, Fez, and Tremecen. He meditated the invaſion of Spain, when death ſtopped his career 1156. His ſon Joſeph II. carried his views of ambition into effect.

ABEILLE, *Gaſpard*, a native of Riez in Provence, 1648. His wit procured him the friendſhip of Luxembourg, who at his death recommended him to Conti, and Vendome. His animated converſation proved agreeable to his patrons, and his witticiſms were attended with peculiar effect when delivered with all the grimace of a wrinkled and deformed countenance artfully diſtorted, to expreſs the moſt ludicrous ejaculations. He was at the head of a priory, and had a place in the French academy. Beſides odes and epiſtles he wrote ſeveral tragedies, one comedy, and two operas, in a ſtile languid and unintereſting. He died at Paris 1718.

ABEILLE, *Scipio*, brother of the preceding, publiſhed an excellent hiſtory of the bones, 12mo. 1685, beſides ſome poetry and a treatiſe relative to the employment which he held in the army, in 12mo. 1669. He died 1697.

ABEL, ſecond ſon of Adam, was cruelly maſſacred by his brother Cain, becauſe his ſacrafice was accepted by the Almighty with greater favor than that of his murderer.

ABEL, king of Denmark, and ſon of Valdimar II. quarrelled with his eldeſt brother Eric, and murdered him to uſurp his throne 1250. He was killed in battle two years after, during an inſurrection of the Friſons.

ABEL, *Frederick Gottfried*, a native of Halberſtadt, who abandoned divinity for the purſuit of medicine, and took his doctor's degree at Koningſberg 1744. He publiſhed a poetical tranſlation of Juvenal in German 1788 and after practiſing in his native town died there 1794 aged 80.

ABEL, *Charles Frederick*, an eminent muſician whoſe performances on the viol digamba were much admired. He died 1787.

ABELA, *John Francis*, a commander of the order of Malta, known by an excellent work called Malta illuſtrata, in four books in fol. 1647.

ABELARD, *Peter*, a native of Palais near Nantes in Britany, born 1079, who became celebrated for his learning and his misfortunes. After being the pupil and friend of William de Champeaux, a famous profeſſor of philoſophy at Paris, he declared himſelf his rival, and opened a ſchool at Melun, which he afterwards removed to Cabeil, where the diſplay of his abilities drew numbers of pupils. Illneſs however, interrupted his career, and after two years ſpent with his family in Britany he returned to Paris, and by the ſuperiority of his mental powers he had the intereſt to gain the profeſſorial chair which the ſucceſſor of Champeaux reſigned to become the pupil of this famous logician. After violent ſtruggles with Champeaux and his partiſans, Abelard retired to Laon, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of divinity. Here he brought on himſelf the reſentment of Anſelm, who delivered lectures on theology, and he again retired to Paris, where his explanations of Ezekiel gathered around him crowded audiences. Naturally vain of his perſon, which was graceful and engaging, and not unconſcious of the reputation which his learning had acquired, he liſtened to the applauſes of one ſex, and received with avidity the admiration and the praiſes of the other. Amongſt thoſe whoſe favors he

he could gain, he ſelected Heloiſe, whom her uncle Fulbert, a canon of Paris, was ambitious to render as ſuperior to her ſex in learning as ſhe was in perſonal charms. With this view Abelard was perſuaded to board in the houſe, and he was now entruſted with the education of the object of his heart whoſe improvement he was exhorted to promote by compulſion and even by ſtripes. The moments intended for mental inſtruction were ſoon devoted to love, and, as he ſays himſelf, our ſtudies now furniſhed us with that privacy and retirement which our paſſion deſired. Abelard now forgot the duties of his public life for the company of Heloiſe; his lectures were delivered with remiſſneſs, and ſoon his pupils ceaſed to frequent his ſchool. The paſſion of the lovers however was unveiled to the public eye, but Fulbert alone remained unconſcious of the guilt of the preceptor until the ſituation of the unfortunate Heloiſe at laſt filled him with reſentment. Abelard fled from the houſe, and perſuaded ſoon after Heloiſe to retire to his ſiſter's houſe in Britany, where ſhe gave birth to a ſon, whom ſhe called Aſtrolabus. The indignation of the uncle was pacified by offers of marriage from Abelard, and Heloiſe, though actuated by the ſingular wiſh of being the miſtreſs rather than the wife of the man ſhe loved, with difficulty conſented. The nuptial bleſſing was pronounced in private; but whilſt Fulbert wiſhed the union to be publicly known, Heloiſe diſdained to acknowledge it, and even ſolemnly denied it with an oath. Her conduct irritated Fulbert, and Abelard removed her from his purſuit to the convent of Argenteuil, where ſhe aſſumed the religious habit but not the veil. This however incenſed the reſentment of her family, who ſeemed to dread further treachery from the lovers, and ruffians were hired, who in the dead of night introduced themſelves into the unſuſpecting huſband's chamber and inhumanly deprived him of his manhood. Abelard fled upon this to a cloiſter, where he concealed his confuſion from the public eye by aſſuming the habit of St. Denys. Here the immorality of the monks rouſed his indignation, and after he had wandered on the territories of the count of Champagne, he retired to a ſolitary place in the dioceſe of Troyes, where he built an oratory, which he called the Paraclete. His reputation and his misfortunes here drew around him a number of pupils, and by his eloquence the ſolitude of his reſidence was converted into a popular aſſemblage of theologians and philoſophers. New perſecutions however again awaited him; St. Bernard attacked him with ſuch virulence, that he left Troyes and fled to the abbey of Ruis in the dioceſe of Vannes, where the monks had elected him their ſuperior. It might however be ſome conſolation to him in his misfortunes to dedicate the Paraclete to the reſidence of Heloiſe and her ſiſter nuns, who had been driven from Argenteuil. He had ſcarcely entered upon his office at Ruis than the monks, whoſe morals he wiſhed to reform, began to perſecute him, and even to attempt his life by poiſon. His writings on the Trinity likewiſe brought upon him the accuſation of hereſy from the archbiſhop of Sens, and as he demanded to make his defence, a council was aſſembled, in which Lewis VII. aſſiſted, and St. Bernard appeared as the accuſer. Abelard terrified at the ſolemnity of the ſcene, inſtead of defending himſelf, declared, that he appealed to Rome, and immediately left the aſſembly. His conduct was conſidered as a proof of his guilt; and pope Innocent II. was ſolicited by the council to condemn his writings to the flames, and his perſon to perpetual impriſonment. The ſentence however was delayed by the interceſſion of Peter abbot of Clugni. Abelard was received again into the boſom of the church and even reconciled to his perſecutor St. Bernard. In the peaceful retreat of Clugni, in the friendſhip of Peter, who had received the melancholy wanderer with hoſpitality, the huſband of Heloiſe forgot his misfortunes, and in his intercourſe with the monks he exemplified the virtues of humility and reſignation, which he frequently enforced to them with the eloquence of youth. He died ſoon after at the abbey of St. Marcellus on the Saon near Chalons, April 21ſt, 1142, aged 63, and his remains were claimed by the unfortunate Heloiſe, who depoſited them in the Paraclete, and who, while ſhe paid honor to his memory as the founder of her houſe, ſtill remembered him with the keenneſs of anguiſh as the former object of her love. She ſurvived him till the 17th May 1163, and was buried in the ſame tomb, where her bones ſtill repoſe, though removed to a different part of the church; and an inſcription and monument, raiſed by madame de Courcy, the abbeſs, in 1780, point out the venerated ſpot. The loves of Abelard and Heloiſe have been immortalized by the pen of Pope; but the genius of the poet however brilliant cannot throw a veil over the failings of the man. If we execrate the conduct of Abelard to Heloiſe while in the houſe of Fulbert, we cannot but contemplate with encreaſed indignation the indifference with which he treats in his letters the affections and the friendſhip of the abbeſs of the Paraclete. Whilſt he languiſhed during the decline of life under the unmanly vengeance of Fulbert, he forgot that Heloiſe once, virtuous had ſacrificed her honor and happineſs to his paſſion. The writings of Abelard are moſtly on divinity or logical ſubjects, but his letters excite intereſt from the ſenſibility, and the elegance which Heloiſe has infuſed into them. A voluminous life of theſe two lovers has been publiſhed in Engliſh by Berrington.

ABELL, *John*, an Engliſh muſician known for

for a fine countertenor voice, and for his ſkill on the lute. He quitted England, where he had been patroniſed by Charles II., and went to Warſaw where he was invited to court. He evaded the invitation, till obliged to attend in conſequence of a ſecond order, he found himſelf in the midſt of a large hall, ſeated in a chair which was ſuddenly drawn up oppoſite a gallery, where the king appeared with his nobles. At the ſame inſtant a number of bears were let looſe below, and the terrified muſician was ordered by the king to chuſe either to ſing or be let down among the ferocious animals. Abell choſe to ſing, and afterwards declared he never exerted himſelf with ſuch ſucceſsful powers before. He returned to England, where he publiſhed a collection of ſongs dedicated to William 1701. The time of his death is unknown. He is ſuppoſed to have had ſome ſecret by which he preſerved the natural powers of his voice to his laſt moments.

ABELLA, a female writer born at Salerne, in the reign of Charles of Anjou. Among other books on medicine ſhe wrote a treatiſe de atrâ bili.

ABELLI, *Lewis*, a native of Vexin Francois, made biſhop of Rhodes. After three years' reſidence he abdicated his epiſcopal office, and choſe privacy at St. Lazare in Paris, in the boſom of literary eaſe. He died there 1691 in his 88th year. He publiſhed among other works Medulla theologica, in a ſtyle harſh and inelegant.

ABENDANA, *Jacob*, a Spaniſh Jew who died 1685, prefect of the ſynagogue in London. He wrote a Specilegium, or Hebrew explanation of ſelect paſſages in the ſcriptures.

ABENEZRA, *Abraham*, a Spaniſh rabbi, ſurnamed the wiſe, great, and admirable, for the extent of his learning. Though ſkilled in geometry, aſtronomy, and poetry, he preferred the explanation of the ſcriptures. His commentaries are highly valued, and alſo his Jeſud mora, in which he recommends the ſtudy of the Talmud. He died 1174, aged about 75.

ABENGNEFIL, an Arabian phyſician of the 12th century, wrote de virtutibus medicinarum & ciborum, fol Venice 1581.

ABENMELEK, a learned rabbi who wrote in Hebrew a commentary on the bible, Amſterdam, 1661, in fol. tranſlated into Latin in 4to. and 8vo.

ABERCROMBIE, *ſir Ralph*, an Engliſh general celebrated for his bravery. He in 1760 obtained a lieutenancy in the third of dragoon guards, and two years after he became captain of the third regiment of horſe, and in 1773 lieutenant colonel of that corps. He earneſtly ſtudied the duties of the military profeſſion; and in the revolutionary war of France, he was one of the officers employed to ſupport the Auſtrians, and in the famous action on the heights of Cateau he conducted himſelf with ſuch bravery that he was particularly noticed in the diſpatches of the commander in chief. Ever foremoſt in feats of danger or glory, ſir Ralph was ſlightly wounded at the affair of Nimeguen; and in the winter of 1796 when the treachery of the Dutch rendered the continuance of the Engliſh troops no longer neceſſary in Holland, he had the care of the retreat of his brave countrymen. After ſupporting the honor of the Britiſh arms in the Weſt Indies as commander in chief and reducing ſeveral of the enemy's colonies, he was made a knight of the bath, governor of the Iſle of Wight and forts George and Auguſtus, and raiſed to the rank of lieutenant general. During his reſidence in Ireland as commander in chief, his whole time was laudably devoted to the health and diſcipline of his troops, and to the re-eſtabliſhment of concord and mutual attachment among the native Iriſh. In the attack made on Holland, at the landing at the Helder, and in the ſubſequent actions, he evinced judicious arrangement and military ſkill, ſo that even the French themſelves were eager to admire and commend him. In the Egyptian expedition, the popularity of the veteran chief marked him as deſtined to gather freſh laurels for his country. After a long delay on the ſhores of the Mediterranean, ſir Ralph landed at Aboukir, in ſpite of the obſtinate oppoſition of the French, eighth March 1801, and advanced boldly towards Alexandria. On the 21ſt March a bloody battle was fought between the two armies, and the French, who had attempted to ſeize the Engliſh by ſurpriſe, found themſelves unable to withſtand the impetuoſity of their opponents, and retired diſmayed and conquered. This brilliant victory however was dearly bought; ſir Ralph, whilſt animating his troops, received a muſket ball in the hip, and died ſeven days after on board the fleet. His remains were conveyed to Malta, and there interred in the great church, where a noble monument with a becoming inſcription records his ſervices. The honors of the peerage were granted to his widow and to his children.

ABERCROMBY, *Thomas*, M.D. a native of Forfar, who after ſtudying medicine at St. Andrew's and Leyden, became phyſician to James II. by renouncing the proteſtant religion. The revolution ſoon after diſmiſſed him from the court, and he applied himſelf to celebrate the martial atchievements of Scotland, in 2 vols. fol. in the 1ſt of which he is fabulous and diſguſting, but in the 2d. learned and inſtructive. He died 1726 aged 70.

ABERNETHY, *John*, a diſſenting miniſter, born at Coleraine in Ireland, 1680. He removed to Scotland where he eſcaped the miſeries which his family endured at the ſiege of Derry; and after he had finiſhed his ſtudies at Glaſgow and obtained the degree of M.A. he returned to Ireland, and was appointed miniſter of the diſſenting congregation of Antrim.

His attempts to convert the catholics in his neighbourhood met with ſucceſs; but the concerns of religion were for a while diſregarded whilſt he purſued with more zeal than prudence the views of the Belfaſt nonconformiſts, a ſociety whoſe meaſures would have eventually proved dangerous to the tranquillity of the country. Abandoned by his congregation he retired to Dublin, where he became the paſtor of a ſmall ſociety in Wood Street, and for ten years diſplayed moderation in opinions and exemplary manners. He died of the gout 1740 in the 60th year of his age. He left ſeveral volumes of ſermons much eſteemed, publiſhed 1748, with an account of his life.

ABGARUS, a king of Edeſſa, famous for the letter which he is ſaid to have ſent to our Saviour, and for the anſwer he received. This legend, firſt divulged by Euſebius, who aſſerted that he copied it from the public records of Edeſſa, has been ſufficiently refuted by Spanheim, Du Pin, and Lardner, though ſupported by Cave and Pearſon as founded on fact.

ABGILLUS, ſon of the king of the Friſii, was ſurnamed Preſter John. He was in the Holy land with Charlemagne, and he is the reputed author of a hiſtory of his journey and that of Charlemagne into the eaſt.

ABIATHAR, ſon of Abimelech, was the high prieſt of the Jews, and the friend of David. After that monarch's death he eſpouſed the cauſe of Adonijah, in conſequence of which he was depoſed by Solomon and ſent into baniſhment 1014 B. C.

ABIGAIL, wife of Nabal, averted by her ſubmiſſive demeanour the vengeance which her huſband's inſolence towards David had brought upon him. The monarch, ſtruck with her beauty, married her after Nabal's death 1057 B.C.

ABIJAH, ſon of Rehoboam, was king of Judah after his father 958 years before Chriſt. He made war againſt Jeroboam and defeated him, and was ſucceeded by Aſa one of his 22 ſons.

ABIOSI, *John*, an Italian phyſician and aſtronomer, at the beginning of the 16th century, author of a dialogue on aſtrology.

ABLANCOURT, *vid.* PERROT.

ABLE or ABEL, *Thomas*, a chaplain at the court of Henry VIII. His attachment to the cauſe of Catharine, brought upon him the reſentment of the tyrant. He was accuſed as concerned in the affair of the holy maid of Kent, and ſentenced to die on pretence of denying the king's ſupremacy 1540. His writings are now loſt.

ABNER, ſon of Ner, was Saul's uncle, and his faithful general. After the monarch's death, he wiſhed to place Iſhboſheth on the throne, but afterwards followed the cauſe of David. He was perfidiouſly ſlain by Joab, and buried by his maſter, who honored his remains with an epitaph, 1048 B. C.

ABOUBEKER, *vid.* ABUBEKER.

ABOUGEHEL, one of the enemies of Mahomet and of his religion. Though his ſon Acramas became a convert to the tenets of the impoſtor, yet his father was for ever ſhut out from paradiſe; and ſo violent is the reſentment of the muſſulmans againſt this firſt enemy of their prophet, that they call the fruit coloquintida, or cucumis aſininus in contempt, the melon of Abougehel.

ABOU-HANIFAH, ſurnamed Al-nooman, a celebrated doctor among the muſſulmans, born in the 80th year of the hegira. Though he was impriſoned at Bagdat by the caliph, and though he died in his confinement, yet his learning, his virtues, and moderation found partizans in the eaſt, and 335 years after his deceaſe the ſultan Melikſhah erected a mauſoleum in the city where his remains were depoſited; and there were not wanting enthuſiaſts who declared that his name was enrolled in the old teſtament, and that his birth had been foretold as well as that of the prophet.

ABOU-JOSEPH, a learned muſſulman, appointed ſupreme judge of Bagdat by the caliphs Hadi and Aaron Raſchid. He ſupported the tenets of Abou-hanifah, and maintained the dignity of his office by impartiality. When one day reproached for his ignorance of one of the cauſes brought before him, for the deciſion of which he received an ample allowance, he jocoſely replied, that he recived in proportion as he knew; but, ſays he, If I was paid for all I do not know, the riches of the caliphat itſelf would not be ſufficient to anſwer my demand.

ABOULAINA, a muſſulman doctor, celebrated for his wit. When Moſes, ſon of the caliph Abdalmalek, put to death one of his friends, and afterwards ſpread a report that he had eſcaped, Aboulaina, ſaid in the words of the lawgiver of the Hebrews, Moſes ſmote him and he died. The ſentence was reported to the prince, and Aboulaina was ſummoned to appear. Inſtead of dreading the threats of the tyrant, he boldly replied in the words of the following verſe in Exodus, Wilt thou kill me to-day as thou killeſt the other man yeſterday? The ingenuity of the expreſſion diſarmed the anger of Moſes, who loaded him with preſents.

ABOU-LOLA, an Arabian poet, born at Maora in 973. Though he loſt his ſight in the 3d year of his age by the ſmall-pox, yet his poetry was animated, and his deſcriptions beautiful and intereſting. He became a brahmin, and died 1057.

ABOU-NAVAS, an Arabian poet, whoſe merit was protected at the court of Aaron Raſchid.

ABOU-RIHAN, a geographer and aſtronomer, who

who employed 40 years of his life in travelling through the Indies.

ABRABANEL, *Isaac*, a Jew of Lisbon, who pretended to be descended from David king of Israel. He was employed by Alphonso V. king of Portugal; but on the accession of John II. he shared the disgrace of the ministry, and fled to Spain, where he applied himself to literature. His fame recommended him to Ferdinand and Isabel, but when the Jews were banished from Castille, he yielded to the storm, and found an asylum at the court of Ferdinand of Naples, but upon the defeat of the next monarch Alphonso by the French, he retired to Corfu, and at last to Venice, where he died in 1508, in his 71st year. His writings are chiefly commentaries or explanations of scripture, but they contain violent invectives against christianity.

ABRAHAM, the patriarch, was born at Ur in Chaldea, A.M. 2004. He lived at Haran in Mesopotamia with his father Terah who was an idolater, and there he was informed by God that he should be progenitor of a great nation. Despairing of raising children by Sarah he had a son, Ishmael, by Hagar his Egyptian slave, and afterwards was promised by the message of an angel, that his wife, though 90 years old, should bear him a son, and his name was by divine command changed from Abram, into Abraham, or the father of a great multitude. The promised son, Isaac, was born in due time, and the rites of circumcision established; but no sooner had Isaac reached his 25th year than God to try the fidelity of the father, demanded the sacrifice of his favorite son. Abraham obeyed, and seized the knife to slay his son, when an angel stopped his hand, and substituted a ram for the burnt sacrifice. After Sarah's death Abraham married Keturah, by whom he had six sons. He died in his 175th year.

ABRAHAM, *Nicholas*, a learned Jesuit in the diocese of Toul in Lorraine, for 17 years divinity professor at Pont a Mousson, where he died 1655, aged 66. His writings were on theological subjects.

ABRAHAM, *Ben-chaila*, a Spanish rabbi, skilled in astrology. He prophesied that the coming of the Messiah expected by the Jews would be in 1358. He died 1303, author of a treatise on the figure of the earth.

ABRAHAM, *Ufque*, a Jew of Portugal, though Arnaud considers him as a christian. He undertook with Tobias Athias to translate the bible into Spanish in the 16th century; but though accuracy seems to pervade the whole, yet it is justly viewed as a compilation from preceding Chaldee paraphrases and Spanish glossaries.

ABRAHAM, an emperor of the Moors of Africa in the 12th century, was dethroned by his subjects, and his crown usurped by Abdulmumen.

ABROSI, *John*, an Italian physician, wrote a dialogue on astrology, 4to, Venice 1494.

ABRUZZO, *Balthasar*, a Sicilian philosopher and civilian, who died 1665, aged 64.

ABRUZZO, *Peter*, a Neapolitan architect, in the 17th century. His taste and genius were displayed in the beautiful edifices he erected in Italy.

ABSALOM, son of David, was distinguished for his personal acquirements, his popularity, and his vices. He became the murderer of his brother Ammon, and headed a rebellion against his father. He was slain by Joab, and his death was bitterly lamented by David, about 1030 B. C.

ABSALOM, archbishop of Lunden in Denmark, is celebrated as the minister, the favorite, and the friend of Waldemir. He displayed his abilities in the cabinet, in the field, and as commander of the fleet. To these great qualities he added the virtues of a most humane and benevolent heart. He died 1202.

ABSTEMIUS, *Laurentius*, a native of Macerata, in the march of Ancona, who lived at the time of the revival of learning in Europe, and was patronised by the duke of Urbino. His writings were chiefly explanations of difficult passages, besides a collection of 100 fables after the manner of Æsop, &c. in which he frequently lashes the immorality of the clergy.

ABUBEKER, father-in-law of Mahomet, was elected his successor, in opposition to Ali the son-in-law of the prophet. He supported with energy the fabric erected by the impostor, and reduced several of the Arabian tribes who wished to abandon the new doctrines to return to the religion of their fathers. Afterwards Abubeker turned his arms against foreign nations, and by the valor of his active general Khaled he defeated an army of 200,000 men whom the Greek emperor Heraclius had sent to ravage Syria. His victories however were of short duration, a slow fever wasted his vigor, but before he died he appointed for his successor Omar, and after a reign of two years and six months he expired in his 63d year. He was buried in the tomb of Mahomet.

ABUCARA, *Theodore*, the metropolitan of Caria 869, abjured the tenets of Photius, and wrote several treatises against the Jews and Mahometans.

ABUDHAHER, the father of the Carmatians in Arabia, not only opposed the religion of Mahomet but plundered and insulted the temple of Mecca, and carried away the black stone which was superstitiously believed to have fallen from heaven. He died 953.

ABULFARAGIUS, *Gregory*, son of a Christian physician, was born at Malatia near the source of the Euphrates. He followed his father's profession

sion but afterwards studied the eastern languages and divinity, and was ordained bishop of Guba in his 20th year, from whence he was translated to Lacabena and Aleppo. He wrote an Arabic history divided into dynasties, which is an epitome of universal history from the creation to his own time, published with a Latin translation 1663, by Dr. Pococke. He died 1286.

ABULFEDA, *Ismael*, succeeded his brother as king of Hamath in Syria 1342. When a private man he published in Arabic an account of the regions beyond the Oxus, edited by Grævius with a Latin translation, London 1650, and by Hudson, Oxford 1712. Abulfeda, who had passed some part of his life in England, died in 1345, aged 72.

ABULGASI-BAYATUR, khan of the Tartars, was descended from the great Zingis. After a reign of 20 years, during which he was respected at home and abroad, he resigned the sovereignty to his son, and retired to devote himself to literature. He wrote a genealogical history of the Tartars, truly valuable, as the only Tartar history known in Europe. It has been translated into German and French. He died 1663.

ABULOLA, *vid.* ABOULOLA.

ABU-MESLEM, a mussulman governor of Khorasan, who in 746 transferred the dignity of caliph from the family of the Ommiades to that of the Abbasides, and by that revolution occasioned the death of above 600,000 men. Almansor, whom he had supported by his services, threw him into the Tigris, 754.

ABUNDIUS, bishop of Come in Italy, assisted at the council of Constantinople, as representative to Leo, and died 469.

ABUNOWAS, an Arabian poet, patronised by Aaron Raschid. He died 810.

ABU-OBEIDAH, a friend and associate of Mahomet. He extended his conquests over Palestine and Syria, and died 639.

ABU-SAID-EBN-ALJAPTU, a sultan, the last of the family of Zingis-khan. After his death 1335, the empire was torn by civil discord.

ABUSAID MIRZA, a man of enterprize, who during the civil dissensions between Uleg Beg and his sons, placed himself at the head of an army, and at last was killed in an ambush, 1468, aged 42.

ABUTEMAM, a poet in high repute among the Arabians. The liberality of the caliphs who patronised him was the constant theme of his muse. He was born at Yasem between Damascus and Tiberias about 846.

ABYDENE, wrote an history of Chaldea and Assyria, of which only a few fragments have been preserved by Eusebius.

ACACIUS, surnamed LUSCUS, from having but one eye, was the founder of the sect of the Acaciani. When elevated to the episcopal dignity, he opposed Athanasius, and hastened the banishment of Liberius from Rome. He was himself deposed by the council of Sardica, and died 365. He wrote the life of Eusebius whose pupil and successor he was at Cæsarea.

ACACIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, 471, established the superiority of his see over the eastern bishops. He was opposed by pope Felix, but secure in the protection of Zeno, he derided the thunders of Rome. He died 489.

ACACIUS, bishop of Berea in Syria, persecuted Chrysostom and Cyril of Alexandria, and assisted at the council of Constantinople 381, in which were present 150 bishops. He died 432, very old.

ACACIUS, bishop of Amida on the Tigris, sold the sacred vessels of his churches to ransom 7000 Persian slaves, which generous action produced a peace between the Persian king and Theodosius the younger.

ACCA, bishop of Hexham, author of treatises on the sufferings of the saints, and other divinity works, was a great patron of learned men, and contributed much to the embellishment of his cathedral. He died at Hexham 740.

ACCARISI, *James*, a native of Bologna, professor of rhetoric at Mantua, published some learned works and died 1654.

ACCETTO, *Reginald*, an Italian, author of a thesaurus of the Italian tongue, died at Naples 1560.

ACCIAIOLI, *Donatus*, a native of Florence, who distinguished himself by his learning. Besides several treatises, he wrote commentaries on the ethics of Aristotle, and translated some of the lives of Plutarch. He died 1478 in his 50th year, at Milan. His daughters were portioned for marriage at the public expence, as a mark of the gratitude of the country to the virtues of the father.

ACCIAIOLI, *Renatus*, a noble Florentine who conquered Athens, Corinth, and Bœotia in the beginning of the 11th century. As he had no male issue by Eubois his wife, he divided his conquests, and gave Athens to the Venetians, Corinth to Theodorus Palæologus who had married his eldest daughter, and Bœotia to his natural son Antony, who afterwards seized Athens, of which his successors were dispossessed by Mahomet II. 1455.

ACCIAIOLI, *Zenobio*, a learned ecclesiastic of Florence, who for 19 years was librarian to Leo X. at Rome. Besides treatises and sermons, he published a collection of Politian's epigrams, and died 1537.

ACCIAIOLI, *Magdalen*, a native of Florence, celebrated for her beauty, but more for the powers of her mind. She was in great favor with Christina duchess of Tuscany, and wrote verses in a very pleasing stile. She began a heroic poem on the persecutions of David, but died before its completion 1610.

ACCIUS ZUCCHUS,

Accius Zucchus, an Italian poet of the 16th century, who paraphrased some of the fables of Æsop.

Accolti, *Benedict*, a lawyer of Florence, but originally of Arezzo, secretary to the republic. Besides an account of the great men of his time, he has written an account in three books of the war of the Christians against the Infidels, for the recovery of the Holy Land, from which Tasso has drawn the foundation of his Jerusalem delivered. He died 1466 aged 51.

Accolti, *Francis*, brother to Benedict, acquired an extensive reputation by the clearness of his judgment, the graces of his eloquence, and his knowledge of jurisprudence. He aspired to the purple, but Sixtus VI. in refusing it, flattered him with the compliment that such a promotion would deprive his pupils and the world of the advantages of his instruction. He died in 1470, author of some ill-digested law books, and incorrect translations of St. Chrysostom. As he was a native of Arezzo he is sometimes called Aretin. *Vid.* Aretin.

Accolti, *Peter*, a son of Benedict, patronised by the popes, and raised to the dignity of cardinal. He defended in his treatises the right of the pope over the crown of Naples, and died at Florence 1549, aged 52. His brother Benedict, duke of Nepi, distinguished himself by his Virginia, a comedy, and some small poems.

Accolti, *Benedict*, a man of violent passions, who conspired with five others to murder Pius IV. on pretence that he was not lawfully elected. He suffered capital punishment, 1564.

Accords, *Stephen Tabourot, Seigneur des*, an advocate in the parliament of Dijon, who distinguished himself by writing some sonnets, and other light pieces of poetry. His "Bigarrures" and "les Touches," though filled with wit and humor, yet contain indelicate passages, under the name of acrostics, rebuses, leonine verses, &c. He died 1561, aged 46.

Accurse, *Francis*, a native of Florence, professor of law at Bologna. Though surnamed the idol of lawyers, his glossary, printed at Lyons, in 6 vols. fol. 1627, is both inelegant and incorrect. He died about 1229, aged 78.

Accurse, *Marius Angelo*, a native of Aquila in the 16th century, eminent for his critical and literary abilities. His Diatribæ on ancient and modern authors, are valuable. He also published Ammianus Marcellinus, besides notes on Ovid, Solinus, Ausonius, and other classics.

Acerbo, *Francis*, a native of Nocera, author of some inferior poems at Naples, 1666.

Acesius, bishop of Constantinople, maintained at the council of Nice, that those who had committed any sin after being baptised, ought not to be again admitted into the church, though they might repent. Constantine told the austere prelate, Acesius, make a ladder for yourself and go to heaven alone.

Ach Van or Achen, *John*, an eminent historical painter born at Cologne. He died 1621, aged 55.

Achards, *Eleazer Francis des*, a native of Avignon. He was nominated bishop of Halicarnassus by Clement XII. and soon after sent to China as apostolic vicar to settle the disputes of the missionaries. After four years of labor and danger, he died at Cochin in 1741, aged 62. A tedious account of his mission had been published in three vols 12mo.

Achaleu, a British sovereign in the 6th century. When driven from his dominions he took refuge in Wales. He is mentioned with some commendation by Owen in his Cambrian biography, for having with his brother Arthanad performed a difficult journey up the Maelwg hills in Cardiganshire to avenge their father's death.

Achery, *Dom Luc d'*, a native of St. Quintin in Picardy, author of several valuable publications, particularly editions of the Fathers. He died at Paris 1685, aged 76.

Achillini, *Alexander*, a Bolognese physician known by his publications on anatomy and medicine, published at Venice 1568 in folio. He gave the name of hammer and anvil to two of the auditory bones, and died in his 40th year 1512.

Achillini, *Philotheus*, a relation of the preceding, who wrote "il viridario," a respectable poem to honor the memory of Italian genius, and recommend morality. He died 1538.

Achillini, *Claude*, grand nephew of Alexander, was distinguished for his knowledge of medicine, theology, and jurisprudence. He was a professor of law at Parma, Ferrara, and Bologna, and gained the applauses of the sovereign pontif, and wrote a well known sonnet on the conquests of Lewis XIII. in Piedmont, which procured from Richelieu the liberal present of a chain of gold worth 1000 crowns. He died at Bologna 1640 in his 66th year.

Achmet I. emperor of Turkey son and successor of Mahomet III. made war against the Hungarians, and died 1617, aged 30.

Achmet II. succeeded his brother Solyman III. 1691, on the throne of Constantinople, and died in 1695.

Achmet III. son of Mahomet IV. was placed on the throne by the heads of a faction which had deposed his brother Mustapha II. He granted a friendly asylum to Charles XII. of Sweden, after the battle of Pultowa, and the kindness and the hospitality which marked the whole of his intercourse with that unfortunate

ADAM, *St. Victor*, an eccleſiaſtic at Paris, who publiſhed ſome theological treatiſes. He died 1177.

ADAM, *Scotus*, a monkiſh writer born in Scotland, and educated at the monaſtery of Lindisferna now Holy Iſland, ſouth of Berwick, at that time famous for the learning of its profeſſors. He wrote beſides an account of David I, of Scotland, the lives of Columbus, and of ſome of the ſaints of the ſixth century. He died 1180.

ADAM, *John*, a Jeſuit of Bourdeaux, who wrote ſeveral treatiſes againſt the new diſciples of St. Auſtin, He died 1684.

ADAM, *d'Orleton*, a native of Hereford, biſhop of Wincheſter. He was intriguing and turbulent, and it is ſaid that the life of Edward II. was ſacrificed to this ambiguous expreſſion which he uſed: Edwardum regem occidere nolite timere bonum eſt, which, with and without punctuation after nolite, will admit of two very different meanings.

ADAM, *John*, a Jeſuit of Limoſin, profeſſor of philoſophy, wrote ſeveral works on theological ſubjects, and died at Bourdeaux 1684.

ADAMS, *Sir Thomas*, a native of Wem in Shropſhire, who after receiving his education in Cambridge, became a draper in London, and was lord mayor of London 1645. He was well acquainted with the privileges of the city, but his partiality to the royal cauſe rendered him ſuſpicious, and the republicans ſearched his houſe for the unfortunate Charles. His affection was afterwards transferred to the ſon, to whom during his exile he ſent as a preſent 10,100l. He accompanied Monk to Breda, to congratulate the monarch on his reſtoration, and for his loyalty he received the honor of knighthood and a baronetcy. He erected and nobly endowed a ſchool at his native place, founded the Arabic profeſſorſhip at Cambridge, and at his ſole expence printed the goſpel in Perſian, which he diſtributed in the eaſt. He died in his 81ſt year 1667, of the ſtone, and after death his body was opened and a calculus of the extraordinary weight of 25 ounces extracted, which is ſtill preſerved in the laboratory of Cambridge.

ADAMS, *Thomas*, fellow of Brazen Noſe, was tutor to perſons of rank during Cromwell's uſurpation, and officiated as chaplain to ſir Samuel Jones of Shropſhire, and to lady Clare of Northamptonſhire. He publiſhed "proteſtant union, or principles of religion," a valuable work, and died Dec. 11th, 1670.

ADAMS, *Richard*, a member of Brazen Noſe, miniſter of St. Mildred, Bread Street, from which he was ejected 1662. He wrote a few ſermons, and aſſiſted in the completion of Pool's annotations, and in the editing of Charnock's works and died 1698.

ADAMS, *William*, D. D. fellow and afterwards maſter of Pembroke college Oxford, was the friend of Dr. Johnſon, and diſtinguiſhed for the urbanity of his manners and the extent of his learning. He wrote ſome tracts and ſermons, and acquired celebrity by the manner in which he attacked the tenets of Hume. It was during this controverſy that the hiſtorian obſerved that he was the only perſon who maintained the diſpute with the manners of a gentleman. He died 1789, beloved by the ſociety over which he preſided for fourteen years.

ADAMSON, *Patrick*, a native of Perth, who, after ſtudying at St. Andrew's, travelled into France, as tutor, and with difficulty eſcaped the maſſacres of Paris. On his return to Scotland he was appointed miniſter of Paiſley, and afterwards by the intereſt of lord Moreton, he was raiſed to the archbiſhopric of St. Andrew's In this elevated ſituation, though ſurrounded with difficulties, James VI. ſupported him, and ſent him as his ambaſſador to England, where his eloquence and his addreſs gained him admirers, and raiſed ſuch a tide of popularity in favor of the young king his maſter, that the jealouſy of Elizabeth forbade him again to aſcend the pulpit while at her court. In 1584 he was recalled home, and ſo violent was the irritation of the preſbyterians againſt him, that, at a provincial ſynod, he was accuſed and excommunicated. His life became thus a ſcene of perſecution; even the monarch grew deaf to his petitions, and alienated the revenues of his ſee in favor of the duke of Lenox, ſo that Adamſon had to add to the indignities offered to his office, the more poignant ſufferings of indigence in the midſt of a ſtarving family. He died 1591, in his 48th year. A 4to. volume of his works was publiſhed, containing tranſlations of ſome of the books of the bible into Latin verſe.

ADDISON, *Lancelot*, D.D. ſon of a clergyman of the ſame name, born at Maulds Meaburne in Weſtmoreland, was educated at Queen's college Oxford, where his ſatirical reflections on the pride, ignorance, and hypocriſy of his ſuperiors in an oration 1658, cauſed ſuch irritation that he obtained forgiveneſs only by a public recantation on his knees. He was afterwards chaplain at Dunkirk and at Tangier, and in conſideration of his ſervices, he was preferred to the living of Milſton and a Sarum prebend, and in 1683 to the deanry of Lichfield and the archdeaconry of Coventry. He died April the 20th 1703, aged 71, and was buried at Lichfield. He wrote ſeveral valuable treatiſes, among which were his hiſtorical obſervations while reſident in Africa,—an account of the preſent ſtate of the Jews, &c.

ADDISON, *Joſeph*, ſon of Dr. Lancelot Addiſon, was born May 1ſt, 1672, at Milſton near Ambroſbury, Wiltſhire, of which his father was rector. He appeared ſo weak and ſo unlikely to live that he was chriſtened the

the ſame day. After paſſing through the rudiments of his education under Mr. Naiſh, of his native place, Mr. Taylor of Saliſbury, and Mr. Shaw of Lichfield, he was placed at the Charter-houſe under Dr. Ellis, where his intimacy began with ſir Richard Steele. At Oxford he entered at Queen's college and two years after, 1689, was elected demy of Magdalen. His academical hours were not here devoted to bacchanalian orgies, or diſgraceful intrigues; but the powers of the mind were cultivated and improved, and the frequent compoſition of Latin verſes produced ſuch correctneſs of ſtile and elegance of diction that the Muſæ Anglicanæ alone would give celebrity to the name of Addiſon. In his 22d year, he addreſſed ſome verſes to Dryden, and tranſlated part of Virgil's fourth georgic on the bees. As his friends increaſed with his popularity, the ſtudent was gradually converted into the courtier and he was introduced by Congreve to Montague chancellor of the exchequer, a man who in diſcerning merit did not wiſh it to be forgotten that flattery is a tribute paid to power. By the advice of Montague, Addiſon laid aſide his intention of taking orders; and ſtudying the temper of the times, he publiſhed a poem addreſſed to king William, and two years after celebrated the peace of Ryſwick in Latin verſes, which paved the way to a penſion of 300l. a year, and claimed the ſtill more honorable merit of being, in the opinion of Smith, the beſt Latin poem ſince the Æneid. Raiſed now to eaſy circumſtances, he travelled to Italy, and with the eyes and the genius of a claſſical poet ſurveyed the monuments and the heroic deeds of ancient Rome, which he deſcribed in his famous epiſtle to lord Halifax, the moſt elegant if not the moſt ſublime of his productions. He wrote here alſo his dialogues on medals, and according to Tickell ſome acts of his Cato; and after a reſidence of two years returned to England 1702. He publiſhed his travels, with a dedication to lord Somers, and ſo great was its popularity that the book roſe to five times its original price before it could be reprinted. When the victory of Blenheim was obtained, Godolphin looked out for a poet equal to celebrate the glory of his country, and Addiſon was recommended by Halifax; and ſoon after, when he had read to his patron what he had written, as far as the ſimile of the angel, he was appointed commiſſioner of appeals. On the following year he accompanied Halifax to Hanover, and was the next year made under-ſecretary of ſtate. When the duke of Wharton went as viceroy to Ireland, Addiſon accepted the place of his ſecretary, and, with a ſalary of 300 pounds a year as keeper of the records of Birmingham, he made a rule as Swift obſerves, of never returning to his friends, out of politeneſs, the fees due to his office. During his reſidence in Ireland the firſt paper of the Tatler was publiſhed by Steele, April the 22d, 1709, unknown to him, though he ſoon diſcovered by the inſertion of a remark on Virgil, which had originated in himſelf, who the author was. The Tatler was ſucceeded in about two months by the Spectator, a ſeries of eſſays of the ſame nature, but written with leſs levity, and upon a more regular plan, and publiſhed daily. In 1713 the Cato was produced on the ſtage, and was the grand climacteric of Addiſon's reputation. The laſt act was compoſed with haſte, and a houſe was aſſembled by the intrigues of Steele to judge of the merits of his friend's performance. As the nation was at that time heated by party ſpirit, the production was conſidered as political craft. The whigs applauded every line which extolled liberty, as a ſatire on the tories; and the tories reechoed every clap to ſhew that the ſatire was unfelt. When the play was printed, the queen expreſſed a wiſh it might be dedicated to her, but as Addiſon had promiſed it elſewhere, as a man of honor he could not retract, and Cato appeared without a patron; but ſuch was its popularity, that it was tranſlated into ſeveral languages, and introduced upon ſome of the other theatres of Europe. During the repreſentation of Cato, Steele publiſhed another daily paper called the Guardian, to which Addiſon contributed much of his aſſiſtance. In this publication his papers were diſtinguiſhed by a hand; in the Spectator they are marked by one of the letters which compoſe the name of the muſe Clio. Succeſs in literature did not render Addiſon indolent or conceited, and Steele has attributed to him the comedy of the Drummer. Political diſcuſſions occaſionally engaged the attention of Addiſon, and on temporary topics he wrote the preſent ſtate of the war,—the whig examiner,—the trial of count Tariff; pamphlets which diſappeared with the ſubjects which gave them birth. Some time after, an attempt was made to revive the Spectator, and 80 numbers were publiſhed, of which a fourth part was by Addiſon; and theſe papers, perhaps more valuable than the others, for the religious and moral topics which they diſcuſs, were collected to form an 8vo. volume. On the death of queen Anne, Addiſon who had been appointed ſecretary to the regency, was officially required to announce to the elector of Hanover his acceſſion to the Engliſh throne. He was however ſo overpowered by the greatneſs of the event, that the lords grew tired while waiting for the niceties of his expreſſions, and Southwell one of the clerks of the office, was directed to cloſe the diſpatches, which he immediately completed in the common ſtyle of buſineſs, not a little elated that he could do what ſeemed ſo difficult for the gigantic powers of Addiſon. He publiſhed the Freeholder twice a week, from December 23d, 1715, to

the papal chair November 1154, and he received on his elevation the congratulations of Henry II. of England, who thus paid homage to a man who a few years before had left his kingdom as a mendicant. Henry received the papal permiſſion when he undertook the conqueſt of Ireland. In his government of Rome, Adrian was jealous of his power; he repreſſed the inſurrections of the conſuls, and he rendered the king of Sicily ſubmiſſive to his temporal authority. The emperor of Germany likewiſe acknowledged his power, and after holding the ſtirrup whilſt his ſpiritual maſter mounted on horſeback, he owned his dependence on the ſee of Rome. Yet in the midſt of proſperity, Adrian felt the oppreſſive weight of greatneſs, and in a familiar converſation with his countryman John of Saliſbury, he complained that an elevated ſituation is not always the parent of happineſs. He died September 1ſt, 1559, in the fourth year and tenth month of his pontificate, and was buried in St. Peter's church.

ADRIAN, V. a native of Genoa, raiſed to the pontificate in 1276. He died 38 days after.

ADRIAN, VI. a native of Utrecht, of obſcure birth. His abilities gradually raiſed him to conſequence; he was preceptor to the emperor Charles V. and was elected pope in 1522, but died after a ſhort and turbulent reign of one year.

ADRIAN, *de Caſtello*, born at Cornetto in Tuſcany of obſcure parentage, was employed by the popes as legate in Scotland and England. By the friendſhip of Morton the primate, and the patronage of Henry VII., he was raiſed to the biſhopric of Hereford, and afterwards of Bath and Wells. He chiefly reſided at Rome, where he conſpired againſt pope Leo X. in expectation of being raiſed to the pontificate. He was fined 12,500 ducats, and forbidden to leave Rome; but afterwards fled from the city. The time of his death is unknown. Polydore Virgil who ſhared his friendſhip has beſtowed the higheſt encomium upon his character.

ADRIANI, *John Baptiſt*, a noble of Florence, ſecretary to the republic, and diſtinguiſhed as a ſtateſman and a man of letters. He died 1579 in his 68th year. He wrote an hiſtory of his own times in continuation of Guicciardini's, valuable for its candor and authenticity, and highly commended by the indefatigable Thuanus.

ADRIANI, *Marcellus*, a native of Florence, who left a manuſcript tranſlation of Plutarch, and of Demetrius Phalereus. He died 1604.

ADRICHOMIA, *Ornelia*, a nun in Holland, of the Auguſtine order, who publiſhed a poetical verſion of the pſalms in the 16th century.

ADRICHOMIUS, *Chriſtian*, a native of Delft, who died at Cologne in 1585 in his 52d year. He was for ſome time director of the nuns of Barbara; and publiſhed a deſcription of Judæa, called Theatrum terræ ſanctæ, with a chronicle of the old and new teſtament, fol. 1593.

ADSON, an abbot of Luxeuil, in 960, author of the miracles of Saint Vandalbert, third abbot of the place.

ÆGEATES, *John*, a prieſt of the Neſtorian ſect, who about 483, wrote a treatiſe againſt the council of Chalcedon, and an eccleſiaſtical hiſtory from the reign of Theodoſius to that of Zeno.

ÆGIDIUS, *Peter Albienſis*, a writer ſent by Francis I. to examine and to give an account of the moſt celebrated places of Aſia, Greece, and Africa. He died in his 65th year, 1555. He publiſhed an account of his travels, beſides other works.

ÆGIDIUS, *Athenienſis*, a Grecian phyſician in the 8th century, who publiſhed ſeveral learned treatiſes, eſpecially de pulſibus, & de venenis.

ÆGIDIUS, *de Colonna*, divinity profeſſor at Paris, called from his learning Doctor fundatiſſimus. His works are now forgotten. He died 1316.

ÆGINETA, *Paulus*, a phyſician of Ægina in the 7th century, who firſt was acquainted with the cathartic powers of rhubarb.

ÆGINHARD, a German, ſecretary to Charlemagne. He retired from the active ſcenes of life after the loſs of Imma his wife, whom ſome have called daughter of the emperor, aſſerting that ſhe conveyed her huſband on her ſhoulders from her houſe through the ſnow, that his eſcape might not be traced by the jealouſy of her father. Æginhard is the author of a valuable life of Charlemagne, beſides annals from 741 to 839, and letters. He died 840.

ÆLFRED, *vid.* ALFRED.

ÆLST, a Dutch painter, *vid.* AALST.

ÆMIMANI, *Jerome*, a noble Venetian, one of the founders of the regular clerks of Saint Maiul, in the 16th century.

ÆMILIUS, *Paulus*, a native of Verona, invited into France by Lewis XII. by the advice of Poncher biſhop of Paris, and engaged to write a Latin hiſtory of the French monarchy. The work, which employed 18 or according to others 30 years of his life, is divided into ten books, from the reign of Pharamond to the fifth year of Charles VIII. in 1488. The whole is written with judgment and preciſion as the author was delicate even to a fault in the choice and collocation of his words. He died in 1529.

ÆNEAS, *Gazeus*, author of a dialogue on the immortality of the ſoul, and the reſurrection, printed Greek and Latin, 1560 and 1655, was a platonic philoſopher of the fifth century, converted to chriſtianity.

ÆNEAS, *Sylvius*, a native of Corſigny in Sienna,

Sienna, of the family of Piccolimini. He roſe to conſequence by his abilities, and was employed as ſecretary to the council of Baſil, an aſſembly which he defended againſt the uſurpation of Rome. He was afterwards engaged in ſeveral embaſſies to Trent, Frankfort, and the imperial court, and ſo high was his reputation that the emperor Frederic crowned him with the poetical laurel. His elevation to the rank of cardinal, as a reward for his ſervices, was followed in 1458, by his election to the papal chair, on the death of Callixtus, and by the publication of a bull which condemned and renounced all that he had ſaid or written in the defence of the council of Baſil, and exhorted the members of his church to reject Æneas Sylvius, and ſubmiſſively to receive Pius II. the name which he aſſumed. The character of firmneſs and dignity which he had maintained in private life, he diſplayed at the head of the church. He expelled tyrants, ſupported the election of princes, and everywhere eſtabliſhed and confirmed, the temporal power of Rome over the chriſtian world. He died in his 59th year, 1464. His works, which conſiſt of letters—of memoirs of the council of Baſil—of two books on Coſmography—of Euryalis and Lucretia, a romance—of a poem on the crucifixion—of a hiſtory of the Bohemians —of memoirs of his own life, &c. were printed at Helmſtadt, 1700, fol.

AERTZEN, *vid.* ARSENS.

ÆRIUS, a preſbyter of Sebaſtia, who is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the founder of the preſbyterians. He ſeparated from the church, becauſe Euſtathius was raiſed to the biſhopric of Sebaſtia in preference to himſelf, about 385.

ÆTHERIUS, an architect in the ſixth century, raiſed to the confidence of Anaſtaſius I. He is ſuppoſed to have built the wall which extended from Selembria to the ſea, to check the inroads of the barbarians of the north.

ÆTIUS, a Syrian, who from a menial ſervant was made biſhop by Eudoxus the patriarch of Conſtantinople. He was the founder of a ſect called the Ætians, which adopted the the tenets of the Arians, and beſides maintained that faith alone without good works, was ſufficient for ſalvation. He floriſhed 336.

ÆTIUS, a phyſician of Amida in the fifth century. His work called Tetrabiblos, in Greek, is divided into 16 books, containing the opinions of preceding phyſicians.

AFFLITTO, *Matthew*, an able civilian, born at Naples 1443. He wrote various books on the civil and canon law, and died 1553.

AFRICANUS, *Julius*, wrote a chronicle of which ſome fragments remain, beſides a letter to Origen, cenſuring the hiſtory of Suſannah as a romance, and another to reconcile the apparent contradictions of the genealogies of St. Matthew and St. Luke.

AGAPETUS, I. was made pope 535. He died at Conſtantinople the following year. The ſecond of that name was elected pope 946, and died 965.

AGAPETUS, a deacon of Conſtantinople, who wrote a valuable letter to the emperor Juſtinian on the duties of a Chriſtian prince.

AGAPIUS, a Greek monk of mount Athos, in the 17th century. He wrote a treatiſe in modern Greek, in favor of tranſubſtantiation.

AGARD, *Arthur*, an Engliſh antiquary, born at Toſton in Derbyſhire. He was deputy chamberlain in the Exchequer office, which afforded him the means of conſulting valuable books and records, and his enquiries on political and conſtitutional ſubjects were afterwards made public by Mr. Hearne, among the papers of the antiquarian ſociety, to the eſtabliſhment of which he himſelf contributed. He died 1615, in his 75th year, and was interred in Weſtminſter abbey.

AGATHEMER, *Orthonis*, wrote a Greek compendium of geography, edited by Hudſon, Oxford 1703.

AGATHON, a native of Palermo, elected to the papal chair 679. In his time the Eutychians or Monothelites were condemned at the council of Conſtantinople. He died 682.

AGELIAS, *Anthony*, biſhop of Acerno in Italy, publiſhed commentaries on the pſalms, and ſome of the prophets, 1608.

AGELNOTH, archbiſhop of Canterbury, refuſed to crown Harold king, though he had enjoyed the patronage of his father Canute. He died 1038, after being ſeventeen years in the ſee of Canterbury.

AGGAS, *Robert*, called Augus, a landſcape painter, one of whoſe pieces is ſtill preſerved in the hall of the paper-ſtainers' company. He died in London, 1679, aged 60.

AGILA, king of the Viſigoths in Spain, was murdered by his nobles 554.

AGILULF, duke of Turin, was appointed on the death of Antharic king of Lombardy, his ſucceſſor, and married his widow Theudelinda. He died 616, after a reign of 25 years, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Adalnald.

AGLIONBY, *John*, D. D. a native of Cumberland, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and known for his great learning. He was head of St. Edmund's Hall, chaplain to James I. and one of thoſe who tranſlated the new teſtament. He died at Iſlip, where he was rector, 1610, in his 43d year. His ſon, of the ſame name, was dean of Canterbury, an honor which he enjoyed but a few months, and died 1643.

AGNELLUS, an abbot of Ravenna, in the ninth century, often confounded with a biſhop of Ravenna of the ſame name, in the ſixth century. Agnellus wrote an hiſtory of the lives of the prelates of Ravenna.

AGNESI, *Maria Gaetana*, a learned Italian lady, born at Milan, and made in conſequence of her great merit, mathematical profeſſor to the univerſity of Bologna, by Be-

AILHAUD, *John*, a French surgeon of Cadenet in Provence, who acquired some celebrity by the selling of a purgative powder which he declared capable to cure all diseases. He died in a good old age 1756.

AILLY, *Peter d'*, born of an obscure family, rose to the highest honors in the service of Charles VI. and was made chancellor of the university of Paris, and afterwards bishop of Puy and Cambray. He labored to heal the wounds which existed in the Romish church, and presided over the council of Constance, and shared their guilt when they condemned John Huss to the flames. He was rewarded with a cardinal's hat, and the office of legate to the holy see, and died 1419. His works on theological subjects were published at Strasburg.

AILRED, or ETHELRED, author of a genealogy of English kings,—of a life of Edward the confessor, &c. was abbot of Revesly in Lincolnshire, and flourished about the middle of the 12th century.

AIMOIN, a benedictine of Aquitaine in the 11th century, author of a puerile history of France in five books, found in the third volume of Duchesne's collection.

AINSWORTH, *Henry*, a nonconformist, known for his learning and for the commentaries which he wrote on the holy scriptures. As attached to the tenets of the Brownists, he fled to Amsterdam, where, with Johnson, he erected a church of which he became the minister. This union however was soon productive of a quarrel, Johnson was violent, and he was banished by the congregation; and Ainsworth afterwards shared his fate, and retired to Ireland. He soon after returned to Amsterdam, where he died, as it is supposed, a violent death. He had found a diamond of great value, and he asked of the Jew to whom it belonged, no other reward but a conference with the rabbis of his synagogue, concerning the prophecies relating to the Messiah. The Jew had not interest sufficient to fulfil his wishes, and in his disappointment he caused Ainsworth to be poisoned, in the beginning of the 17th century. His treatises were admired for their ingenuity and so great was his name that Dr. Hall, bishop of Exeter, wrote against him and refuted his arguments in favor of the Brownists.

AINSWORTH, *Robert*, was born at Woodyale four miles from Manchester 1660, and educated in the grammar school in Bolton, of which he afterwards became master for a few years. From thence he retired to London, and opened a school at Bethnal Green, at Hackney, and other places, where his pupils were numerous and respectable. His great application procured him a comfortable competence, and he some time after retired to the enjoyment of literary ease. In 1714 a plan was proposed to the booksellers for the compilation of an English and Latin dictionary after Faber's plan, and Ainsworth was invited to the undertaking, and the book was published in 4to. in 1736, dedicated to Dr. Mead. The second edition was improved by Patrick, and published 10 years after. The other publications by Ainsworth, were a treatise on grammar,—and other small classical compositions,—besides some specimens of English and Latin poetry. He died at London 1743, in his 83d year, and was buried in Poplar church yard, under an inscription written by himself.

AIRAULT, *Peter*, an advocate of Paris, born at Angers, where he also died 1601, aged 65. As a magistrate he behaved with integrity, and was deservedly called the rock of the accused. He left ten children. He wrote some treatises, especially on the power of fathers, &c.

AIRAY, *Henry*, a native of Westmorland, patronised by Bernard Gilpin, the northern apostle. He was of St. Edmund Hall, and afterwards of Queen's, Oxford, of which he was elected provost 1598. He was vice chancellor of the university, and died 1616, aged 57. He was a strict Calvinist, and was author of some theological pieces.

AIRAY, *Christopher*, a native of Clifton, Westmorland, student of Queen's college, Oxford, and afterwards vicar of Milford, Hants. He published a logical treatise and other pieces, and died at Milford 1670, aged 61.

AISTULFE, a king of the Lombards, after his brother Rachis. He laid siege to Rome, from which he was driven in disgrace, by Pepin king of France, at the solicitation of pope Stephen III. He was killed in hunting, 756.

AITON, *William*, a native of Lanarkshire, known as a botanist and gardener in the royal gardens at Kew, to which he was appointed 1759. This high patronage was due to his merit, and, under his attentive eye and directing hand, Kew soon exhibited the most curious and valuable plants, collected from every part of the world by the munificence of his patron. He published in 1789 an useful catalogue of the plants of the gardens, called Hortus Kewensis, and died of that dreadful distemper a schirrous liver, 1793, after enjoying the friendship and esteem of men of rank, of virtue, and literary eminence. The king appointed his son his successor.

AITZEMA, *Leovan*, a noble of Dorcum in Friezland, employed as representative of the Hanseatic towns at the Hague. He wrote in Dutch in seven volumes fol. an history of the United Provinces,—and an history of the peace of Munster, continued by other hands to 1692. He died at the Hague 1669, aged 69.

AKAKIA, *Martin*, a native of Chalons, professor of medicine at Paris. He was surnamed Harmless, which he altered to the Greek word Akakia. He published translations of

of Galen's writings, and died 1551. His ſon, of the ſame name, was phyſician to Henry III. and wrote medical treatiſes de morbis muliebribus,—conſilia medica, &c. and died 1588, aged 89.

AKBAR, a ſultan of the Moguls, after his father Hemayun, 1556. He enlarged his dominions by the conqueſt of Bengal, Caſhmere, and Scindi, and died by ignorantly taking poiſon which he had prepared for the deſtruction of his enemies, 1605.

AKENSIDE, *Mark*, M.D. ſon of a butcher of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, was educated in his native town, and, at the age of 18, went to Edinburgh to ſtudy divinity. Here his intentions changed; but he no ſooner applied himſelf to medicine, than he honorably replaced the contribution which he had received from the fund eſtabliſhed to promote the education of diſſenting miniſters. In 1741 he went to Leyden, and on taking his degree three years after, he publiſhed a much admired diſſertation on the growth of the human fœtus. His genius unfolded itſelf in his early years, and his greateſt work, the pleaſures of the imagination, was publiſhed in 1744. Dodſley, to whom it was offered for ſale at a high price, ſeemed reluctant till he conſulted Pope, who adviſed the bookſeller not to make a niggardly offer, as it was no every-day writer. The publication was attacked by Warburton, as a note on the firſt book maintained, that ridicule is the teſt of truth, and though defended anonymouſly by Dyſon, Akenſide had the ſenſe or timidity to omit the objectionable paſſage in another edition. He publiſhed ſome odes afterwards, and attacked lord Bath under the title of Curio, as the betrayer of his country; but the philippic was afterwards expunged. He firſt practiſed as phyſician at Northampton, afterwards at Hampſtead, and then at London, where his friend Dyſon ſupported his appearance by an allowance of 300l. a year. His abilities began now to recommend him; he publiſhed ſeveral medical treatiſes, eſpecially on Dyſenteries, &c. read the Gultonian lectures, and was elected fellow of the college of phyſicians, and phyſician to the queen. His hopes however were cut ſhort by a putrid fever, which terminated his life 23d June, 1770, in his 59th year. He was buried in St James's church, Weſtminſter. Akenſide poſſeſſed great powers of mind; his poem was publiſhed before he was 23 years old, and afterwards altered and reviſed; but ſo excellent was the original conſidered, that it is printed ſeparately with the corrections, to ſhow that whatever comes from the hand of a maſter is never devoid of elegance or dignity.

AKIBA, a learned rabbi, who quitted the obſcure life of a ſhepherd, and at the age of 40, through his love for his maſter's daughter, who eſteemed learned men, devoted himſelf to literature. He joined himſelf to Barchonebas the falſe Meſſiah, and was, with his ſon Pappus and his family, flayed alive by the Romans, 135.

ALABASTER, *William*, a proteſtant, born at Hadleigh in Suffolk, and educated at Trinity, Cambridge. He went to Cadiz with Eſſex, and became canon of St. Paul's. He wrote a Hebrew lexicon Pentaglotton, folio, and ſome theological tracts, beſides Roxana, a Latin tragedy performed at Cambridge. He died 1640.

ALAGON, *Claude*, a native of Provence, who fooliſhly attempted to introduce the Spaniards into Marſeilles, for which he was put to death in 1705.

ALAIN, *de Liſle*, a divine of Paris, ſurnamed the univerſal doctor. His works were printed folio, 1653. He died 1294.

ALAIN, *John*, a Dane, author of a treatiſe on the origin of the Cimbri, and other works, died 1630, aged 61.

ALAIN, *Chartier*, ſecretary to Charles VII. of France, was born 1386. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings, particularly his chronicle of Charles VII.

ALAIN, *Nicholas*, ſon of a cobler at the beginning of the 18th century, known as the writer of ſome comedies. His Epreuve Reciproque is ſtill admired on the ſtage.

ALALEONA, *Joſeph*, a native of Macerata, profeſſor of civil law at Padua. He wrote ſome admired treatiſes, and died 1749, aged 79.

ALAMANNI, *Lewis*, a native of Florence, who oppoſed the power of Julius de Medicis at Florence. The conſpiracy was diſcovered; one of the accomplices was puniſhed with death, and he himſelf ſaved his life by flight. The election of Julius to the popedom by the name of Clement VII. ſeemed to forbid his reſtoration to his country; but the ſucceſs of Charles V. at Rome, and the confinement of the pontiff in the caſtle of St. Angelo, encouraged the Florentines to break their chains; the Medici were baniſhed, and Alamanni recalled. Again baniſhed, he found an aſylum in the French court, and was employed as ambaſſador by Francis I. to Charles V. who received him with coldneſs, and in anſwer to his eloquent addreſs, repeated the ludicrous verſes which he had written againſt him. Alamanni vindicated himſelf, and by the dexterity of his ſpeech, he changed the emperor's diſpleaſure into admiration and eſteem. After being employed in another embaſſy to Genoa, he died at Amboiſe 1566, in his 66th year. His poems and other compoſitions in Italian are highly commended. His ſon *Baptiſt* was almoner to the queen, and biſhop of Bazar and Maion, and died 1581, author of ſome letters and other pieces.

ALAMOS, *Balthazar*, a Spaniſh writer, in the ſervice of Anthony Perez, the ſecretary of ſtate under Philip II. He ſhared his maſter's diſgrace, but afterwards was made counſellor of the council of the Indies, and honored with knighthood. He died in his 88th year. He

publiſhed an excellent tranſlation of Tacitus 1614, beſides aphoriſms much admired.

ALAMUNDIR, a king of the Saracens 509, whom the biſhops of his age endeavoured to convert to Chriſtianity.

ALAN, ALLEN, ALLYN, *William*, a native of Roſſal in Lancaſhire, educated at Oriel college, and made principal of St. Mary Hall in his 24th year. As he was a warm defender of the pope, he left his preferment in England on the acceſſion of Elizabeth, and retired to Louvain, where he ſupported the tenets of his religion by his writings. His great application endangered his health, and his phyſicians adviſed him to return to England; but here, neither Lancaſhire, nor Oxford, nor London could long conceal the author of virulent attacks againſt the eſtabliſhed religion of his country, and he fled with difficulty to Douay. Here he was conſidered the champion of the catholic cauſe, and he was raiſed to the dignity of cardinal, and the archbiſhopric of Mechlin. His reſentment kept pace with his elevation; in 1586 he publiſhed a book to explain the pope's bull, for the excommunication of Elizabeth, and to excite the people of England to revolt againſt their lawful ſovereign, and eſpouſe the cauſe of Philip of Spain, and ſeveral thouſand copies of this unnatural compoſition were ſent on board the Armada, but were happily deſtroyed with the projects of the tyrant. Elizabeth indeed complained of the indignity by Dr. Dale ſent as ambaſſador to the Low Countries; but the duke of Parma received the meſſenger with ſupercilious indifference. Alan died at Rome 1594, aged 63. His publications were moſtly on controverſial or political ſubjects, one particularly in anſwer to lord Burleigh.

ALAN, of Lynn in Norfolk, a divine known as the author of uſeful indexes to various books. He wrote a book called Moralia Bibliorum, &c. in the 15th century.

ALAND, ſir *John Forteſcue*, was deſcended from ſir John Forteſcue lord chancellor under Henry VI. After being honored with a degree at Oxford, and called to the bar, he was made ſolicitor to the prince of Wales, and afterwards to George I. and the next year 1716-7, raiſed to the dignity of a baron of the exchequer. In his judicial capacity, he diſplayed integrity of heart and firmneſs of conduct; but his ſervices were neglected, and either from private reſentment, or miſrepreſentation, he was the only judge whoſe patent was not renewed on the acceſſion of George II. This apparent diſgrace however was momentary, he was reſtored the following year to his profeſſion, and he continued to dignify the bench till 1746, when he reſigned, and as a reward for his long ſervices for 30 years, he was created a peer of Ireland. Sir John aſſumed the name of Aland in compliment to his wife, of the Aland family at Waterford. He was remarkable for a ſmall, ſhort, flat noſe, which however was made to diſappear in his portrait, either by the adulation or the dexterity of the pencil of ſir Godfrey Kneller. This deformity once expoſed him to the ſarcaſm of a barriſter, whom he cenſured for treating his cauſe rather obſcurely:—My lord, replied the undiſmayed lawyer, if you will have patience I will make it appear as plain as the noſe in your lordſhip's face. His writings were on judicial ſubjects, and are held in eſteem. He died 1746.

ALARD, a prieſt of Amſterdam, author of ſome learned works, ſelectæ ſimilitudines, or collationes, ex bibliis, 3 vols 8vo. Paris 1543. He died at Louvain 1531.

ALASCO, *John*, a Roman catholic biſhop, uncle to the king of Poland. He became afterwards a convert to the proteſtant principles and came to England under Edward VI, but the reign of Mary drove him to the continent where he died 1560. He was much eſteemed by the learned of the times, and particularly by Eraſmus, whoſe library he bought.

ALAVA, *Diego Eſquivel*, a learned biſhop born at Vittoria in Biſcay. He was at the council of Trent, and publiſhed a work on councils and the regulations neceſſary to reform the Chriſtian religion. He died 1562.

ALBAN, *St.* a native of Verulam, the protomartyr of England. He travelled in his youth to Rome, and ſerved as a ſoldier in Diocleſian's army for ſeven years. On his return to England he renounced the pagan religion and during the perſecution of Diocleſian he was martyred for the Chriſtian faith 286 or 296, or ſeven years later according to Uſher. Offa, king of the Mercians, built a ſtately monaſtery over him from which the modern town of St. Alban's receives its name.

ALBANI, *Francis*, ſon of a ſilk merchant at Bologna, forſook his father's profeſſion for painting. He was the ſchool-fellow and afterwards the pupil of Guido, by whom he was introduced to the Carracis; and after he had ſtudied amongſt the monuments of Rome for ſome years he returned to Bologna, where he married for his ſecond wife Doralice a woman of matchleſs beauty, and of ſuperior underſtanding. In her he found a moſt perfect model, and the Venus, the Nymphs and the Graces, which came from his pencil, poſſeſſed all her charms, and though remarkable for too much uniformity yet they were univerſally admired. She became mother of twelve children, who equally inherited her perſonal accompliſhments, and were made by the fond father the originals of his cupids in the moſt playful and enchanting attitudes. He died in his 82d year 1660. His pieces are highly eſteemed, and are diſperſed in the cabinets of Europe. His brother *John Baptiſt*, was his pupil, and excelled as a landſcape painter. He died 1668.

ALBANI, *John Jerome*, a learned civilian, made cardinal 1570. He wrote treatiſes on eccleſiaſtical affairs, &c. and died 1591.

ALBANI, *Alexander*, a Roman cardinal, who died 1779, aged 87. He was a man of great merit, well acquainted with the records and monuments of antiquity.

ALBANY, *John duke of*, a Scotch nobleman in the ſervice of Francis I. of France. He was entruſted by that monarch with an army of 10,000 men to attack Naples, but the battle of Pavia obliged him to return to France, where he died, 1536.

ALBATEGNIUS, an Arabian aſtronomer, who died 929. He wrote a treatiſe on the knowledge and the obliquity of the zodiac of the ſtars.

ALBEMARLE, *Monk duke of*, vid. MONK.

ALBEMARLE, *Anne Clarges, ducheſs of*, daughter of a blackſmith, was brought up as a milliner, and retained the vulgarity of her manners in her higheſt elevation. She was firſt the miſtreſs of general Monk when confined in the tower, and afterwards his wife; but ſo clear was her underſtanding, that ſhe was often conſulted in the greateſt emergencies; and there is little doubt, but that by bribery, ſhe filled up the liſt of privy counſellors which was preſented to the ſecond Charles on his landing. Her animoſity was ſo great againſt Clarendon that ſhe prevailed upon her huſband to join in the ruin of his former friend. The virulence of her temper was ſuch that the general was often forced to comply under her threats, as he dreaded her more than the cannon's mouth.

ALBEMARLE, *Keppel Lord*, a native of Guelders, one of the favorites of William III. In the laſt of queen Anne's wars he was made commander of the Dutch forces, and was defeated by Villars at Denain, 1712, and made priſoner. He died ſix years after.

ALBERGATI, *Capacelli Marquis*, a native of Bologna, who devoted the firſt years of his life to licentiouſneſs, and at the age of 34 began to make amends for ill-ſpent hours, by the ſevereſt application. Nature had endowed him with great talents, and the knowledge of the world had enriched his mind with ſalutary reflections, ſo that at the age of 40 he burſt upon the public not only as a dramatiſt, elegant, correct, and ſublime, but as an actor lively, intereſting, and judicious. He was called the Garrick of Italy, and diſplayed his abilities with effect, and acquired deſerved reputation by the wit and facetiouſneſs of his compoſitions. He died 1802. His works were publiſhed together 1783 in 12 vols. 8vo.

ALBERGOTTI, *Francis*, an ancient civilian born at Arezzo. At Florence he was raiſed to the honor of nobility, and deſerved the name of "the teacher of ſolid truth". His treatiſes on the Digeſt and the Code are now little known. He died at Florence 1376.

ALBERIC or ALBERT, a canon of Aix in Provence, who not being able to accompany the firſt Cruſaders, wrote from the beſt authorities an account of their adventures from 1095 to 1120 under the title of Chronicon Hieroſolymitanum, two vols. 8vo, 1584.

ALBERIC, a French monk of Cluny, biſhop of Oſtia, and a cardinal, was legate in England, Scotland, France, &c. and died 1147.

ALBERINI, *Rodiana*, a lady born at Parma 1530, diſtinguiſhed for her poetical works both in Latin and in Italian.

ALBERONI, *Julius*, ſon of a gardener in the ſuburbs of Placentia, worked with his father till his 14th year, but afterwards being admitted to the meaner employments of the cathedral he was ordained prieſt. At that time the poet Campiſtron the favorite of the duke of Vendome, was plundered in his way to Rome, and in his diſtreſs he found a hoſpitable aſylum in the houſe of the new eccleſiaſtic, who ſupplied him for his journey. The kindneſs was not forgotten; Campiſtron mentioned the generous treatment to the duke, and Alberoni ſoon after gained his protection, by diſcovering to him in the wars of Italy, the places, where the inhabitants had concealed their corn. Obliged to fly he followed the army, and when Vendome was placed at the head of the military forces in Spain, his abilities were employed to negotiate between the duke and the princeſs of Urſino, whoſe intrigues had gained an aſcendancy over the Spaniſh monarch. He behaved with ſuch dexterity, that he became the favorite of the princeſs; and aſſumed the character of agent of the duke of Parma to the court of Madrid, and employed his influence to fix a daughter of that houſe on the throne of Spain. The taſk was dangerous, but the princeſs of Urſino was ſoothed into compliance with the repreſentation that the intended queen was given to pleaſure, and of a weak character which could eaſily be governed. Alberoni uſed all poſſible diſpatch in this delicate affair, the princeſs of Urſino had already changed her mind, and a courier was ſent to ſtop the negotiation, but the miniſter forbade his appearance on pain of death, the treaty was ſigned and Philip V. received his new queen. The conſequent diſgrace of the princeſs of Urſino made room for Alberoni, the beauty and the wit of the queen were made, with the king, ſubſervient to the elevation of the favorite, who became prime miniſter, and was raiſed to the purple. His abilities gave vigor to the nation, and in a little time infuſed ſuch a ſpirit of activity and enterprize that after a lethargic repoſe of a century, Spain roſe to the hardihood and heroic deeds of her forefathers. Madrid became the center of negotiation, and of intrigue, and the cardinal formed the deſign of ſeizing Sardinia and Sicily, of replacing the

the pretender on the Engliſh throne by the hands of Charles XII. and the czar of Ruſſia, whilſt in the eaſt the Turks were to arm againſt Germany, whoſe ſceptre in Italy was to be broken, whilſt the duke of Orleans was to deprived of the regency of France. Theſe vaſt projects however were defeated by Orleans, who with George I. declared war againſt Spain 1719, and made it one of the conditions of the peace, that the cardinal ſhould be baniſhed from the court. Alberoni, yielding to the ſtorm, retired to Rome, where he was baſely accuſed of correſpondence with the infidel Turks, and confined for one year. He however ſtill retained ſome ſhare of influence at Madrid; but his old age was tarniſhed by the attempt to deſtroy the independence of the little republic of St. Marino. He died at Placentia 1752, in his 8 th year, with the character of a great and ambitious ſtateſman. His teſtament politique was publiſhed at Lauſanne 1753.

ALBERT I. ſon of Rodolphus, was choſen emperor of Germany, after the defeat of his competitor Rodolphus of Naſſau. He was killed by his own nephew John duke of Swabia 1308, leaving five ſons and ſix daughters.

ALBERT II. emperor of Germany, was called grave or magnanime, and he poſſeſſed the milder virtues which render a prince popular and beloved. He died 1439, aged 45.

ALBERT, archduke of Auſtria, ſixth ſon of the emperor Maximilian, was at firſt a cardinal and archbiſhop of Toledo; but in 1583 he was made governor of Portugal, and ſome time after governor of the Low Countries. He reduced Calais, Ardres, and other towns; and afterwards undertook the ſiege of Oſtend, which laſted three years, three months, and three days, and which, when taken 1604, was only a heap of aſhes, after the ſlaughter of more than 100,000 men. The archduke had reſigned the purple in 1598 to marry Elizabeth daughter of Philip II. of Spain, and he obtained as her portion the ſovereignty of the Netherlands. He made peace with the Dutch in 1609, and the laſt years of his life were uſefully devoted to the happineſs of the people. He died 1621, aged 62.

ALBERT I. ſon of Otho prince of Anhalt, was made elector of Brandenburg 1150. After converting vaſt foreſts into cultivated lands, where he built churches and towns for the comfort of grateful ſubjects, he died univerſally regretted 1168.

ALBERT V. duke of Bavaria, ſurnamed the Magnanimous, was a wiſe and enlightened prince, and died 1579, aged 50.

ALBERT VI. duke of Bavaria, was known for his learning, and died at Munich 1666.

ALBERT, *Charles d'*, duke of Luynes, was the deſcendant of a noble family of Florence who ſettled in France. He was much noticed by Henry IV. and roſe from inferior offices to be the favorite of Lewis XIII. His power was ſo great that the kingdom obeyed him as their ſovereign; but his tyranny became ſo odious, that, when he died of a fever in the camp of Longueville 1621, the ſoldiers plundered his tent, ſo that there could not be found a cloth to cover the remains of the royal favorite.

ALBERT, *Joſeph d'*, of Luynes, was ambaſſador from the emperor Charles VII. in France. He wrote Le Songe d'Alcibiade—Timandre inſtruit par ſon genie, &c. publiſhed 1759 in 8vo.

ALBERT, king of Sweden, ſucceeded to the throne on the depoſition of Magnus II. by his rebellious nobles 1363. He was taken priſoner 1387 by Margaret queen of Norway and Denmark, who had liſtened to the intrigues of his diſaffected barons; and died an exile at Mecklenburgh, 1412.

ALBERT, of Brandenburg, ſurnamed the Alcibiades of Germany, ſon of Caſimir margrave of Culembach, was diſtinguiſhed by his oppoſition to the views of Charles V. againſt whom he made war with other ſtates. A reconciliation was of ſhort continuance, he provoked the reſentment of his late allies by retaining in his hands the plunder of the eccleſiaſtical ſtates, and in a battle fought by the rival powers he was ſeverely wounded. He was afterwards deprived of his poſſeſſions by the decree of the diet, and died 1558.

ALBERT, *Eraſmus*, a native of Frankfort, preacher to Joachim II. elector of Bradenburg. He was the pupil of Luther, and he aſſiſted his cauſe by collecting the greateſt abſurdities of the conformities of Saint Francis with Jeſus Chriſt, which he publiſhed in German and Latin. This ſatirical work, to which Luther wrote a preface, highly promoted the cauſe of the reformation. Albert died at New Brandenburg, 1551.

ALBERT, *Krantz*, author of the hiſtory of Saxony and of the Vandals, and of a chronicle of Charlemagne up to 1504, was divinity profeſſor at Hamburgh, and died 1517.

ALBERT, called the Great, was born at Lawingen in Swabia, and put on the Dominican habit after viſiting Pavia, Cologne, and Paris, where he read lectures with reputation. He was called to Rome by pope Alexander IV. and appointed maſter of the ſacred palace, and afterwards raiſed to the archbiſhopric of Ratiſbon. A life of eaſe was, however, his delight, and the croſier was ſoon reſigned for the monaſtic habit. His ſtudies were eagerly purſued in his retirement, and his great knowledge ſoon paſſed among the vulgar and illiterate for magic and enchantment. Albert not only labored in queſt of the philoſopher's ſtone, but he was ſaid to have formed a human head of braſs, which like an oracle guided all his actions. His works were voluminous, without containing much information,

tion, published at Lyons 1615 in 21 vols. folio. Some treatises of an unchaste or licentious tendency have been falsely ascribed to him, such as the master of sentences—&c. He died at Cologne, 1280, in his 87th or according to others his 75th year.

ALBERT, *Jane d'*, daughter of Margaret of Navarre, was married at the age of 11, to the duke of Cleves, but this union was annulled by the pope, and in 1548 she gave her hand to Antony duke of Vendome, and five years after gave birth to a son who became Henry IV. of France. In 1555 she was made queen of Navarre on her father's death. She was present at Paris at the nuptials of her son with Margaret of Valois, and died there suddenly as it is supposed in consequence of poison, 1572, in her 44th year. She had written some works.

ALBERTET, a mathematician and poet in the 13th century, whose amorous verses were perfidiously published after his death by one of his friends, to whom he had entrusted the care of committing them to the flames.

ALBERTI, *Cherubino*, an Italian painter and engraver of eminence, who died 1615 aged 63.

ALBERTI, *Giovanni*, brother of the preceding, was equally eminent in the perspective, and in historical pieces. He died 1601, aged 43.

ALBERTI, *Dominico*, a native of Venice, whose musical powers were displayed in London in the suite of the Spanish ambassador, and also at Rome, and other places on the continent. In 1737 he set to music Metastasio's Endymion, and published other things.

ALBERTI, *Andrew*, was author of a treatise on perspective, 1670.

ALBERTI, *John*, a German lawyer surnamed Widman Stadius. His knowledge of the oriental languages enabled him to abridge the alcoran, and illustrate it with learned notes; a work which procured him the chancellorship of Austria. He also published a beautiful edition of the New Testament in Syriac, at the expence of the emperor.

ALBERTI, *Leander*, a dominican of Bologna, who wrote a history of Italy 4to,—biographical memoirs—the history of Bologna—and that of illustrious Dominicans, &c. He died 1552, aged 74.

ALBERTI, *Leon Baptista*, a Florentine, author of a valuable work on architecture in 10 books. He was well acquainted with painting and sculpture, and was employed by pope Nicolas V. in ornamenting the buildings which he erected. He died 1485.

ALBERTI-ARISTOTILE, called also Ridolfe Fioravente, a celebrated mechanic of Bologna in the 16th century, who is said to have removed one of the steeples of his native city, with all the bells to the distance of 35 paces. In Hungary, he built a remarkable bridge, and he was also employed in erecting churches in Russia.

ALBERTINI, *Francis*, a Calabrian Jesuit, author of some theological works in two vols. fol. and a treatise, in which he asserts that brute animals have their guardian angels. He died 1619.

ALBERTINO, *Edmund*, a Calvinist minister of Chalons-sur-Marne, wrote a treatise against the eucharist. He died 1652.

ALBERTINO, *Francis*, a Florentine, author of a book on the wonders of ancient and of modern Rome, &c. in the 16th century.

ALBERTINUS, *Nussatus*, an Italian, author of a history of the emperor Henry VII. and of some poetical pieces, &c.

ALBERTUS, archbishop of Mentz, formed a conspiracy against the emperor Henry V. He was imprisoned four years, but he was so popular that the inhabitants rose up in arms and restored him to liberty. He died 1137.

ALBI, *Henry*, author of an interesting history of illustrious cardinals, besides several lives, was a Jesuit of Bolene in the Venaissin, and died at Arles, 1659.

ALBICUS, was made archbishop of Prague by Sigismund king of Bohemia. His partiality to John Huss, and the followers of Wickliff, have exposed him to the censures of the catholics. He wrote three treatises on medicine.

ALBINUS, *Bernard*, a celebrated physician, born at Anhalt. He studied at Leyden, and after travelling over the Low Countries and France for improvement, he was raised to a professor's chair at Frankfort on Oder, and 22 years after enjoyed the same dignity at Leyden. He died 1721, aged 69. He wrote numerous medical treatises.

ALBINUS, *Bernard Sigfred*, son of the preceding, was professor of medicine at Leyden, and surpassed all former masters in the knowledge of anatomy. He published three volumes folio in 1744, 1749, and 1753, with elegant plates of the muscles, ligaments, and bones of the human body. He married in his 73d year, and died 1771, aged 88. His brother, *Christian Bernard*, professor at Utrecht, distinguished himself by his history of spiders and insects, with engravings.

ALBINUS, *Eleazar*, was author of a natural history of birds, with 30 copper plates colored.

ALBINUS, *Peter*, an historian and poet of the 16th century, professor at Wittemberg, and author of some esteemed historical treatises especially the chronicles of Misnia his native country.

ALBIS, *Thomas*, or White, a catholic priest and eminent philosopher of Essex. He was intimate with Hobbs of Malmesbury, and in their dissertations it was often acknowledged that White was superior. He died 1676, aged 94.

ALBIZI, *Bartholomew*, a native of Rivano in Tuscany, author of the conformity of Saint Francis with Jesus Christ, a performance in which he equals the saint to the son of God. He died at Pisa in 1401.

ALBOIN or ALBOVINUS, succeeded his father Audoin as king of Lombardy. From Pannonia where he had first settled, he advanced towards Italy and caused himself to be proclaimed king of the country in 570, and made Pavia the capital of his new dominions. He was assassinated by order of his wife Rosamond whom he had insulted by sending her wine in the skull of her father Gunimond.

ALBON, *James d'*, a French general, known as mareschal St. André. He distinguished himself in the campaigns of 1552 and 1554, at the retreat of Quesnoy, and at the battles of Renti and St. Quintin. He was a Calvinist, and at last favored the party of the Guises. He was shot at the battle of Dreux, 1562.

ALBON, *Camille*, a descendant of the preceding, was born at Lyons, and died at Paris 1788 aged 35. He published various treatises, &c. which possess some merit.

ALBORNOS, *Gles Alvarez Carillo*, a native of Suena, archbishop of Toledo. He resigned his preferment when raised to the rank of cardinal, and taking up arms, he reduced Italy to the obedience of the church, and recalled the pope from Avignon to Rome. He founded the college of Barcelona, and retired to Viterbo, where he died 1367.

ALBORNOS, *Diego Philip*, an ecclesiastic of Carthagena in Spain, author of a Spanish book called Elements of politique.

ALBRET, a noble and illustrious family in France, which has given generals and statesmen to the kingdom. Charles commanded the French forces at the battle of Agincourt against Henry V. of England, and he perished in the field.

ALBRICUS, a native of London, known as a learned philosopher and physician. He studied at Oxford about 1217, and travelled for improvement.

ALBUCASA or ALBUCASSIS, an Arabian physician of the 11th century, who wrote some valuable tracts on medicine.

ALBUMAZAR, an Arabian physician of the ninth century, known also as an astrologer and author of—de magnis conjunctionibus, annorum revolutionibus, ac eorum perfectionibus—et introductio ad astronomiam.

ALBUQUERQUE, *Alfonso*, a native of Lisbon, whose great genius laid the foundation of the Portuguese power in India. He was sent by Emanuel king of Portugal in 1503, with his brother Francis to form an establishment in the east; and by his spirited bravery, he gained large possessions on the coast of Cochin. His return to Europe was attended by the death of his brother, who perished in the voyage, but private sorrow gave way before public concerns, and Albuquerque in 1508, invested with new power by his sovereign sailed back to India. In his way he plundered the coast of Arabia, and with a corps of only 470 men, he undertook the siege of Ormuz, an island at the entrance of the Persian gulf, subject to a king of its own, and defended by numerous forces; and after some months' obstinate resistance, the place submitted to the conqueror, and the king in despair became tributary to Portugal. When the Persian monarch demanded the tribute which Ormuz paid to his superior power, Albuquerque threw down bullets and arms before the ambassadors and exclaimed, to their consternation, Those are the tributes which my master consents to pay. His arms were now directed against Goa, which he subdued; but the dissensions of his officers checked for a while the career of his triumphs. He retired from his new conquest, but unbroken by misfortune, and the ingratitude of his countrymen, he soon returned to Goa, which after the loss of 3000 of its defenders, again submitted to him. His power was now extended over the whole coast of Malabar, and therefore he sailed towards the east, and made the island of Sumatra Malacca, and the neighbouring cities tributary to the Portuguese government. On his return to Goa, he meditated fresh conquests, when he suddenly fell sick, and died 1515, in his 63d year. In him were happily united the valor of a hero, and the more amiable virtues of mildness and humanity. On his death-bed he had the mortification to learn, that the monarch whom he had so faithfully served had the ingratitude to recall him by the appointment of a successor.

ALBUQUERQUE, *Blaise*, son of Alphonso, was born in 1500. The merit of his father and the regret of Emanuel for the loss of the conqueror of the east, raised him to the first honors of the state, and to the rank of nobility. He published an account in Portuguese of his father's victories, Lisbon, 1576.

ALBUQUERQUE COELHO, *Edward*, a nobleman in the service of Philip IV. of Portugal, who wrote a journal of the war of the Brazils begun in 1630. He died at Madrid 1658.

ALCASAR, *Louis d'*, a Jesuit of Seville author of a commentary on the apocalypse and other works. He died 1613, aged 59.

ALCENDI, *James*, an Arabian physician about the year 1145.

ALCHABITIUS, author of treatises on the judgment of the stars,—on optics,—on the conjunction of the planets, printed Venice 1491, and Seville 1521, was an Arabian astrologer of the 12th century.

ALCHINDUS, an Arabian physician and astrologer, who flourished before the 12th century, and wrote several tracts often quoted.

ALCIAT

ALCIAT, *Andrew*, a native of Milan, who after ſtudying the law at Pavia and Bologna was advanced to the profeſſor's chair at Avignon. Francis I. prevailed on him to remove to Bourges, where his lectures on law were frequented and admired. His abilities however were too great to be loſt in a diſtant country, and therefore the duke of Milan invited him back to his native town, and welcomed his return by the grant of a large ſalary and the dignity of ſenator. Alciat labored with indefatigable zeal in the ſervice of ſcience, and at Pavia, at Bologna, and afterwards at Ferrara, his lectures were delivered to crowded and applauding auditors. The pope, Paul III. treated him with kindneſs, and the emperor raiſed him to the rank of count palatine and ſenator, and Philip king of Spain gave him a gold chain as a mark of his favor. He died at Pavia 1550, aged 58. It was his intention with his immenſe wealth, to found and endow a college; but the inſolence of ſome ſtudents to his perſon irritated him, and he adopted for his heir his diſtant relation Francis Alciat. His publications were chiefly on law, beſides notes on Tacitus, and ſome emblems which have been juſtly commended for their elegance, purity, and the flow of genius which they diſplay.

ALCOCK, *John*, an Engliſh divine born at Beverley, and raiſed in 1471 to the ſee of Rocheſter, and afterwards tranſlated to Worceſter and Ely. His great learning recommended him to the king's favor, by whom he was appointed preſident of Wales, and chancellor of England. He was the founder of Jeſus college Cambridge, and wrote ſeveral theological tracts, and died 1500. He was buried at Kingſton upon Hull in the chapel, which, beſides the grammar ſchool, he had erected there, and liberally endowed.

ALCUINUS or ALBINUS; *Flaccus*, a native of Yorkſhire, educated by venerable Bede and Egbert archbiſhop of York. He was made abbot of Canterbury, and afterwards paſſed to the continent on the invitation of Charlemagne. He inſtructed his royal patron in rhetoric, logic, divinity, and mathematics, and labored to diffuſe through Europe the learning and the genius which he ſo eminently poſſeſſed. With difficulty he obtained permiſſion to retire from court, to the abbey of St. Martin at Tours, where he devoted the reſt of life to ſtudy, and the duties of religion. He died 804, and was buried at Tours, and a Latin epitaph of 24 verſes of his own compoſition was placed on his grave. His writings, moſt of which are extant, are numerous, in a ſtile elegant and ſprightly.

ALCYONIUS, *Peter*, an Italian, for ſome time corrector of the preſs for Aldus Manutius, and author of ſome learned publications. He tranſlated ſome of Ariſtotle's treatiſes, and was ſeverely cenſured by Sepulveda for inaccuracy. In his work on baniſhment he diſplayed ſuch a mixture of elegant and barbarous words, that he was ſuſpected of largely borrowing from Cicero's treatiſe de Gloriâ; and it is ſaid, that to avoid detection, he burnt the only extant manuſcript of Cicero, which had been given by Bernard to the library of a nunnery, of which Alcyonius was phyſician. At Florence he was promoted to a profeſſor's chair, but he removed to Rome, where he loſt all his property, during the inſurrection of the Colonnas. When the imperial troops took the city 1527, he eſpouſed the cauſe of the pope, and though wounded, he joined him in the caſtle of St. Angelo, and afterwards in bold and elegant language he arraigned, in two orations, the injuſtice of Charles V. When the ſiege was raiſed, he abandoned the pope, and, with a fickleneſs that deſerves the name of ingratitude, he retired to the houſe of cardinal Pompeius Colonna, where he fell ſick and died a few months after. Alcyonius has been in ſome inſtances highly applauded for his many accompliſhments, though his vanity and abuſive language have tarniſhed his private character.

ALDANA, *Bernard*, a Spaniard, governor of Lippa on the confines of Turkey, which in a fit of panic, he ſet on fire 1552. He was pardoned by the interference of Mary of Bohemia, and afterwards behaved with great valor at Tripoli.

ALDEBERT, an impoſtor in France in the 8th century, who, by pretended viſions, raiſed himſelf to a biſhopric. He aſſerted that he had a letter written by our Saviour which had been brought to him by St. Michael.

ALDEGRAEF, *Albert*, a painter and engraver of Zouſt in Weſtphalia, born 1502. His nativity was highly admired.

ALDERETTE, *Bernard* and *Joſeph*, Jeſuits of Malaga at the beginning of the 17th century, in their features and voice very much alike. They were authors of antiquities of Spain, 4to.—a book on the Caſtilian language, 4to.

ALDEROTI, *Thadeus*, a Florentine known for his great abilities as a phyſician. He ſet ſo high a value upon his ſkill, that only princes and prelates could be admitted as his patients. He died 1295, aged 80.

ALDHELM, or ADELM, *Saint*, an Engliſh divine during the heptarchy. He was related to the king of the Weſt-Saxons, by whom he was raiſed to the biſhopric of Shireborne over the counties of Devon, Cornwall, Dorſet, and Wilts. He travelled in France and Italy, and he is ſaid to be the firſt Engliſhman who ever wrote in Latin, and introduced poetry into the iſland.

ALDHUN, a biſhop of Holy iſland, who left his habitation becauſe infeſted by the Danes, and retired to Durham, where he built the cathedral, and died 1018.

ALDINI,

ALDINI, *Tobias*, a phyſician of Ceſena, author of a botanical work printed at Rome 1525, in fol.

ALDOBRANDIN, *Sylveſter*, a native of Florence, profeſſor of law at Piſa, baniſhed for his oppoſition to the Medicis. He died at Rome 1558, aged 58. His ſon *Hippolytus* became pope.—Another ſon, *John*, was made cardinal 1570, and died at Rome three years after.

ALDRED, abbot of Taviſtock, and afterwards biſhop of Worceſter, 1046. He was a great favorite of Edward the confeſſor, and his influence produced a reconciliation between that monarch and Griffith king of Wales, and alſo with Swayne ſon of Godwin, who had invaded the kingdom. He was the firſt Engliſh biſhop who viſited Jeruſalem, and after his return he was raiſed to the ſee of York. On the death of Edward he crowned Harold, and afterwards the conqueror, whoſe eſteem he enjoyed. It is ſaid that he died with grief in ſeeing the north of England deſolated by the ravages of Harold and Canute ſons of Swayne, 1068.

ALDRIC, *Saint*, biſhop of Mans, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his learning, and collected the decrees of the popes, &c. He died 856.

ALDRICH, *Robert*, a native of Burnham in Buckinghamſhire, educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge. He was elected maſter of Eton and provoſt, and in 1537, raiſed to the biſhopric of Carliſle. Leland, who enjoyed his friendſhip, has commended his learning and piety. He wrote epigrams, &c. and died 1555, at Horncaſtle in Lincolnſhire.

ALDRICH, *Henry*, a native of Weſtminſter, educated under Buſby, and admitted at Chriſt church. He was made canon in 1681, and at the revolution he replaced Maſſey the popiſh dean of Chriſt-church. In this ſituation he ſupported diſcipline, and encouraged learning. He publiſhed with Dr. Sprat, Clarendon's hiſtory, not however without being charged by Oldmixon with improper interpolations. To his liberality as well as his taſte, Chriſt-church is indebted for the erection of three ſides of Peckwater quadrangle, Trinity college for its elegant chapel, and the pariſh of All Saints for its beautiful church. He was author of a compendium of logic, and ſeveral other uſeful publications; and he edited ſeveral of the Greek claſſics, for the benefit of the ſtudents of his ſociety. He alſo paſſes as the compoſer of thoſe popular catches, "Hark the bonny Chriſt church bells," and a ſmoking catch. He was rector of Wem in Shropſhire, and died at Chriſt church, 1710.

ALDRINGER, a native of Luxembourg, who from a common ſoldier was raiſed to be a general of Ferdinand II. His abilities were exerted in raiſing the ſiege of Conſtance, but he fell at Landſhut in Bavaria 1634.

ALDROVANDUS, *Ulyſſes*, a native of Bologna, profeſſor of phyſic and philoſophy. His inquiries into the hiſtory of nature were ſo ardent that he viſited the moſt diſtant countries in ſearch of minerals, plants, metals animals, and birds, but his reſources at laſt failed, and he ended his days in an hoſpital a Bologna, at the great age of 80, and after ſurviving the loſs of his ſight, 1605. About ſi large volumes folio, containing the hiſtory o birds and inſects, were publiſhed during hi life, and the work was continued on the ſam ſcale after his death.

ALDRUDE, counteſs of Bertinoro, is celebrated in Italy for her courage and her elo quence. When Ancona was beſieged by th Venetians, and the emperor Frederic I. i 1172, ſhe pitied the ſituation of the diſtreſſe inhabitants, and with heroic intrepidity flew to their relief, at the head of her friends, an ſupported by William Degli Adelardi, of Fer rara. Her troops were animated by her elo quence and her example, and the enemy fle at her approach. The hiſtory of that memo rable ſiege has been publiſhed by Buon-Com pagnono of Florence.

ALDUS, *Manutius*, a native of Baſſano, il luſtrious as a correct printer, and as the re ſtorer of the Greek and Latin languages t Europe. He wrote a Greek grammar, an publiſhed learned notes on Horace, Homer &c; and his editions of the claſſics are admire for neatneſs and elegance. He died at Ve nice 1516. For his ſon, &c. *vid.* MANU TIUS.

ALEANDER, *Jerome*, was born in a ſmal village of Iſtria, and recommended himſelf b his great abilities to pope Alexander VI. an Lewis XII. and taught belles letters at Pari He was afterwards in the ſervice of Leo X. a Rome, and nuncio of the holy ſee, in the die of Worms, againſt the doctrines of Luther the burning of whoſe books he procured though he could not ſilence his preaching. O his return to Rome he was made archbiſhop o Brindiſi by Clement VIII. and a cardinal b Paul III. He died 1542.

ALEANDER, *Jerome*, great nephew of th preceding, was born at Friuli. He was diſtinguiſhed as an antiquarian, a poet, and a lawyer, and died at Rome 1631, in conſequenc of an exceſs of eating, at the table of one o his friends. He was one of the original mem bers of the academy of Humoriſts.

ALEGAMBE, *Philip*, a native of Bruſſel who attended the duke of Oſſuna, when Spaniſh viceroy of Sicily, and entered into th ſociety of the Jeſuits at Palermo. After ſtudying divinity at Rome, he retired to Grat where his abilities raiſed him to the profeſſori chair. He afterwards, as tutor to the prince of Eggemberg's ſon, travelled through Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy and obtained offices of truſt near his patron ar

and in the college of the Jesuits. He died at Rome of a dropsy, 1652. The few books which he wrote were in high estimation.

ALEGRE, *Yves d'*, an officer of an ancient family in the service of the kings of France. He was killed at the battle of Ravenna, 1512.

ALEMAL, *Lewis*, archbishop of Arles, and a cardinal, was born at the castle of Arbent, 1390. He was employed as legate to Sienna, to procure the removal of the council of Pavia to Sienna; but at the council of Basil, where he presided, his opposition to Eugenius IV. was followed by his degradation and excommunication. He was restored to his honors by Nicholas V. and sent as legate into Germany. He died 1450, and was canonized.

ALEMAN, *Mateo*, a Spaniard, born near Seville. He was near 20 years in the service of the court of Philip II. and then employed himself in writing the history of Gusman d'Alfarache, a romance, which has been through more than 30 editions in Spain, and has been translated into most of the languages of Europe.

ALEMBERT, *John le Rond d'* an illustrious philosopher, born at Paris 16th Nov. 1717. He was exposed as a foundling, and from the church, near which he almost perished, he received the name of le Rond. His father at last listened to the cries of nature, and had the satisfaction soon to learn that his son's abilities were brilliant, and his improvement unusually rapid. As the flashes of his genius were early displayed, he was encouraged by his friends to seek reputation in studying the law; but that pursuit as well as medicine was quickly abandoned, and retirement and geometry seemed his only ambition. In the house of his nurse, whose poverty did not diminish the flow of his affections, he passed 40 years, and refused to quit this humble dwelling for the splendor of a palace. Frederic of Prussia, whose friendship he enjoyed through life, wished to invite him to Berlin with the most liberal offers, but he refused; and when the empress Catharine solicited him to take the care of the education of her son, with the promise of a pension of a hundred thousand livres, he declined the princely offer in firm but respectful terms, and devoted the strong powers of his mind to the service of his country. His labors were usefully exerted on philosophical subjects. He examined the power of fluids on the motion of bodies, he wrote a discourse on the general theory of the winds, which obtained the prize medal at Berlin in 1746, he solved the problem of the precession of the equinoxes, and explained the rotation of the terrestrial axis; and in these and other numerous philosophical works, he enriched science with new facts, and explained the various phænomena of nature in the most interesting point of view. Few but select were the friends to whom this great man was known; and it must be considered as not the least striking part of his character, that he who was flattered by the learned, courted by the great, and admired by princes, did not pay his adoration to power; but he dedicated his work to the count d'Argenson and his brother, two men who had been banished from the court, but who in their prosperity had seen and respected the philosopher, and rewarded his genius by the grant of a small pension. He was of so refined a taste, that it has been said, that what he expressed on every subject, could by no other man have been expressed with greater elegance, more precision, or stricter propriety. To him, we are to ascribe the plan of the Encyclopedie; and he adorned this stupendous work, by writing the preliminary discourse, so deservedly admired for the masterly record which it unfolds, concerning the rise, progress, connexions, and affinities of all the branches of human knowledge, and the gradual improvement of the arts and sciences. The friends of d'Alembert could not, however, perceive in the philosopher and his coadjutors in the encyclopedie, the supporters of virtue and morality; and latter times have too fatally, too bitterly proved that a work, which, in explaining the mysteries of philosophy, disarms providence of her powers of benevolence and government, and obscures the views of salvation, which religion holds forth to her votaries, but ill deserves the applauses of mankind. He also published a dissertation on the fall of the Jesuits, and his opuscules or memoirs, in nine volumes, contained among other things the solution of problems in astronomy, mathematics, and natural philosophy. He died 29th Oct. 1783, still in full possession of all his faculties, leaving behind him a high character for learning and disinterestedness, in which however, it must be confessed were united, profound dissimulation affected candor, and imposing moderation.

ALEN, *John Van*, a Dutch painter of Amsterdam, eminent in representing birds, landscapes, and still life. He died 1698, aged 47.

ALENIO, *Julius*, a Jesuit of Brescia, who was missionary in China for 36 years. He died 1649, and left several works in the Chinese language on theological subjects.

ALEOTTI, *John Baptist*, an Italian, who, from the mean occupation of carrying bricks and mortar to workmen, rose to eminence as an astrologer and geometrician. He was concerned in the hydrostatic controversies about the inundations so frequent at Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, and died 1630.

ALES or HALES, *Alexander d'*, a native of England, who taught philosophy and divinity at Paris, where he was much admired, and called the irrefragable doctor. His works are now little known. He died 1245.

ALES, *Alexander*, a native of Edinburgh, who opposed the tenets of Luther, which he afterwards

afterwards eagerly embraced, when he had ſuffered perſecution for his religion, and ſeen the firmneſs with which his countryman Patrick Hamilton was burnt to death by Beaton archbiſhop of St. Andrew's for proteſtantiſm. He came back to London from Germany, when Henry VIII. aboliſhed the papal power in England, and he there enjoyed the friendſhip of Cranmer, Cromwell, and Latimer. He afterwards was appointed to a profeſſorial chair at Frankfort upon Oder, and died at Leipſic, 1565, in his 65th year. His were on converſial ſubjects.

ALESIO, *Matthew Perez d'*, a native of Rome ſkilful in the exerciſe of the pencil as well as of the graver. His moſt curious piece is the coloſſal Saint Chriſtopher in freſco, in the great church of Seville, the calf of whoſe leg is an ell in thickneſs. He died in 1600.

ALESSI, *Galeas*, an architect of Peruſia, whoſe plans were the reſult of a fertile genius. He decorated many of the towns of Spain, France, and Germany with palaces, churches, and extenſive baths. He died 1572, in his 72d year.

ALETINO, *Benedetto*, a profeſſor in the Jeſuits' college at Naples, who, in 1688, refuted the Carteſian ſyſtem, and undertook to re-eſtabliſh the philoſophy of Ariſtotle, as more congenial to the catholic faith. He died 1719.

ALEXANDER, biſhop of Hierapolis in the fifth century, maintained after Neſtorius, that there were two natures in Chriſt. He was baniſhed.

ALEXANDER, a biſhop of Alexandria, who oppoſed the tenets of Arius. He died about 325.

ALEXANDER, a biſhop of Jeruſalem, known for his virtues and his ſufferings. He was expoſed to the perſecutions of Severus and alſo of Decius, and died in priſon 251. He wrote ſome letters.

ALEXANDER, an abbot of Sicily in the 12th century, author of a hiſtory of Roger king of Sicily.

ALEXANDER, an Engliſh abbot, who boldly ſupported the rights of his maſter Henry II. at the court of Rome, for which he was tyrannically excommunicated by Pandulph the papal legate 1217. He wrote victoria a Proteo,—de eccleſiæ poteſtate,—de ceſſatione papali,—de poteſtate vicariâ, &c.

ALEXANDER, ſucceeded his brother John Albert as king of Poland 1501. He died five years after aged 45.

ALEXANDER, I. king of Scotland, aſcended the throne 1107 after his brother Edgar, and merited by his ſeverity the appellation of "the fierce", though in private life he had been diſtinguiſhed for meekneſs, and moderation. He had the good fortune to ſuppreſs the inſurrections raiſed againſt him, and died 1124.

ALEXANDER II. king of Scotland 1214 after his father William the Lion, was engaged in war with John of England, whoſe dominions he invaded. Peace was reſtored to the two kingdoms in 1221, by the marriage of Alexander with the ſiſter of Henry III. He died 1249, aged 51.

ALEXANDER III. king of Scotland, ſon of the preceding, ſucceeded his father 1249 when eight years old. He married Margaret daughter of Henry III. He was ſucceſsful in the defeat of the Norwegians who had invaded his kingdom, and he aſſiſted his father-in-law againſt his rebellious barons. He was killed in hunting 1285.

ALEXANDER I. biſhop of Rome, 109, after Saint Evariſtus, died 119. He is mentioned as a ſaint and a martyr in the catholic calendar.

ALEXANDER II. pope, ſucceeded 1061 His elevation was oppoſed by the imperial court, and Cadalous, biſhop of Parma, was appointed, under the title of Honorius II. Alexander, however, though of diſſolute manners, prevailed, and baniſhed his rival from Rome. He died 1073.

ALEXANDER III. pope, was a native of Sienna, and was raiſed to the papal chair after Adrian IV. 1159. His election, though acknowledged by England and France, was diſputed by the emperor Frederic, who cauſed Victor to be nominated in his room at Pavia. Alexander for a while yielded to the ſtorm; but ſoon after the death of Victor, he was acknowledged as the lawful pontiff, and was reconciled to the emperor at an interview at Venice. Alexander died at Rome 1181, beloved and reſpected.

ALEXANDER IV. biſhop of Oſtia, was raiſed to the papal chair at the death of Innocent IV. 1254. He died at Viterbo 1261.

ALEXANDER V. pope, was born of mean parents at Candia near Milan. While begging his bread from door to door, an Italian monk noticed his engaging manners, and procured his admiſſion into his order. After diſtinguiſhing himſelf at Oxford and Paris, he was made biſhop of Vicenza, and then archbiſhop of the Milaneſe, and raiſed by Innocent VII. to the purple, and named legate in Lombardy. He was elected pope at the council of Piſa 1409, but died the next year not without ſuſpicion of poiſon adminiſtered by his favorite cardinal Coſſa. He was a man of great firmneſs, and in his character liberal and munificent.

ALEXANDER VI. pope, a native of Valencia in Spain, originally called Roderic Borgia. The elevation of his uncle Calixtus III. to the pontificate paved the way to his greatneſs; and on the death of Innocent VIII. his intrigues inſured him the papal chair, though he was infamous for his debaucheries, as the adulterous

adulterous father of four ſons and one daughter. Theſe children followed the example of their diſſolute father, and became monſters of profligacy. The two eldeſt, the duke of Candia and Cæſar, diſputed about the inceſtuous favors of their ſiſter Lucretia, and the hoary father himſelf is ſaid to have encreaſed the abomination by a horrid commerce with his own daughter. Though thus devoted to the groſſeſt licentiouſneſs, Alexander found means to create intrigues in the courts of Europe, and to convert their diſſenſions to the enriching of his favorite Cæſar. His death, which happened 8th Aug. 1503, was ſuch as might be expected to conclude an infamous life. The great opulence of cardinal Corneto and others, were ſtrong temptations, and they were invited to a banquet, but by ſome miſtake the poiſon intended for them was taken by the guilty pontiff and his ſon. The pope immediately expired, but Cæſar ſurvived the accident ſome years to periſh by the hands of an aſſaſſin.

ALEXANDER VII. pope, a native of Sienna, who gradually roſe through the offices of inquiſitor, legate, biſhop, and cardinal, to the papal chair 1655, on the death of Innocent X. Thus elevated by diſſembled humility to the head of the church, he ſhowed himſelf little in great things, and great in little ones. In his conduct towards men of letters he was liberal and munificent, and he embelliſhed Rome with ſome ſplendid buildings. He died 1667, aged 68.

ALEXANDER VIII. pope, was a native of Venice, and became biſhop of Breſcia and Freſcati, and cardinal, and in 1689 ſucceeded to the papal chair on the death of Innocent XI. He died two years after, 1691, aged 82.

ALEXANDER, *Neckam*, a native of Saint Alban's, who after ſtudying in England, France, and Italy, gave public lectures at Paris, at that time the moſt celebrated univerſity in Europe. He returned to England, where he died 1227 abbot of Exeter. His works, written in elegant language, have never been publiſhed, but remain in manuſcript.

ALEXANDER, *Noel* or *Natalis*, an eminent writer born at Rouen in Normandy. For 12 years he taught philoſophy at Paris, and, as a dominican friar, propagated the doctrines of his order from the pulpit; but afterwards devoted himſelf to eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, and was created a doctor of the Sorbonne in 1675. Colbert ſaw his abilities, and intruſted him with part of the education of his ſon. His eccleſiaſtical hiſtory is chiefly admired for its accuracy, moderation, and fidelity, in 24 vols. 8vo. or 8 vols. fol. Though for a little while perſecuted by the pope for ſome of his opinions, yet he was beloved and reſpected, and died of a decay of nature in his 86th year 1724.

ALEXANDER, *William*, a native of Scotland, who wrote plays on the ancient models of Greece and Rome. After being flattered by the poets of the age, he became a regular attendant on the court of James VI., was knighted, and in 1621 received a grant of Nova Scotia, which he propoſed to colonize at his own expence. The death of James prevented the creation of baronets to the number of 150, who were to contribute to ſupport his views, though Charles I. in ſome degree purſued the intentions of his father by granting patents of knight baronet to the chief promoters of the ſettlement. The original ſcheme was defeated, and ſir William ſold his property in Novia Scotia to the French. He died 12th February 1640 in his 60th year. His poetical works appeared in three vols. fol. three years before his death.

ALEXANDER, *de Medicis*, firſt duke of Florence in 1530, was the natural ſon of Lorenzo de Medicis, and nephew to pope Clement VII, and became odious by his cruelty, the debauchery of his manners, and his incontinence. He was murdered by his relation Lorenzo, who had gained his confidence by promiſing him an interview with a woman of whom he was enamored. He died in his 26th year, 1537.

ALEXANDER, *Farneſe*, duke of Parma, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars of Flanders and of France, and died of a wound which he received at the ſiege of Rouen, 1592.

ALEXANDER, *Farneſe*, uncle to the preceding, was a cardinal, engaged in different embaſſies in France, Germany, and Flanders, and afterwards retired to Rome, where he lived in great ſplendor, the friend of the indigent, and the patron of the learned. He died 1589, aged 69.

ALEXANDER, a Norman, nephew to Roger biſhop of Saliſbury in the reign of Henry I. and Stephen. By the intereſt of his uncle he was made biſhop of Lincoln, and he rebuilt his cathedral, which had been deſtroyed by fire, and added to its ſecurity by making the roof of ſtone. He built the caſtles of Banbury, Sleaford, and Newark for his defence, and founded two monaſteries which he liberally endowed, and died 1147.

ALEXANDER, *of Paris*, a poet of the 12th century, who introduced in a poem on Alexander the Great, verſes of 12 ſyllables, which from him have been called Alexandrines.

ALEXANDER, *Nicholas*, a benedictine of St. Maur, known for his charitable character. He is author of two uſeful works, "Phyſic and Surgery for the Poor," publiſhed 1738, "and a Botanical and Pharmaceutical Dictionary," 8vo. He was born at Paris, and died at St. Denys 1728.

ALEXANDER, *Newſki*, grand duke of Ruſſia, born 1218, ſignalized himſelf by a victory which he obtained over the northern

powers on the banks of the Neva. The spot where the victory had been won was consecrated for a monastery by Peter the Great, where the bones of the saint were deposited with religious pomp, and which is become the mausoleum of the sovereigns of Russia. There is an order of knighthood instituted in honor of the saint, consisting of about 135 knights.

ALEXANDRINI, *Julius de Neustain*, a native of Trent, physician and favorite of Maximilian II. He died 1590 in his 84th year, author of some medical treatises in prose and verse.

ALEXIS, *William*, a benedictine monk of Lyra, author of some poems of considerable merit, in 1500.

ALEXIS, a Piedmontese, who applied himself to study, with the determination of not revealing the discoveries he might make in philosophy. After 57 years of travels, he saw a poor man die of a disorder which might have been removed, if he had imparted his knowledge to the surgeon, and with such remorse was he visited, that he retired from the world, and set in order, for the benefit of mankind, the result of his researches, which were afterwards published under the name of his secrets, at Basil 1536, and dispersed through Europe.

ALEXIS, *Michaelovitch*, son of Michael, czar of Russia, succeeded to the throne at the age of sixteen, and distinguished himself by his wars against the Turks, the Swedes, and Poles. Under him the laws of the empire were printed for public information, and no longer trusted to the incorrectness of manuscripts; commerce was encouraged, and manufactures of silk and linen were introduced. He died in his 46th year 1677, and was succeeded by his son the famous czar Peter.

ALEXIUS, *Petrovitch*, only son of Peter the Great and Eudocia Lapukin, was born 1690. His early youth was neglected in the hands of women, and of ignorant priests; but when in his eleventh year, he was intrusted to the care of baron Huysen, the instructions of this meritorious man were counteracted by the intrigues of Mentshik of one of the czar's ministers. The young prince, permitted to indulge every passion by the example of the most debauched, grew unprincipled and vicious, and soon converted the contempt he felt for restraint upon the character of his father. This mutual hatred between the czar and his son was fomented by the arts of enemies, and at last Alexius renounced all his rights to the succession, that he might spend in a convent the remains of a life already shortened by intemperance. He was afterwards betrayed by his Finlandish mistress, and conveyed to Petersburg, where he was tried by secret judges and condemned to death 1719. This cruel conduct of the father has been palliated by his panegyrists, who attribute the death of the prince to an apoplectic fit, brought on by his irregularities.

ALEXIUS or ALEXIS I. *Commenus*, born at Constantinople 1048, was nephew to the emperor Isaac Commenus. He usurped the throne in 1081, and distinguished himself by his wars against the Turks, and other northern invaders. He received with coldness the crusaders; but intimidated by their numbers, he signed a treaty of peace with them, and promised them support. He died in his 70th year 1118. His daughter, Anna Commena, has written a Greek account of his reign; but her history is a panegyric on the virtues of her father.

ALEXIUS II, *Commenus*, succeeded his father Michael on the throne of Constantinople 1180, in his 12th year. His tender age was the cause of tumults, and he was murdered with his mother Mary two years after by Andronicus, who usurped the throne.

ALEXIUS III. *Angelus*, dethroned his brother Isaac Angelus 1195, and put out his eyes. An effeminate life rendered him despised at home and abroad; he was defeated by the Turks and Bulgarians, and his capital was soon besieged and taken 1203, by an army of Venetians and French crusaders, headed by Alexius the son of the deposed monarch. Alexius received from Theodore Lascaris the same cruel punishment which he had inflicted on his brother, and the young conqueror placed his blind father from the dungeon on the throne, and reigned with him as Alexius IV.; but his elevation was succeeded by a rebellion, and his life was sacrificed to the fury of the people 1204.

ALEXIUS IV. *Vid.* ALEXIUS III.

ALEXIUS V. *Ducas Murtzuphle*, or *Mourzouffle*, from his black eyebrows, an officer at the court of Isaac Angelus and Alexius IV. who murdered his master, and usurped the throne. He was attacked by the crusaders, who took his capital, and after putting out his eyes threw him down from the top of Theodosius' pillar, 147 feet high, and killed him, 1264, after a reign of only three months, of extortion and cruelty. The conquerors elected two emperors; Baldwin appointed by the Latins, and Theodore Lascaris by the Greeks.

ALEYN, *Charles*, an English poet who published in 1631, in stanzas of six lines, two poems on the battles of Cressy and Poictiers, and seven years after another poem on Bosworth field, besides the history of Euryalus and Lucretia, translated from Æneas Sylvius. He died in 1640, and was buried in St. Andrew's church Holborn.

AL-FARABI, a mussulman philosopher in the 10th century, remarkable for the generality and greatness of his talents. He was killed by robbers in Syria in 954.

ALFARGAN, *Ahmed Ebn Cothair*, or Alfraganius, an Arabian aſtronomer of the ninth century, author of an introduction to aſtronomy.

ALFONSO, *Vid.* ALPHONSUS.

ALFORD, *Michael*, author of "Britannia illuſtrata" — "Annales Eccleſiaſtici Britannorum," and other works, was an Engliſh Jeſuit, born in London, and educated at Rome and in Spain. He was in England as Jeſuits' miſſionary for above 30 years, and died at St. Omer's 1652, aged 65.

ALFRED, *the Great*, fifth and youngeſt ſon of Ethelwolf, king of the weſt Saxons, was born at Wantage in Berkſhire 849. His father ſent him early to Rome, where he was confirmed, and, according to ſome, privately anointed king by pope Leo IV. who ſaw and admired his manly character. After the death of his brother, Alfred mounted the throne of England in his 22d year, in 871, at a time when the kingdom was a prey to domeſtic diſſenſions, and to the invaſion of the Danes. His valor was ſoon called into the field; battles were followed by battles; but after a dreadful overthrow Alfred concealed his misfortunes for a year, under the dreſs of a peaſant, till the ſucceſs of one of his chiefs, in defeating a body of the Danes, drew him from his retirement. He examined the falſe ſecurity of the enemy's camp, he was admitted into the preſence of the chief under the diſguiſe of a harper, and returned to his friends to inſpire them with courage and lead them to victory. The Danes were totally routed at Eddington; and Guthrum their chief, deſpairing of further oppoſition, conſented to renounce paganiſm, and was preſented at the font by his conqueror. From that period the kingdom became more ſettled, and though the Danes occaſionally repeated their predatory attacks, the mind of Alfred was not ſhaken from its noble purpoſe of enlightening his ſubjects, and giving ſtability to their independence, and protection to their property. He publiſhed laws to the number of 51, and not only divided his dominions into counties, and other ſmaller ſubdiviſions, but he made each houſeholder reſponſible for the behaviour of his family. As the tythings conſiſted of ten families, each became a pledge for the peaceful conduct of the reſt, ſo that the whole kingdom was but a large family eager to preſerve the public ſecurity, while they enſured domeſtic concord. As a man of letters, Alfred gained reputation, he not only tranſlated and wrote ſeveral books, particularly Boethius' conſolations of philoſophy; but that learning might find an aſylum in England, he endowed ſeveral ſchools in the kingdom, and founded, or according to others reſtored, the univerſity of Oxford, and filled the profeſſorial chairs with men of taſte, genius, and erudition. In his own conduct he was a pattern of regularity, ſo that he divided the 24 hours of the day into three equal portions, one of which was ſet apart for religious duties, the other for repoſe, recreation, and literature, and the third for the affairs of the ſtate. To his wiſdom England may look back with gratitude for the firſt beginning of her naval greatneſs. Alfred not only built ſhips, and enured his ſubjects to the toils and dangers of the ſea, but he had the boldneſs to attempt to diſcover the north-eaſt paſſage. Though by profeſſion and the circumſtances of the times a ſoldier, the humane monarch, who had been perſonally engaged in 56 battles, viewed with deteſtation the ſcenes of carnage which ambition or the love of plunder might exhibit, and conſidered his glory as better cemented by the peaceful occupations of his ſubjects than by war, and by the promotion of induſtry and mutual confidence than by the uſe of arms. After a reign of above 28 years, devoted to the happineſs of his people, this magnanimous prince died on the 28th of October 900, and was buried in Wincheſter cathedral. Hiſtory does not preſent a man more amiable in his public and private character, or whoſe virtues entitled him to a throne, more than this great and benevolent hero. He left by his queen Elſwitha two ſons and three daughters, and was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon, Edward, ſurnamed the elder.

ALFRED or ALURED, ſon of Ethelred by Emma daughter of Richard duke of Normandy, was ſent by his father to the Norman court, during the invaſion of the Danes. After Canute's death he landed in England, and might have ſucceeded in the expulſion of Harold, if not thwarted by the arts of Godwin. He fell into the hands of his enemies, who cruelly put out his eyes, and confined him in Ely monaſtery, where he was murdered 1037, in his 34th year.

ALFRED, a learned benedictine monk of Malmeſbury, made biſhop of Exeter in the 10th century. He was intimate with St. Dunſtan, and wrote ſeveral learned books, particularly the life of Adelmus,—the hiſtory of Malmeſbury abbey, &c.

ALFRED, of Beverley, an hiſtorian. *Vid.* ALREDUS.

ALFRED, an Engliſhman, ſurnamed the Philoſopher, much reſpected at Rome. He died 1270, and left four books on the meteors of Ariſtotle,—one on vegetables,—and five on the Conſolations of Boethius.

ALFRIDE, or ELFRID, the natural ſon of Oſwy king of Northumberland, fled to Ireland, or as ſome ſuppoſe to Scotland, to avoid the perſecution of his brother Egfrid, whom he had ſucceeded on the throne. Afterwards the two brothers met to decide their fate by arms, Egfrid was ſlain, and Alfride aſcended the vacant throne 686, and deſerved the applauſes of his ſubjects by his benevolence. He died 705.

ALGARDI, *Alexander*, an architect and sculptor of Bologna, pupil to Lewis Carraci, and intimate with Dominichino. He died at Rome 1654. There is at Bologna, a group of the beheading of St. Paul by him much admired.

ALGAROTTI, *Francis*, son of a Venetian merchant, who, after studying at Rome and Bologna, came to Paris where he published his Newtonianism for the ladies, in Italian, a work translated into French by du Perron, but of inferior merit to Fontenelle's plurality of worlds. Algarotti visited England and Germany, and was noticed by the kings of Poland and Prussia. After some residence in the Polish court as privy counsellor for the affairs of war, he returned to Italy, and died unexpectedly at Pisa 1764, in his 52d year. As a connoisseur in painting, sculpture, and architecture, he possessed taste and judgment, and his genius as a poet is fully proved in the elegant trifles which he wrote in Italian. His works were published in 4 volumes 8vo. in 1765, and translated into French at Berlin 1772, 8 volumes 8vo.

ALGAZALI, an Arabian, born at Thous in Khorassan, author of a treatise on the different classes of science which concern religion.

ALGER, a monk of Liege, author of a book on the sacraments. He died at Cluny, 1131.

ALGHISI, *Thomas*, an eminent surgeon and lithotomist of Florence, who died in consequence of being severely wounded by the bursting of his gun 1713.

ALGIERI, *Peter*, a Venetian, whose talents in painting were employed in decorating the opera at Paris. He died 1760.

ALHAZEN, an Arabian who wrote on optics, about the year 1100.

ALI, cousin and son-in-law of Mahomet, was opposed in his view to succeed the prophet, by Othman and Omar, and retired into Arabia, where his mild and enlarged interpretation of the Koran increased the number of his proselytes. After the death of Othman he was acknowledged caliph by the Egyptians and Arabians, but in less than five years after he was assassinated in a mosque 660. Ali, after the decease of his beloved Fatima, claimed the privilege of polygamy, and left 15 sons and 18 daughters. His memory is still held in the highest veneration by the Persians.

ALI-BEG, a Pole, born of Christian parents. When young he was made prisoner by the Tartars and sold to the Turks, who educated him in the Mahometan faith. He rose in the Turkish court, and was appointed interpreter to the grand signior, and translated the bible and the English catechism into the Turkish language. His great work is on the liturgy of the Turks, their pilgrimages to Mecca, and other religious ceremonies, translated into Latin by Dr. Smith. He died 1675.

ALI BEY, a native of Natolia, son of a Greek priest. In his 13th year he was carried away by some robbers as he was hunting, and sold to Ibrahim, a lieutenant of the Janissaries, at Grand Cairo, who treated him with kindness. Ali distinguished himself against the Arabs, but when his patron was basely assassinated 1758, by Ibrahim the Circassian, he avenged his death, and slew the murderer with his own hand. This violent measure raised him enemies, and his flight to Jerusalem and to St. John of Acre, with difficulty saved him from the resentment of the Ottoman porte, that had demanded his head. Time, however, paved the way to his elevation. Those who had espoused the cause of the Circassian were sacrificed to the public safety; and Ali, recalled by the public voice, governed the country with benevolence and equity. The chiefs of each village were declared responsible for the ill conduct of their neighbours, and whilst the general link was extended through every province, security was restored, and confidence revived. But the power of an eastern prince is always precarious; ingratitude was found among those on whom Ali had heaped favors, and when he assisted the Turkish government his conduct was viewed with a jealous eye, and his death determined at Constantinople. In a battle fought against a rebellious Mameluke to whom he had entrusted part of his army, Ali saw some of his troops desert, and, unwilling to survive a defeat, he defended himself with the fury of a lion, till he was cut down by a sabre and carried to the conqueror's tent, where eight days after he expired of his wounds. Ali died in his 45th year 1773, and left behind him a character unrivalled for excellence, for courage, and magnanimity. As governor of Egypt he behaved with the tenderness of a parent; and to the love of his country were united humanity and an elevated genius.

ALI-BERG, a learned Turk in the 17th century, acquainted with 17 languages. He translated the bible into the Turkish language.

ALICE, daughter of Theobald IV. of Champagne, married Lewis VII. of France, by whom she had, 1165, a son called Philip Augustus. During her son's absence in the holy land, she was appointed regent of the kingdom, and her government was marked by moderation and justice. She died at Paris 1206.

ALIGRE, *Etienne*, a native of Chartres, who rose by his merit to be chancellor of France. He died 1635 in his 76th year. His son, of the same name, was raised to the same dignity as his father, and enjoyed the character of a great and upright magistrate. He died 1677 in his 85th year.

ALKMAAR, *Henry D'*, an eminent German

man of the 15th century, author of the fable of Reynard, an ingenious poem, which laſhes the vices and foibles of mankind in the character of beaſts, eſpecially of the fox.

ALLAINVAL, *Leonor Jean-Chriſtine Soulas d'*, a native of Chartres, author of ſeveral comedies of conſiderable merit. His beſt piece was l'embarras des richeſſes. He died of the palſy in the Hotel-dieu 1753.

ALLAIS, *Denys Vairaſſe d'*, a native of Allais in Languedoc, who ſerved in 1665 in the duke of York's fleet, and afterwards taught the Engliſh language in Paris. His writings were not much eſteemed, except his hiſtory of Sevarambia, a political romance.

ALLAM, *Andrew*, born at Garſington in Oxfordſhire, was of St. Edmund-hall of which he became the vice principal. He tranſlated the life of Iphicrates, and aſſiſted Wood in his Athenæ Oxonienſes. He died of the ſmall-pox 1685, in his 30th year.

ALLATIUS, *Leo*, a native of Scio, who ſtudied belles lettres and the languages at Rome. Though he took a degree in medicine, literature was his favorite purſuit, and as his erudition was great, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a teacher in the Greek college at Rome. He was afterwards employed by pope Gregory XV. to remove the elector Palatine's library from Germany to the Vatican, in reward for which ſervices, he was appointed librarian. Though employed among eccleſiaſtics, he never entered into orders, becauſe, as he told the pope, he wiſhed to retain the privilege of marrying, if he pleaſed. His publications were numerous, chiefly on divinity. It is ſaid that he wrote Greek for 40 years with the ſame pen, and that when he loſt it, he expreſſed his concern even to the ſhedding of tears. He died at Rome in his 83d year, 1669.

ALLEGRAIN, *Chriſtopher Gabriel*, a French ſculptor, admitted into the academy for the maſterly execution of the figure of a young man. Among other pieces his Venus and his Diana were much admired. He died 1795.

ALLEGRI, *Antonio*, an illuſtrious painter, better known by the name of Corregio, from the place where he was born. Though he was neglected in his education, nature had formed him for a painter, and his genius burſt through the ſhackles of ignorance and poverty. It is to be lamented that he never viſited Rome, as his reſidence at Parma procured him neither patronage nor fame. His moſt celebrated paintings were the Virgin and Child, with Mary Magdalen, St. Jerome, and the Notte or Night, which is ſo well deſcribed by lady Miller in her letters from Italy; but in every thing that he did there was ſuperior execution, great judgment, and infinite taſte. The encomiums of Annibal Caracci who, fifty years after his death, admired and imitated him, are ſtrong but juſt. "Every thing," ſays he, "that I ſee aſtoniſhes me, particularly the coloring and the beauty of the children. They live—they breathe—they ſmile with ſo much grace and ſo much reality, that the beholder ſmiles and partakes of their enjoyments." Corregio was employed by the canons of Parma to paint the aſſumption of the Virgin on the cupola of the cathedral; but when the work, which will ever immortalize his name, was completed, the artiſt was meanly forced to accept the ſmall pittance of 200 livres; and, to load him with greater indignity, it was paid in copper. Corregio haſtened with the money to his ſtarving family, but as he had ſix or eight miles to travel from Parma, the weight of his burden and the heat of the climate, added to the oppreſſion of his breaking heart, and he was attacked with a pleuriſy which in three days terminated his exiſtence and his ſorrows 1534, in his 40th year. Titian was the cauſe that this great work was not deſtroyed. As he paſſed through Parma, he viſited and admired the cathedral, and told the ignorant prieſts who threatened ſpeedily to efface the painting, that they ought to value it as moſt ineſtimable, for added he emphatically, "were I not Titian, I would wiſh to be Corregio." Corregio was the firſt who happily introduced in his pictures fore-ſhortenings, an attitude which expreſſes boldneſs of conception, and is attended with ſtriking effect.

ALLEGRI, *Gregorio*, an eminent compoſer, whoſe works are ſtill uſed in the pope's chapel at Rome. His "miſerere" is always uſed on Good Friday, and is much admired. He died 1672.

ALLEIN, *Richard*, was born at Ditchet in Somerſetſhire, where his father was rector for 50 years. He ſtudied at Oxford, and obtained the living of Batcomb in Dorſetſhire. He was employed as commiſſioner by parliament for the ejecting of ſcandalous miniſters, and on the reſtoration he was expelled from his living for non-conformity. His peaceful behaviour, however, entitled him to reſpect; he preached frequently in private houſes, and though ſometimes reprimanded as the holder of a conventicle, yet his exemplary life ſhielded him againſt perſecution and impriſonment. His writings were moſtly on theological ſubjects. He died 1681, in his 65th year.

ALLEIN, *William*, ſon of the above, was of Corpus Chriſti, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He afterwards ſettled at Blandford, Dorſet, from which he was ejected as a nonconformiſt. His millennium, among other curious theological tracts, was much admired. He died 1677.

ALLEIN, *Joſeph*, ſon of Tobias Allein, was born at Devizes 1623. He was a member of Lincoln and Corpus Chriſti colleges,

in Oxford, and took orders, and afterwards went to Taunton in Somerſetſhire, where he married, and where as miniſter he applied himſelf with indefatigable zeal to his office. His income was ſmall, but it was increaſed by the induſtry of his wife, who kept a boarding ſchool. At the reſtoration he was ejected as a non-conformiſt, but as he continued his miniſtry in private, he was committed to Ilcheſter goal, and ſentenced at the aſſizes to pay a fine of 100 marks, and to remain in priſon till the payment. His confinement, which was extended to one year, ruined his conſtitution. He died in November 1668, in his 36th year. His alarm to unconverted ſinners has often been republiſhed.

ALLEN, *John*, took his degree of LL. B. at Cambridge though educated at Oxford. He was nine years at Rome as commiſſioner from Wareham, and at his return he entered into the ſervice of Wolſey. In 1528 he was raiſed to the ſee of Dublin, and made chancellor of Ireland. He was murdered ſix years after by Thomas Fitzgerald, ſon of lord Kildare.

ALLEN, *ſir Thomas*, an Engliſh admiral who made the firſt hoſtile attack on the Dutch in 1665. Though with only eight ſhips he attacked their Smyrna fleet, killed their commander Brackel, took four prizes, and diſperſed the reſt into Cadiz. The next year he was at the memorable battle of the 25th July, when de Ruyter the Dutch commander, ſeeing his van defeated and three of his admirals killed, exclaimed, "what a wretch I am, that, among ſo many thouſand bullets, none can come and put an end to my miſery."

ALLEN, *Thomas*, a divine educated at Worceſter ſchool and at Brazen Noſe and Merton, Oxford, and intimate with ſir Henry Saville, by whoſe influence he was promoted to a fellowſhip at Eton. He wrote learned obſervations on Chryſoſtom's book on Iſaiah, and died 1638, aged 65.

ALLEN, *Thomas*, a native of Uttoxeter in Staffordſhire. He was fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, which he quitted 1570 for Glouceſter hall, where he applied himſelf to mathematics. His abilities procured him the eſteem of the earl of Northumberland, and of Robert earl of Leiceſter. Allen, who was employed in collecting the moſt curious manuſcripts on hiſtory and aſtronomy, did not eſcape the ſuſpicions of the ignorant, who accuſed him of uſing magic and conjuration to produce a marriage between the queen and Leiceſter. He publiſhed in Latin the ſecond and third books of Ptolemy concerning the judgment of the ſtars, beſides notes on Lilly's books, and on Bale's work de Scriptoribus Britan. He died much reſpected 1632.

ALLESTRY or ALLESTREE, *Richard*, a native of Uppington in Shropſhire, born in March 1619. He entered at Chriſt church in Oxford, and in the civil war he joined the king's party under ſir John Biron, and was at the battle of Keinton-field in Warwickſhire. At the concluſion of the war he took orders, and was afterwards one of thoſe expelled when the parliament in 1648 ſent viſitors to Oxford to demand the ſubmiſſion of the univerſity. He found an aſylum in the family of lord Newport, in Shropſhire, and after the battle of Worceſter, he was fixed upon by the royaliſts as a proper perſon to convey diſpatches, and have a conference with the king at Rouen. On his return from a ſecond journey in 1659 he was ſeized at Dover by the parliament party, but he had the addreſs to ſave his papers, and after a ſhort confinement he was reſtored to liberty. He was at the reſtoration made canon of Chriſt Church, king's chaplain, Regius profeſſor of divinity, and in 1665 promoted to the provoſtſhip of Eton, which he reſigned 1678. He died of a dropſy 1680. He publiſhed 40 ſermons, beſides a ſmall tract on the privileges of the univerſity of Oxford.

ALLESTRY, *Jacob*, an Engliſh poet, nephew of the preceding, and ſon of James Alleſtry a London bookſeller, who was ruined by the fire of 1666. From Weſtminſter ſchool he paſſed to Chriſt Church Oxford, where he wrote ſome verſes and paſtorals, and died 1686.

ALLETZ, *Pons Auguſtin*, a native of Montpellier, who publiſhed various works of ſome celebrity in France, in the compoſition of which he ſhowed indefatigable perſeverance, and great judgment. He died at Paris 1785, aged 82.

ALLEY, *William*, a native of Wycomb, Bucks, who, after an Eton education, went to King's college, Cambridge. He afterwards ſtudied at Oxford, but as he was a zealous advocate for the reformation, he retired during Mary's reign into the north, where he kept a ſchool, and practiſed phyſic. Under Elizabeth he was made lecturer of St. Paul's, and in 1560 biſhop of Exeter. He wrote the poor man's library, containing ſermons, &c. beſides a commentary on St. Peter's firſt epiſtle, and a tranſlation of the pentateuch, in the biſhop's bible. He died 1570.

ALLEYN, *Edward*, founder of Dulwich college, was born at St. Botolph, London, Sept. 1ſt, 1566. He applied himſelf to the ſtage, and with ſuch ſucceſs that he was flattered by Ben Jonſon's muſe, and applauded by crowded audiences. He built the Fortune playhouſe near Whitecroſs-ſtreet, Moorfields, and added to his income by being keeper of the king's wild beaſts, with a ſalary of 500l. per annum. His erection of Dulwich college is attributed to a ſuperſtitious cauſe. Whilſt with ſix others he was acting the part of a demon in one of Shakeſpear's plays, he is ſaid to have been terrified by the real appearance of the devil, and the power of imagination was ſo great, that a vow was

was made, and the college in 1614 was begun under the direction of Inigo Jones, and in three years finished at the expence of 10,000l. This noble edifice was solemnly appropriated on the 13th Sept. 1619, in the presence of a numerous audience, to the humane purposes of the founder, who appointed himself its first master. The original endowment was 800l. per annum, for the maintenance of one master, one warden, always to be unmarried and of the name of Alleyn, four fellows, three of whom are in orders, and the 4th an organist, besides six poor men, and six women, and twelve boys to be educated till the age of 14 or 16, and then to be apprenticed. Alleyn married three wives, the last of whom survived him. He died 1626, in his 61st year, and was buried in the chapel of his college.

ALLIOT, *N.* a civil officer in the service of Stanislaus king of Poland. He wrote an account of the expences of his master in the buildings at Nancy,—and a relation of the funeral pomp of Leopold II. 1730. He died 1779.

ALLIX, *Peter*, a native of Alencon, minister of the protestant congregation of Rouen, and of Charenton near Paris. On the cancelling of the edict of Nantes, he left his country and came to England. His reflections on the holy scriptures were dedicated to James II. and his remarks on the ecclesiastical history of the churches of Piedmont to William. He was honored with the degree of D. D. and promoted to the place of treasurer of Salisbury. He died in London 1717, in his 76th year. His works, which are numerous, and expressive of his piety and great erudition, are all on theological subjects, and consist of reflections on all the books of scripture, 1688, republished by bishop Watson in his theological tracts,—the ancient Jewish church vindicated against the Unitarians, 1691, &c.

ALLOISI, *Balthazar*, an able historical and portrait painter, who studied under the Caraccis. He was born at Bologna, and died 1638, aged 60.

ALLORY, *Alexander*, a painter of Florence, famous for his skill in the representation of naked figures. As he was well acquainted with anatomy, his portraits are correct and graceful. He died 1607, in his 72d year.

ALMAGRO, *Diego*, one of the conquerors of Peru, was of so obscure an origin that he knew not his parents. He accompanied Pizarro in 1525, and every where showed the greatest valor mingled with the basest cruelty. He penetrated in 1525 to Chili, took Cuzco, and at last assassinated his friend Pizarro. This armed the partizans of Pizarro against him, and he was defeated, and condemned to be strangled 1538, in his 75th year. His son rose up to vindicate his character, and to avenge his death, but he was defeated by the viceroy of Peru, and with 40 of his adherents was beheaded 1542. Almagro's cruelty to the unfortunate Atahualpa, is deservedly censured as infamous.

ALMAMON or ABDALLAH III. son of Aaron al Raschid, caliph of the house of the Abbassides, after his brother Alamin, 813, was famous for his protection of learning and of learned men. He conquered part of Crete. He had the best Greek writers translated into Arabic, and made a collection of the best authors. He also calculated a set of astronomical tables, and founded an academy at Bagdad. He died 833.

ALMARUS, *Elmerus*, or *Elmarus*, was abbot of St. Augustin's monastery in Canterbury, when archbishop Alphage was murdered by the Danes 1011. He escaped, and 11 years after was made bishop of Sherborne, before the see was transferred to Sarum.

ALMEIDA, *Francis*, a Portuguese, distinguished in the wars of Grenada, and sent out by Emanuel in 1505, as first viceroy of India. After a perilous voyage he crossed the cape of Good Hope, and proceeded along the coast of Africa, where he spread conquest, terror, and desolation. He reduced Quiloa, Mombassa, and other places under the yoke of Portugal, and with only 700 men he stormed the fort of Panama, which was defended by a strong rampart and a garrison of 4000 men of tried and desperate valor, and instead of sharing a booty which might have rendered his soldiers inactive, he destroyed it by fire. When his son was killed in an engagement with the Arabians, the father refused to mourn with his friends, but declared that he had obtained a short but glorious life. The fame of Albuquerque, and the malice of enemies at home, however, soon stopped his career; but he refused to accept the orders of his recall, and on pretence of avenging his son's death he sailed to Dabul in quest of fresh laurels, and in an engagement with the enemy's fleet, he killed 4000 men. The animosities between the rival governors were appeased by the interference of Contigna; and Almeida, after resigning his power to Albuquerque, set sail for Europe. In his way he landed near the cape of Good Hope, and in an unfortunate quarrel with the natives he was wounded in the throat with a javelin, and immediately expired. Some of the Portuguese, who had shared his toils and glory, attempted to recover his body, but they shared his fate.

ALMEIDA, *Lawrence*, son of the preceding, accompanied his father to India. He destroyed the ships of Caulan, and in visiting Ceylon he made it tributary to Portugal, and brought away 250,000 lbs. of cinnamon as the first annual payment. He was sent with eight ships to attack the Arabians, who were supported by the sultan of Egypt; but the superiority of the enemy's vessels and the dangers of the coast proved fatal to his views. His

ſhip ran aground, and whilſt the other veſſels attempted in vain to relieve him, he fought with undaunted courage, regardleſs of the wounds he had received. A ball at laſt ſtruck him on the breaſt, and put a period to his brilliant career. His ſailors reduced to 20 in number, unwilling to ſubmit, were boarded and overpowered, and met from their conquerors that humanity which their valor deſerved.

ALMEIDA, *Apollinarius de*, a Portugueſe biſhop, of the order of the Jeſuits, who went as miſſionary to Æthiopia. Though baniſhed by the inhabitants, he had the boldneſs to return, with two other eccleſiaſtics, who together with him were cruelly murdered by the natives, 1568.

ALMEIDA, *Manuel d'*, a Portugueſe Jeſuit who, after a reſidence of 40 years in the Indies, died at Goa 1646. He publiſhed hiſtorical obſervations on Æthiopia.

ALMELOVEEN, *Thomas Janſſen d'*, a Dutch phyſician, author of the Hortus Malabaricus, and Flora Malabarica, deſcriptive of the Malabar plants, 13 vols. fol.

ALMELOVEEN, *Theodore Janſſen d'*, profeſſor of Greek, of hiſtory, and phyſic at Harderwick in Holland, wrote learned notes on ancient authors, and publiſhed the Faſti Conſulares,—Amœnitates,—Onomaſticon,—Vitæ Stephanorum, &c. He died at Amſterdam 1742.

ALMICI, *Peter Camillus*, an eccleſiaſtic born at Breſcia in Italy. He was well verſed in claſſical literature, and publiſhed ſome critical reflections on Febronius, &c. He died 1779, aged 65.

ALOMLUADAD, *Iſmael*, an Arabian hiſtorian who gave a chronological account of the Saracen affairs in Sicily from 842 to 904.

ALOADIN, a Mahometan, prince of the Aſſacides or Aſſaſſins, was called the old man of the mountain. He lived between Damaſcus and Antioch, and was ſurrounded by a number of youths, whom he intoxicated with pleaſures, and rendered ſubſervient to his views, by promiſing ſtill greater voluptuouſneſs in the next world. As theſe were employed to ſtab his enemies, he was dreaded by the neighbouring princes. From the name and character of his followers the word aſſaſſin is derived.

ALONZO, *John*, an eminent architect of Spain. The church of the Hieronymites at Guadaloupe, in Eſtramadura, is a beautiful monument of his genius.

ALPAGO, *Andrew*, an Italian phyſician, who for ſome time reſided at Damaſcus. On his return he was made profeſſor of medicine at Venice, and died there 1555. He tranſlated Avicenna, Averroes, and Serapion, with notes.

ALPAIDE, was the beautiful wife of Pepin Heriſtel, after his divorce from Plectrude his firſt conſort. This union was cenſured by Lambert biſhop of Liege, and Alpaide excited her brother Dodon to murder the bold eccleſiaſtic. She was mother of Charles Martel.

ALPHANUS, *Benedict*, archbiſhop of Palermo, known as a phyſician and a poet, died 1086, author of the lives of ſome ſaints in verſe, &c.

ALPHERY, *Mekepper* or *Nicephorus*, a native of Ruſſia, deſcended from the imperial family. During the troubles of his country, he came to England with his two brothers, and by the care of Mr. Bidell, a Ruſſia merchant, he ſtudied at Oxford, where his brothers fell victims to the ſmall-pox. In 1618 he ſucceeded to the living of Wooley, Huntingdonſhire, and though he was twice invited to return to Ruſſia with the certainty of being placed on the throne, he preferred the character of a pariſh prieſt in England to the ſplendor of the purple. He was ejected from his living during the civil wars, and ill treated by the republican ſoldiers, though his preſbyterian ſucceſſor behaved towards him with humanity. He ſaw the reſtoration, and was replaced in his living, but retired to Hammerſmith where his ſon had ſettled, and there died aged above 80. The laſt deſcendant of this fallen family married a Johnſon, a cutler at Huntingdon, by whom ſhe had eight children. She was living in 1764.

ALPHONSO or ALPHONSUS, ſurnamed the Catholic, king of Aſturias, fought againſt the Moors, from whom he took upwards of 30 towns. He died in the 18th year of his reign, 757, aged 64.

ALPHONSO II. ſurnamed the Chaſte, king of Aſturias, ſignalized himſelf againſt the Moors and took Liſbon, and died 842.

ALPHONSO III. or the Great, king of Aſturias, ſucceeded his father Ordogno, 866. He waged ſucceſsful wars againſt the Moors, but the inſurrections of his ſubjects, headed by Froila count of Gallicia, drove him from his throne. After being reſtored, he abdicated the crown in favor of his eldeſt ſon Garcias, who had ſome time before ungratefully raiſed an inſurrection againſt him, and then been pardoned; but when the Moors threatened the kingdom, he quitted his retirement, and, at the head of his brave countrymen, he obtained a moſt ſignal victory over the enemy. He died 912, univerſally reſpected for valor and benevolence. He wrote a chronicle of the Spaniſh monarchs.

ALPHONSO VI. king of Leon aud Caſtile, made war againſt the Moors, took Toledo, and died 1109.

ALPHONSO VIII. or IX. king of Leon and Caſtile, ſurnamed the Good or Noble, came to the throne when only four years old, 1158. When of age he retook from the Moors the places loſt during his minority. He defeated his enemies at the great battle of Muradat

where

where the Moors loſt near 200,000 men. He died 1212, aged 60.

ALPHONSO X. king of Leon and Caſtile, ſurnamed the Wiſe, ſucceeded his father Ferdinand III. in 1252. He married Iolante daughter of the king of Arragon, whom he was going to divorce for a Daniſh princeſs becauſe ſhe was barren; but the queen at laſt brought him nine children. He was elected emperor of Germany in 1258, but as he delayed viſiting the empire, Rodolphus was choſen in his room. His ſon conſpired againſt him, and dethroned him; and though he fled among the Saracens for protection, and gained a victory over this unnatural child, yet he was not reinſtated. He died of a broken heart 1284. As an aſtronomer and a man of letters, Alphonſus obtained greater fame than as a monarch. He perceived the errors of Ptolemy's tables, and under his direction at Toledo, thoſe tables, called the Alphonſine tables, were drawn up by the ſkill of Hazan a Jew, and their epoch fixed on the 30th May 1232, the day on which he began his reign. It has been ſaid of Alphonſus, that, in viewing the Ptolemaic ſyſtem, he declared that if God had conſulted him in the formation of the univerſe, he could have given him directions for a more perfect whole; a bold expreſſion which, if it does not breathe the ſpirit of profane ſcepticiſm, at leaſt conveys ſevere cenſure on the ignorance of preceding aſtronomers.

ALPHONSO II. king of Leon and Caſtile, ſucceeded Ferdinand IV. in 1312, and defeated the Moors 1340, killing not leſs than 200,000 of them. He died of the plague at the ſiege of Gibraltar 1350, aged 38.

ALPHONSO V. king of Arragon, ſurnamed the magnanimous, ſucceeded his father Ferdinand the juſt 1416. He extended the Spaniſh influence over Italy, Naples, and Sicily, where he was acknowledged king 1412. He died 1485 aged 74, leaving the kingdom of Naples to his natural ſon Ferdinand, and thoſe of Spain, Sardinia, and Sicily to Juan his brother, king of Navarre. He gave a welcome aſylum to the muſes which perſecution baniſhed from Conſtantinople, and every where encouraged the cultivation of ſcience. He walked with the greateſt familiarity among his ſubjects, obſerving to his courtiers who fancied dangers and conſpiracies, that a father has nothing to fear among his children. Seeing once one of his veſſels ready to periſh, he haſtened in a ſmall boat to the aſſiſtance of the crew, exclaiming, I had rather die with you than ſee you periſh.

ALPHONSO I. king of Portugal, ſon of Henry of Burgundy of France, by Thereſa daughter of Alphonſo king of Leon, was only three years old at his father's death. He defeated five Mooriſh kings at the battle of Ourique, 1139, though with a very inferior force; and thus he raiſed his country from a dependent ſtate to a powerful monarchy, of which he was proclaimed the firſt ſovereign in the field of battle. He was afterwards defeated and taken priſoner by Ferdinand II. of Caſtile, who nobly ſet him at liberty. He died 1185 aged 76.

ALPHONSO II. king of Portugal, ſucceeded his father Sancho 1211. He was engaged in war with the Moors, and died 1223, aged 38.

ALPHONSO III. king of Portugal, brother of Sancho II. ſucceeded 1248. His reign was diſturbed by diſſenſions with the clergy and with the pope. He died 1279, aged 69.

ALPHONSO IV. king of Portugal ſucceeded his father Denys, 1325. He was engaged in war with the king of Caſtile, but afterwards aſſiſted him againſt the Moors. He was an able prince under whom juſtice was adminiſtered with great impartiality. He died 1357, aged 66.

ALPHONSO V, king of Portugal, ſurnamed the African, ſucceeded his father Edward, though only ſix years old, 1438. He made war in Africa, and took Arzilla and Tangiers, from the Moors, and he was alſo engaged in a quarrel with Ferdinand and Iſabella of Caſtile. He died of the plague at Sintra 1481, aged 49. During his reign the Portugueſe diſcovered Guinea, and began to ſpread Chriſtianity in that part of Africa. Alphonſo was a great patron of learning.

ALPHONSO VI. king of Portugal, ſucceeded his father John IV. His intellects proved to be weak, and in his conduct he exhibited the tyrant and the madman. He abdicated the crown in favor of his brother Don Pedro, and died at Cyntra 1683, aged 41.

ALPHONSUS, *Peter*, a Jewiſh writer of Spain. He was converted to Chriſtianity, and had Alphonſo king of Arragon for his ſponſor 1106. He wrote a vindication of the Chriſtian religion.

ALPINI, *Proſpero*, a native of Maroſtica in the Venetian territory, born 1553. He left the profeſſion of arms, and ſtudied botany and phyſic, and in 1580 he embarked for Egypt with his friend George Emo or Hemi, the conſul of the republic, and for three years he was employed along the banks of the Nile in learned reſearches, and in examining the nature of plants. On his return he was appointed phyſician to Andrew Doria prince of Melfi, but he was recalled in 1593, and honorably placed in the profeſſorial chair of Padua. As his health had been injured by his travels he died at Padua 1617, aged 64. His works which are in Latin, are chiefly on botanical and medicinal ſubjects.

ALREDUS, ALFREDUS, or ALUREDUS, a native of Beverley in Yorkſhire, who after ſtudying at Cambridge became a ſecular prieſt and treaſurer of St. John's church in his own town. He is ſtiled the Engliſh Florus, from the

the elegant Latin history which he wrote of the Britons from king Brutus to his own times. He died about 1126.

ALSAHARAVIUS, an Arabian physician, about 1085, author of Altasrif, a treatise in 32 books on medical practice.

ALSOP, *Anthony*, received his education at Westminster school and at Christ church, and was presented by Trelawney bishop of Winchester, to a prebend and the rectory of Brightwell, Berks. In 1717 he was sued by Mrs. Elizabeth Astrey of Oxford, for a breach of marriage, and damages for 2000l. were given against him; so that he retired abroad to avoid the sneers of the censorious, as well as to elude contributing with his purse to the triumph of his fair one. The time of his absence is not known. His death was occasioned by a fall into a ditch from near his garden door 1726. He possessed a poetical genius, which however was not frequently exerted. He published early Æsop's Greek fables, in the preface to which he attacked Bentley. Some of his poems are preserved in Dodsley's and Peach's collections.

ALSOP, *Vincent*, a native of Northamptonshire, who, after taking his first degree at St. John's Cambridge, became assistant in Oakham grammar school. He married Mr. King's daughter, by whose persuasion he left the church for the presbyterian tenets. In his writings he attacked Dr. Sherlock with humor and spirit, and after residing at Wilby and Wellingborough, and suffering imprisonment for six months during the prevailing persecution of the times, he settled in London. After the death of Charles II. he was reconciled to kingly power, when James pardoned his only son whose life might have been forfeited for treasonable practices. His life was spent in the exercise of piety, and in the discharge of his ministry; but in his writings, which were all on theological subjects, he displayed, with a mixture of seriousness, powerful flashes of the wit with which nature had so strongly gifted him. He died in an advanced age, 1703.

ALSTEDIUS, *John Henry*, a protestant, professor of divinity and philosophy at Nassau, and afterwards at Alba Julia in Transylvania, where he died 1638 in his 50th year. He is best known for his Encyclopedia, which is become the foundation of all modern works of the same kind. His Thesaurus Theologicus, and his treatise on arithmetic, are equally esteemed.

ALSTON, *Charles*, studied at Glasgow, and after taking his degrees at Leyden, settled at Edinburgh, where he lectured on the Materia Medica and Botany. He is author of Tyrocinium Botanicum Edinburgense, in which he censured Linne's sexual system, 1753—Lectures on the Materia Medica, 2 vols. 4to. 1770, &c. He died 1760, aged 77.

ALTHAMNER, *Andrew*, a Lutheran minister of Nuremburg, in the 16th century, author of notes on Tacitus' treatise de German Moribus, 4to. beside controversial works.

ALTHUSIUS, *John*, a German lawyer in the 17th century, who inveighed against kingly power, in which he was opposed by Bodecler.

ALTILIUS, *Gabriel*, a Neapolitan poet preceptor to Ferdinand son of the king of Naples, and made bishop of Policastro, 1471. Though some imagine that he forsook the muses when raised to his see, it is certain that he wrote after that the first of his poems, his epithalamium on the marriage of Isabella of Arragon, found in the Deliciæ Italor. Poet. Altilius died in 1484, or 1501.

ALTING, *Menson*, a burgomaster of Groningen, author of the best description of the Low Countries now extant, in folio 1697. He died 1713, aged 76.

ALTING, *Henry*, was born at Embden in 1583. He was the preceptor, and the minister of the elector palatine, and sat as one of his deputies at the synod of Dort. He filled the theological chair of Groningen from 1627 till his death in 1644. His works are on religious subjects.

ALTING, *James*, son of the preceding, was born at Heidelberg 1618. He studied at Groningen and Embden, and afterwards passed into England, where he was ordained by Prideaux bishop of Worcester. His determination to reside in England was altered by the offer of the Hebrew professorship at Groningen, which he accepted. As he followed the scriptures against the doctrine of the schoolmen he acquired popularity by his lectures; but he was soon impeached by des Marets the divinity professor as an innovator, and the 21 articles of his accusation were carried before the divines of Leyden, who acquitted the accused of heresy, though not of imprudence, and censured his accuser for want of moderation. These differences were at last settled by the kind interference of some of their friends, on the death-bed of Desmarets. The three last years of his life were subject to constant pain and disease, and he died at last of a fever 1679. His works were printed in five vols. folio, containing practical, philosophical, and problematical tracts.

ALTON, *Richard count d'*, an Austrian general who had the command of the Low Countries in 1787. Though a man of bravery, he betrayed weakness during the insurrections in Brabant 1789, for which he was sent for to Vienna, to clear his character. He died on the journey 1789. His brother distinguished himself against the Turks, and also against the French at the siege of Valenciennes. He was killed near Dunkirk 1793, much regretted as a good soldier.

ALTOVITI, *Marseille d'*, a Florentine lady,

lady, who ſettled at Marſeilles, and devoted herſelf to the writing of Italian poetry. She died 1609.

ALURED of Beverley, *vid.* ALREDUS.

ALVA, *Peter d'*, a Spaniſh Franciſcan who travelled through Peru, and in different countries of Europe. He died in the Low Countries in 1667, leaving a curious life of Saint Francis.

ALVA, *Ferdinand Alvarez, duke of*, a famous general deſcended from an ancient family in Spain. He was noticed by Charles V. for his intrepidity at the battle of Pavia, and at the ſiege of Metz, and was entruſted with the expedition againſt the holy ſee, and after he had obliged the pope to ſue for peace, he repaired to Rome, and with ſuperſtitious mockery threw himſelf at the feet of the humbled pontiff, imploring his forgiveneſs. When the flame of liberty was kindled in the Low Countries, he was ſent with full powers by Philip II. 1567, to quell the inſurrection. His meaſures were at firſt crowned with ſucceſs, the undiſciplined forces of his opponents ſunk before his veterans, but the minds of the people, which mildneſs might have reconciled to a foreign yoke, were alienated by the deva-ſtation ſpread over their fields, under the direction of the governor and of his council deſervedly denominated the bloody tribunal. Alva ſoon felt the tide of fortune, and of unpopularity ſet againſt him, and after rendering his memory execrable in the Low Countries he ſolicited and obtained his recall 1573. His abilities were afterwards employed againſt Portugal, and he had the good fortune to drive don Antonio from the throne 1581, and thus to add freſh laurels to his military fame. He died 1582 aged 74.

ALVARES, *Francis*, a Portugueſe prieſt at the court of Emanuel, was ſent as ambaſſador to David king of Abyſſinia. He publiſhed an account of his adventures, and of the country which he had viſited. He died in 1540.

ALVAREZ DE LUNA, or *Alvaro*, natural ſon of Don Alvaro de Luna by a common proſtitute, was born in 1388. He was in his 20th year introduced at the court of John II. king of Caſtile, and ſo great was the power which he gained over the mind of the monarch that the whole empire was at his diſpoſal. Though baniſhed by the nobles he was recalled and loaded with greater honors. For 30 years out of the 45 which he ſpent at court, he poſſeſſed ſuch an aſcendancy that the king could not change a miniſter or even alter his diet or his clothes, without the approbation of the favorite. His tyranny at laſt haſtened his ruin, he was artfully ſeized by his enemies, and he was tried and ſentenced to loſe his head. His puniſhment was attended with every poſſible ignominy. On the ſcaffold obſerving a book on a pole he aſked the executioner what it meant, and being informed it was to ſuſpend his head upon it, you may, ſays he do what you pleaſe with my body after I am dead, death can bring no diſgrace to a man of courage, nor is it untimely to a man who has enjoyed ſo many honors. He bent his neck to the axe with the cooleſt intrepidity 1453, exhibiting in his life and death the danger and the uncertainty of royal favor improperly beſtowed and unworthily enjoyed.

ALVAREZ, *Emanuel*, a Portugueſe jeſuit, born at Madeira 1526. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a grammarian and philologiſt at the head of the colleges of Coimbra, Evora, and Liſbon. He died at Evora 1582.

ALVAREZ DE PAZ, *James*, a jeſuit born at Toledo, author of ſome divinity tracts. He died 1620.

ALVAREZ, *Diego*, a Spaniſh dominican, engaged in the controverſy of the Thomiſts againſt the Moliniſts. He died 1635.

ALVAROTTO, *James*, a learned law profeſſor at Padua, whoſe authority is frequently quoted by Italian lawyers. He died 1452 aged 68.

ALVIANO, *Bartholomew*, a general in the ſervice of Venice, who obtained ſome ſignal advantages over the arms of the emperor Maximilian. He died 1515 in his 60th year, at Breſcia, ſo poor that his ſon was maintained, and his daughters married, at the public expence.

AMADEDDULAT, the ſon of a fiſherman, roſe to the command of the armies of the ſultan of Decan, and obtained poſſeſſion of Perſia, &c which he divided with his two brothers. He fixed his reſidence at Schiraz 933; and died 949 much regretted by his ſoldiers and his ſubjects.

AMADEUS V. count of Savoy, ſurnamed the great, defended Rhodes againſt the Turks, and for this added to his arms the croſs of Malta with the letters F. E. R. T. fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit. It is ſaid that he beſieged 32 towns and took them all. He died at Avignon 1323.

AMADEUS VI. count of Savoy 1343, aſſiſted the French againſt Edward III. of England, and afterwards ſupported John Palæologus, againſt the king of Bulgaria. He died of the plague 1383.

AMADEUS VIII. count of Savoy, ſurnamed the pacificator, ſucceeded Amadeus VII, in 1391. After erecting Savoy into a dutchy 1416, he retired from his family to a hermitage called Ripaille. In this retreat, in the midſt of every luxury, with no appearance of ſecluſion from the world except in name, he paſſed his time till 1439, when the council of Baſil elected him pope, in oppoſition to Eugenius IV. He quitted his hermitage and cut off the venerable beard, which he had affectedly permitted to grow to a great length, and aſſumed the name of Felix V. but as he found his

his enemies determined to ſupport his rival, he abdicated the tiara in favor of Nicholas V. the ſucceſſor of Eugenius, and ſatisfied with a cardinal's hat, he died 1451 aged 69, at Geneva.

AMADEUS IX. duke of Savoy, ſucceeded Lewis 1465, and was a brave as well as a popular and charitable prince. His ſubjects who knew the goodneſs of his heart, gave him the ſurname of the bleſſed. He died 1472.

AMADEUS, a Franciſcan monk in Portugal who publiſhed ſome myſtical revelations at Rome, and died 1482.

AMADEUS, biſhop of Lauſanne, died 1158, author of a panegyric on the bleſſed virgin.

AMAJA, *Francis*, a Spaniſh profeſſor of civil law who died at Valladolid about 1640. His commentary on the eight laſt books of the Code, and his other treatiſes were highly valued.

AMAK, a Perſian poet of the fifth century, at the court of the ſultan Khedar Khan, who made him preſident of the academy of poets which he had eſtabliſhed. His poem on the loves of Joſeph and Zoleiſkah was much admired.

AMALARIC or AMAURY, king of the Viſigoths 526, married Clotilda daughter of Clovis king of France, whom he attempted to convert to arianiſm, at firſt by careſſes, afterwards by threats and violence, but in vain. The injured queen at laſt conveyed, as a token of her miſery, a handkerchief covered with her blood to her brothers, in conſequence of which Childebert king of Paris marched againſt her oppreſſor, and defeated him near Narbonne. Amalaric was put to death either as he fled from the battle, or afterwards by the hand of one of his ſoldiers, 531.

AMALASONTHA, daughter of Theodoric king of the Oſtrogoths, was mother of Athalaric. She inherited her father's poſſeſſions as the guardian of her ſon, but while ſhe wiſhed to educate him like her poliſhed neighbours of Rome, ſhe offended her nobles, who conſpired againſt her, and obtained the government of the young prince. Athalaric, now no longer inſtructed in the arts of poliſhed life, but inured to debauchery, ſunk under the fatal power of licentiouſneſs in his 17th year 534. The afflicted mother not knowing how to ſupport herſelf againſt her rebellious ſubjects married her relation Theodatus, but the favored villain diſpatched his unſuſpecting queen, by cauſing her to be ſtrangled in a bath 534.

AMALEK, ſon of Eliphaz, the ſon of Eſau, as the founder of a nation which ſettled in Idumea, and made war againſt the Iſraelites, under Saul and David.

AMALTHEUS, *Jerome, John Baptiſte, and Cornelius*, three brothers born at Oderzo, in Italy, equally celebrated for their poetry. The firſt ſtudied philoſophy and medicine, the ſecond was ſecretary at the council of Tre and the laſt applied himſelf to literature, a tranſlated the catechiſm of the council in Latin. Among their poems is the followi delicate epigram on two beautiful children w had loſt each an eye.

Lumine Acon dextro, capta eſt Leonilla ſiniſtr
Et poterat formâ vincere uterque Deos.
Parve puer, lumen quod habes, concede ſoro
Sic tu cæcus Amor, ſic erit illa Venus.

AMAMA, *Sixtinus*, a Hebrew profeſſor Franeker, who refuſed the offers of the u verſity of Leyden to ſucceed to the vaca chair of Erpenius. He cenſured the vulg tranſlation which had received the ſanctio of the council of Trent, in a work called "an barbarus Biblicus", which was ſo reſpectab that ſome ſynods refuſed to admit candidat to holy orders except they underſtood Hebr and Greek originals. His precepts were ſu ceſsfully employed in checking the diſſolu manners which prevailed in the univerſity Franeker, and after his death in 1629, t gratitude of the people of Frieſland for his m mory was ſhown in their generous conduct t wards his children. He was in 1613 Oxford and taught Hebrew in Exeter co lege.

AMAND, *Mark Anthony Gerard, Sieur St.* born at Rouen in Normandy 1594, d tinguiſhed himſelf as a poet on comic, bu leſque, and amorous ſubjects. His "Moi Sauvé" and his "Solitude" were much admire but have ſince been neglected or forgotte In a poem on the moon it is ſaid that he prai the ſkill of Lewis XIV. in ſwimming, a com pliment which the monarch diſdained, whi ſo affected the poet, that he did not long ſu vive the indifference with which his mu was treated. He died 1661, in his 67 year.

AMASEUS, *Romulus*, a profeſſor of Bologn author of ſome orations, and of a tranſlation Pauſanias. He died 1558. His ſon *Pomp lius* publiſhed a tranſlation of part of Polybi and was profeſſor of Greek at Bologna.

AMATUS, *de Portugal*, a phyſician abo 1550, who travelled through Europe, a wrote commentaries on Dioſcorides, Avicenn &c.

AMAURI, *de Chartres*, a profeſſor of ph loſophy, born near Chartres in the 13th cen tury. He formed a new ſyſtem of religio on the metaphyſics of Ariſtotle, and acknow ledged three perſons in the Godhead, whic he conſidered as the primary cauſe of matte from which all beings are created. He ſup poſed that there would be three epochs in th government of the world, as there were thre perſons in the trinity. The reign of God h limited to the extinction of the law of Moſe that of the ſon was to laſt as long as the chri tian religion, after which would ſucceed th empire of the holy ghoſt, when men would o fe

fer only a ſpiritual worſhip to the ſupreme being. Amauri was condemned by the pope, and for fear of puniſhment retracted his pernicious doctrines, and ſoon after died of diſappointment. His moſt zealous diſciple was Dizant.

AMAURI, king of Jeruſalem after Baldwin in 1162, was unſucceſsful in an expedition againſt Egypt, and died 1173, in his 38th year.

AMAURI II. was king of Cyprus and Jeruſalem, after his brother Guy de Luſignan 1164, and he married Iſabella the ſecond daughter of the preceding, who had laid claims to his crown. He was unſucceſsful againſt the Saracens, and died 1205.

AMAZIAH, ſucceeded his father Joaſh, as king of Judah, in his 25th year. He made war againſt the Edomites, and with the aſſiſtance of Iſrael conquered them in the valley of Salt. He was afterwards taken priſoner, and put to death by his ſubjects, 810 B. C.

AMBOISE, *Francois d'*, ſon of a ſurgeon of Charles IX. of France, roſe to the rank of counſellor of ſtate. He publiſhed the works of Abelard, and wrote ſeveral pieces for the theatre. One of theſe, the Neopolitans, was univerſally applauded. He died in the beginning of the 17th century.—His brother *Adrian*, author of the tragedy of Holofernes, was biſhop of Treguier, and died 1616. —*James*, another brother, ſtudied medicine, and was rector of the univerſity of Paris. He died of the plague 1606.

AMBOISE, *George d'*, of the houſe of Amboiſe in France, was born in 1460, and educated for the church, and at the age of 14 elected biſhop of Montauban. After the death of Lewis XI he favored the party of the duke of Orleans, and was rewarded with the archbiſhopric of Narbonne, which he exchanged for Rouen. As deputy of Orleans, he reſtored tranquillity in the province of Rouen, and for his ſervices was promoted to the dangerous office of prime miniſter, when his patron, after the death of Charles VIII. aſcended the throne under the name of Lewis XII. In this ſituation he deſervedly acquired popularity. Inſtead of raiſing the taxes, he diminiſhed the burdens of the people, and by economy and prudence, he maintained the honor and glory of the French name. Amboiſe, who had obtained a cardinal's hat, aſpired to the papal chair, but the intrigues of the Italian biſhops were too powerful for his integrity, and he was diſappointed. He died of the gout in his ſtomach at Lyons, in his 50th year, 1510. He left behind him a popular character, and though his genius was not gigantic, nor his counſels guided by ambition, yet he poſſeſſed firmneſs and energy, and he exhibited a diſintereſtedneſs which awed cabal and intrigue into admiration.

AMBOISE, *Aimery d'*, brother to the cardinal, was famous for the naval victory which he obtained over the ſultan of Egypt 1510. He died in his 78th year, 1512.

AMBOISE, *Frances d'*, a lady celebrated for the improvement which ſhe introduced in the manners and the ſentiments of the Bretons. She was the wife of Peter II. duke of Britanny, whoſe inhumanity ſhe bore with Chriſtian reſignation. After his death 1437, ſhe refuſed to marry the duke of Savoy, and retired to the tranquillity of a convent, where ſhe died 1485.

AMBROSE, of the order of Camaldoli, was born at Portico in Romania, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his fluency in the Greek tongue at the councils of Baſil, Ferrara, and Florence. He tranſlated ſeveral Greek authors, and died 1439.

AMBROSE, de Lombez, *Pere*, a capuchin, author of a tract on inward peace, and of lettres ſpirituelles, eſteemed for their good ſenſe, moderation, and piety. He is extolled as a man of uncommon meekneſs and humanity. He died 1778, at St. Saviour near Bareges, aged 70.

AMBROSE, *Iſaac*, was of Brazen Noſe college, Oxford, 1621, and took orders, which, however, he renounced, to adopt the principles of the preſbyterians in the civil wars. As he was in indigent circumſtances, he was often relieved by William earl of Bedford, and he became a preacher at Garſtang and Preſton, diſtinguiſhed by his vehement zeal in ejecting the miniſters of the eſtabliſhed church. He publiſhed a few tracts, one of which "looking unto Jeſus" was in high repute among the Calviniſts, and died of an apoplexy.

AMBROSINI, *Bartholomew*, profeſſor of medicine and botany in his native city of Bologna, publiſhed ſeveral learned books. The beſt known are Panaceæ ex herbis quæ a ſanctis denominantur, 8vo.—Hiſtoria capſicorum cum iconibus, 12mo.—Theodorica medicina, 4to. He died 1657.

AMBROSINI, *Hyacinth*, brother and ſucceſſor of the preceding, wrote ſome treatiſes on the names and ſynonimes of plants diſcovered in the 17th century.

AMBROSIUS, *Aurelianus*, a prince of Armorica, who came 457 to aſſiſt the Britons in the expulſion of the Saxons, whom Vortigern had invited into the kingdom. After the death of Vortigern, he was placed on the throne of Britain, and he reigned with great popularity. He died at Wincheſter 508. Arthur is ſaid to have been his eleve.

AMBROSIUS, *Catharinus Politus*, a learned Dominican, afterwards, achbiſhop of Compſa, in the kingdom of Naples. In his works, which are ſcriptural, ſome of his tenets are erroneous, and he is to be read with caution. He died at Naples 1552.

AMEDEUS, *vid.* AMADEUS.

AMELOT DE LA HOUSSAYE, *Abraham Nicholas*, a native of Orleans 1634, ſecretary to

to the French ambaſſador at Venice. His writings were numerous, but ſome of them gave ſuch offence that he was confined in the Baſtille. His moſt popular works were his tranſlation of father Paul's hiſtory of the council of Trent, and his "Courtier" tranſlated from Baltaſar. He alſo tranſlated Machiavel's Prince, and the ſix firſt books of Tacitus' annals, and died at Paris 1706, aged nearly 73.

AMELOT, *Denis*, a French writer born at Saintonge 1606. He diſregarded the ſarcaſms of the port royal, whom his life of de Gondren had offended, and had influence enough in the Sorbonne, to prevent their obtaining the royal licence to print the New Teſtament. Further to thwart their views, he publiſhed a tranſlation himſelf in 4 vols. 8vo. which, though not free from error had yet its admirers. In his old age, he ſolicited his friends in power for a biſhopric, but he was refuſed in his application. He became member of the oratory 1650, and died there 1658. He publiſhed beſides, a harmony of the goſpels—an abridgement of theology.

AMERBACH, *John*, a native of Swabia, one of the firſt printers, who, inſtead of the Gothic and Italian recommended the round and perfect Roman letter. He ſettled with ſucceſs at Baſil with Froben, and died 1515. His ſon *John* was profeſſor of law at Baſil, and the friend of Eraſmus. He died 1562, aged 67.

AMERBACH, *Vitus*, a native of Bavaria, profeſſor of philoſophy at Ingoldſtadt, where he died 1550, aged 70. He tranſlated into Latin, the orations of Demoſthenes and Iſocrates, and wrote commentaries on Cicero, the triſtia of Ovid, Horace's art of poetry, &c.

AMERICUS, *Veſputius*, a native of Florence, whoſe mind was early bent to mathematics and navigation. The fame of Columbus attracted his notice, and, determined to rival his glory, he obtained from Ferdinand king of Spain a ſquadron of four ſhips, with which he ſailed from Cadiz 1497. During this voyage, which laſted 18 months, he viſited the coaſt along the Mexican gulph, and in the following year he extended his diſcoveries to the Antilles, and Guiana, and Vennezuela. On his return in 1500, he was received by the Spaniſh court with a coolneſs which his ſervices ill deſerved; but his diſcontent was forgotten under the patronage of Emanuel of Portugal, who furniſhed him with three ſhips in May 1501. In this third voyage, Americus diſcovered the Brazils from La Plata to the coaſt of Patagonia, and he returned to Liſbon September 1502. A fourth voyage was undertaken with ſix ſhips, with the intention of proceeding to the Molucca iſlands in a ſouthern direction along the American coaſt, but he was detained by contrary winds for five months near the river Curabado, and the want of proviſions obliged him to return to Europe. Americus died in the iſland of Tercera in 1514, aged 63. He publiſhed an account of his voyages, but he is become illuſtrious as he obtained the ſingular honor of giving his name to the new world, and thus monopolized the glory which was due to the genius and the enterprizes of the great Columbus. He has been accuſed of giving falſe dates to his writings, that he might eſtabliſh a priority of diſcovery before his rival. The remains of his ſhip the Victory, were preſerved by the king of Portugal in the cathedral of Liſbon.

AMES, *William*, a native of Norfolk, who after being educated at Chriſt's college, Cambridge, ſettled as profeſſor in the univerſity of Franeker in Holland. Here he enjoyed fame and independence, but as the air of the place was too ſharp for his aſthmatic conſtitution, he removed to Rotterdam with the intention of paſſing into new England. He, however, died at Rotterdam 1633, aged 59. His writings were all on controverſial ſubjects, the principal of which is Medulla Theologica. His ſon William was ejected for nonconformity, from the living of Wrentham in Suffolk in 1662, and died 1689, aged 66.

AMES, *Joſeph*, a ſhip-chandler of Wapping, who, in an advanced period of life, ſtudied antiquities, and roſe to the ſecretaryſhip of the ſociety of Antiquaries. He publiſhed an account of the earlieſt printers, with a regiſter of the books which they printed, in 4to. 1749, beſides the liſt of Engliſh heads engraved and in mezzotinto, &c. in 8vo. He alſo compiled the "parentalia", from Wren's papers. He died 1759, and the following year his curious collection of foſſils, ſhells, medals, &c. was ſold by public auction.

AMHERST, *Jeffery lord*, an Engliſh general, deſcended from an ancient family ſeated at Seven Oaks in Kent. He was born 1727, and at the age of 14 embraced the military profeſſion. He was at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux, and in 1756 he obtained the colonelcy of the 15th regiment of foot. He was employed 1758 at the ſiege of Louisbourg, and made governor of Virginia, and commander in chief of the forces in America, and, the fall of Niagara, Ticonderago, Quebec, and Montreal, with the ſubmiſſion of all Canada, marked the progreſs of his judicious meaſures. He was made a knight of the bath, governor of Guernſey, and the next year lieutenant general of the ordnance, and in 1776 created baron Amherſt of Holmſdale. In 1778 he was made commander in chief, and was raiſed in 1791 to the rank of field marſhal. He died 1798.

AMHURST, *Nicholas*, a native of Marden in Kent, educated at Merchant Taylors', and St. John's Oxford, from which laſt he was expelled on a charge of irregularity. This diſgrace, attributed to his attachment to the Hanover ſucceſſion, he ſeverely reſented, and all his powers of ſatire and abuſe were exerted againſt the univerſity and its members, in his "Oculus Britanniæ," and "Terræ filius."

After

After his expulsion he settled in London as a professional writer, but his most successful undertaking was the conducting of the "Craftsman," a paper of which 10 or 12 thousand copies were daily dispersed, and which for a series of years guided the public taste in politics, and awed the administration into measures of popularity. In this he was occasionally assisted by Bolingbroke, Pulteney, and others; but his own productions were little inferior to the papers of these celebrated leaders of opposition. When the act for licensing plays was passed, a letter in the name of Colley Cibber appeared in the Craftsman, to ridicule the check which the law had placed upon the effusions of poetry, and this so offended the ministry that the printer was seized, but Amhurst surrendered himself, and after being imprisoned, and refusing to give bail for his good behaviour, he obtained his release by bringing his habeas corpus, and the prosecution was dropped. On the reconciliation of the opposition to the court, his services, which for 20 years had been exerted in the cause of his friends, were forgotten, and this neglect probably hastened his dissolution. He died of a fever at Twickenham 1742. Though his morals were impeachable, and his integrity of a doubtful appearance, yet the ingratitude which marked the evening of his days, reflects dishonor on Bolingbroke and Pulteney, and proves that virtue and honesty are seldom found with the great, unmixed with interested and ambitious views.

AMICONI, *Giacomo*, a Venetian who came to England in 1729, as a portrait and history painter. He adorned the staircase of Powis house with the story of Judith and Holofernes, and the hall of More-park house in Herts, with the fable of Jupiter and Io. In 1736, he went to Paris, and marrying an Italian singer, he returned to his own country. He afterwards was in Spain, and made painter to the king, and he died at Madrid 1752.

AMIRAL, *Henry*, a native of Auzolet in Auvergne, known during the French revolution for his attempt to assassinate Collot d'Herbois and Robespierre, and thus to rid France of her tyrants. He was seized in the fact and condemned to die, 1792.

AMMAN, *John Conrad*, a Swiss physician, successfully employed in teaching the deaf to speak in France and Holland. He published a curious account of it in two tracts called Surdus loquens, and died at Amsterdam about 1730.

AMMANATI, *Bartholomew*, a native of Florence eminent as a sculptor and architect. Many of the Italian cities, especially Rome, contained specimens of his labors and genius. He died 1586 in his 75th year.

AMMANATI, *Laura Battiferri*, wife to the preceding, became celebrated for her genius and learning. Her poems, which abound with excellent morality, are esteemed high among the productions of the Italian muse. She died at Florence 1589, aged 76.

AMMIRATO, *Scipio*, a native of Lucca. He was intended for the law, but he took orders, and after an unsettled life through Italy he fixed his residence at Florence under the patronage of the grand duke, who gave him a canonry in the cathedral. He wrote the history of Florence in 2 vols folio, besides numerous other tracts in Italian both in prose and verse, and died there 1600 aged 69.

AMMONIUS, *Saccas*, a philosopher in the 3d century, founder of the eclectic sect, said to have rejected the christian religion in which he was educated, and have established a school at Alexandria, in which he attempted to reconcile the tenets of Aristotle and Plato. He died A. D. 243.

AMMONIUS, *Livinus*, a Carthusian monk of Flanders, esteemed by Erasmus for his learning and piety. He died at Ghent 1556.

AMMONIUS, *Andrew*, a native of Lucca who settled in England and lived under the patronage of sir Thomas More. He was intimate with Erasmus and corresponded with him. He was made secretary to Henry VIII. and employed in a public character by pope Leo X. He died of the sweating sickness in 1517 in his 40th year, and was greatly lamented by Erasmus. He wrote some poetical trifles in Latin, of considerable merit.

AMONTONS, *William*, an eminent mechanic born in Normandy 1663. When at school at Paris he was seized with such a deafness that he gave up all pursuits of a public nature, and devoted himself to the study of geometry. He suggested some improvements in the structure of barometers and thermometers, on which he published a treatise, and he invented a method for the rapid communication of intelligence from one place to the other, which has lately been adopted under the appellation of telegraph. Much of his time was employed in constructing a new hour-glass for the use of the navy, which might not be subject to the irregularities of sudden motion. He died of an inflammation in his bowels, 1705, aged 42.

AMORY, *Thomas*, D. D. in the university of Edinburgh, was son of a grocer at Taunton in Somersetshire, and distinguished as a preacher among the dissenters. After passing the greatest part of his life near the place of his nativity, as public teacher, and as instructor of youth, he removed to London, and was a bold assertor of toleration, and warmly espoused the cause of those who solicited the repeal of the test act. In his general conduct Dr. Amory was exemplary, his discourses from the pulpit were excellent, but perhaps too serious and philosophical for the vulgar apprehension. His writings were on theological subjects. He died 1774, in his 74th year.

AMORY, *Thomas Esq.* an eccentric character,

racter, ſon of counſellor Amory, who went with king William to Ireland. Young Amory was not born in Ireland, though he reſided there, and frequently accompanied dean Swift in his excurſions round Dublin. He afterwards lived in Orchard-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, about 1757, with his wife and a ſon who acquired reputation as a phyſician during a reſidence of 27 years at Wakefield. The moſt remarkable of his publications are his "memoirs on the lives of ſeveral ladies," and his life of John Buncle Eſq. 4 vols. 12mo. In this laſt he is ſuppoſed to give a deſcription of himſelf. His application to his ſtudies was intenſe, and his walks through the moſt crowded ſtreets, exhibited him wrapped in the deepeſt meditation, and inattentive to what ſurrounded him. He died at the advanced age of 97, 1789

AMOS, the third of the 12 minor prophets, ſhepherd at Tekoa. He propheſied in the reigns of Jethoram king of Iſrael, and Uzziah king of Judah, and died about 785 B. C.

AMOUR, *William de St.*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at St. Amour in Franche Comté. His book on the perils of latter times was condemned by Alexander IV. and himſelf baniſhed to his native town. He was author of ſeveral other works, and died 1272.

AMOUREUX, *N. l'*, an eminent ſculptor whoſe works are preſerved in his native city of Lyons. He was drowned in the Soane in the beginning of the 19th century.

ANPHIBILUS, a native of Britain, ſaid to have been born at Exeter, and to have been biſhop of Angleſey. He ſtudied at Rome, and is ſaid to have exerted his eloquence in making converts in England and in Scotland. According to ſome, he ſuffered martyrdom about 291.

AMPSINGIUS, *John Aſſuer*, a profeſſor of phyſic at Roſtock, in the 17th century, author of ſeveral medical treatiſes, printed 1619.

AMRU ERN-AL-AS, a celebrated muſſulman, at firſt the enemy and afterwards the friend of Mahomet. He extended his conqueſts in Egypt, &c. and died 663.

AMSDORF, *Nicholas*, a ſpirited follower of Luther and biſhop of Nuremburg. He died at Magdeburg 1541, and the ſect who adhered to his tenets, and ſupported in oppoſition to Melancthon, that good works are not neceſſary to ſalvation, were called Amsdorfians.

AMURATH I. an Ottoman emperor, who ſucceeded his father Orchan, and was known for his cruelties towards his ſon, and thoſe who eſpouſed his cauſe. He was a great warrior, and obtained 37 victories, in the laſt of which he periſhed, 1389, aged 71, by the hand of a ſoldier. He was the firſt who eſtabliſhed the formidable force of the Janiſſaries.

AMURATH II. ſon and ſucceſſor of Mahomet, as Ottoman emperor, was the firſt Turk who uſed canon in the field of battle. He reſigned the crown in favor of his ſon Mahomet 1443, and retired to the ſeclusion of the derviſes; but the invaſion of the Hungarians rouſed him to conquer at the dreadful battle of Varna. He afterwards reduced the rebellious Janiſſaries, and defeated the famous Scanderbeg, and finding his ſon incapable to hold the reins, he abandoned his retirement again for the throne, and again routed the Hungarians. He died 1451, aged 75.

AMURATH III. ſucceeded his father Selim II. 1575, and to ſecure himſelf in the poſſeſſion of the throne, he cauſed his five brothers to be aſſaſſinated. This act of cruelty ſo affected his mother that ſhe deſtroyed herſelf. Amurath like the race of Mahomet was valiant. He died 1595, aged 50.

AMURATH I. ſucceeded his uncle Muſtapha in 1622. He took Bagdad, 30,000 of whoſe inhabitants he put to the ſword, though he had promiſed them protection. He died in 1640, aged 31, of exceſſive intoxication.

AMY, *N.* advocate of Aix, was author of ſome very uſeful works in natural ſcience, particularly obſervations on the waters of the Seine, &c.—new filtrating fountains—reflections on lead, copper, and tin utenſils, &c. He died 1760.

AMYOT, *James*, was born at Milan, 1513, of an obſcure family, but though of a dull underſtanding, he by indefatigable application acquired independence and reputation. His merit recommended him to Margaret of Berry, ſiſter to Francis I. and he was promoted to a public profeſſorſhip in the univerſity of Bourges. His time was here uſefully devoted to literature, and he publiſhed tranſlations of the loves of Theagenes and Chariclea, beſides Plutarch's lives and morals. He was afterwards entruſted with the care of the king's two younger ſons, and for his meritorious ſervices he was raiſed to the biſhopric of Auxerre, the abbey of Cornelius de Compiegne, &c. He died 1593, in his 79th year. He alſo tranſlated the ſeven firſt books of Diodorus Siculus, ſome tragedies from the Greek, the paſtorals of Daphnis, &c.

AMYRAULT, *Moſes*, a French proteſtant divine, born in Tourraine 1596. He ſtudied the law, but afterwards entered the church, and was divinity profeſſor at Saumur. He was deputed by the national council of Charenton, to preſent an addreſs to the French king, in favor of the proteſtants, without however paying homage upon his knees, and Richelieu, who was preſent ſaw and admired his bold character, and wiſhed to uſe his abilities to procure a reconciliation between the Romiſh church and the proteſtants, but in vain. This humane, virtuous, and charitable man died 1664, leaving one ſon, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf

himſelf as an advocate at Paris, but retired to the Hague, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His works, which are very numerous, are chiefly theological.

Amyrutzes, a philoſopher of Trebizond, who renounced the Chriſtian faith for Mahometaniſm, and aſſumed the name of Mahomet Beg 1461. He tranſlated ſeveral books into Arabic at the deſire of Mahomet II. whoſe favor he enjoyed.

Anacletus, a biſhop of Rome after Linus 79. He ſuffered martyrdom 13 years after.

Anacletus, an antipope, ſupported in his election by Roger of Sicily, againſt Innocent II. the favorite of Lotharius II. The influence of Innocent prevailed, and his rival died in obſcurity 1138.

Anacoana, queen of Xiragua in the iſland of St. Domingo, was cruelly put to death by Ovando, who owed her, agreeable to the promiſes of Bartholomew Columbus, both friendſhip and protection.

Anastasius I. the Silentiary, emperor of the eaſt, was born of obſcure parents, but by marrying Ariadne, the widow of the emperor Zeno, he aſcended the throne 491. He poſſeſſed merit and valor, and his reign might have been proſperous if he had not embraced the tenets of the Eutychians, and thus offended his ſubjects. He died 518, aged 88.

Anastasius II. was raiſed to the throne from a private ſtation 713. Three years after he wiſhed to abdicate the ſovereign power for a religious habit, but with equal levity he ſighed again for the imperial purple; and beſieged Conſtantinople, where his rival Leo the Iſaurian was ſeated on the throne. He was betrayed by the Bulgarians, his allies, and cruelly put to death 719.

Anastasius I. pope after Siricius 398. He excommunicated the Origeniſts, and brought on a reconciliation between the eaſtern and weſtern churches. He died 402.

Anastasius II. pope after Gelaſius 496, died after a ſhort reign of two years.

Anastasius III. pope for two years after Sergius III. 911, was eminent for wiſdom and moderation.

Anastasius IV. pope after Eugenius III. 1153, died the following year.

Anastasius, an antipope, againſt Benedict III. 855. He gave way to his more fortunate rival, and died in obſcurity.

Anastasius, *Bibliothecarius*, a learned Greek of the 9th century. He wrote liber pontificalis, four vols. fol. 1718, containing the lives of ſome of the popes; and aſſiſted at the eighth general council of Conſtantinople, whoſe canons he tranſlated from Greek into Latin.

Ancharano, *Peter*, a native of Bologna, who, in 1409, defended the rights of that aſſembly during the ſchiſms of the popes. He wrote ſeveral books on civil and canon law, and on the decretals, and died 1717.

Ancharano, *James*, or Paladino, author of two curious books, on the temptations of the virgin Mary, and of Chriſt, by the devil.

Ancillon, *David*, a proteſtant divine born at Metz, who in his youth refuſed to ſacrifice his religion to the ſolicitations of the Jeſuits. He ſtudied divinity and philoſophy at Geneva, and after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he retired to Frankfort, and ſettled at Hanau, where his diſcourſes were much admired. His colleagues in the miniſtry, however, were jealous of his popularity, and by their intrigues, he ſettled at Berlin, where he was received with kindneſs at the court, and had the ſatisfaction to ſee his family promoted to places of honor and truſt. He died in his 75th year, 1692. As his learning was very extenſive, he publiſhed ſeveral uſeful works, and he made ſo judicious a collection of books, that it was frequently viſited as a curioſity by foreigners. The beſt known of his works are A relation of the controverſy concerning traditions, 4to. 1657 — An apology for Luther, Zuinglius, and Beza, 1666, — The life of William Farel — Converſations, two vols. 12mo publiſhed by his ſon.

Ancillon, *Charles*, eldeſt ſon of the foregoing, was born at Metz, 1659, and was made inſpector of the French courts of juſtice in Berlin, and hiſtoriographer to the king. He wrote on the edict of Nantes, &c. and died at Berlin 1715.

Anckwitz, a Pole of conſiderable abilities. After being employed as ambaſſador in Denmark, and negotiating a treaty with Ruſſia, he was, at the inſurrection of Warſaw in 1794, ſeized and impriſoned. He was accuſed of attempts to betray his country to the Ruſſians, and in conſequence was condemned and hanged at Warſaw, with the greateſt ignominy.

Ancourt, *Florent Carton d'*, a French actor and dramatic writer, born at Fontainbleau, 1661. The Jeſuits tried to gain him into their ſociety, but he preferred the ſtudy of philoſophy and law to divinity, and at laſt turned his thoughts to the ſtage by marrying in his 19th year an actreſs. He afterwards wrote for the ſtage, and obtained by his pieces credit to himſelf, and wealth to the actor. His converſation was ſo agreeable that Lewis XIV. beſtowed many marks of his favor upon him, as alſo the duke of Bavaria, whoſe arrival at Paris was celebrated by the poet by a particular entertainment. Ancourt, after being the hero of the ſtage, retired in 1718 to his eſtate in Berri, that he might devote himſelf to religion. He there tranſlated the pſalms into verſe, and wrote a ſacred tragedy. He died 1726, in his 65th year. His plays were 52 in number.

ANDERSON, *Alexander*, profeſſor of mathematics at Paris, was author of a book called Supplementum Apollonii redivivi, dedicated to Cardinal Perron, 1592.

ANDERSON *Andrew*, a Glaſgow printer, who obtained a patent from Charles II. to print every thing in Scotland for 41 years. After his death, his patent was diſputed, and though reſtricted to the printing of bibles and acts of parliament, it ſunk into contempt.

ANDERSON, *Adam*, a Scotchman, for 40 years employed as clerk to the South-ſea houſe, and alſo truſtee for the colonization in America, &c. He is known as the author of an hiſtorical and chronological deduction of trade and commerce, a valuable book republiſhed, four vols. 4to. He died 1775

ANDERSON, *James*, *D. D.* brother to Adam, was miniſter of the Scots preſbyterian church in Swallow-ſtreet, London, and editor of the Diplomata Scotiæ, and Royal genealogies.

ANDERSON, *James Eſq*, an advocate at the Scotch bar, and clerk of the Scotch parliament 1700. He was author of a maſterly vindication of the independence of the Scotch parliament, for which he was publicly thanked by that body, and rewarded with a penſion of 400 pounds per annum. He made a collection of records from Duncan to Robert Bruce, engraved and publiſhed in one vol. fol. by Ruddiman. He died at Edinburgh 1712, aged 42.

ANDERSON, *John*, *A. M.* was born near Glaſgow, and educated at Saint Andrew's. He was a popular preacher, and a ſpirited writer in favor of the preſbyterians. He was miniſter of Dumbarton 1704, and in 1710 removed to Glaſgow. He died aged 42, 1720.

ANDERSON, *Edmund*, a native of Lincolnſhire, deſcended from a Scotch family. He ſtudied at Lincoln college, Oxford, and afterwards at the Inner Temple, and was made a judge under Elizabeth, 1578. He was chief juſtice of the common pleas in 1582, and four years after he ſat in judgment upon the unfortunate Mary of Scotland. He afterwards preſided at the trial of Daviſon, who had iſſued the warrant for the execution of that wretched queen. He was eſteemed for his firmneſs and impartiality, and he maintained the dignity of the throne, and the rights of the people; and he reſiſted Elizabeth herſelf, when ſhe was adviſed to act contrary to the laws of the land. He was continued in his office under James, and died 1605. His works, all on law, were publiſhed 1653, in 4to.

ANDERSON, *John*, author of the natural hiſtory of Iceland, Greenland, Davis's ſtraits, &c. was ſyndic of his native city, Hamburgh, and acted as its commercial agent in various courts of Europe. He died 1743.

ANDERSON, *George*, a native of Weſton, Buckinghamſhire, who from a day laborer roſe to fame by the powers of his genius, and his ſelf-taught knowledge of mathematics. A neighbouring clergyman enabled him to receive inſtruction at a grammar-ſchool, and to enter at New college, Oxford, where he took his maſter's degree. From Oxford he came to London, and obtained the appointment of clerk in the board of controul, under lord Melville; but ſo indefatigable was his application, that he brought on a diſorder which proved fatal, 1796, in his 36th year. His widow received a penſion, as the reward due to the merits of her huſband. He was author of a general view of the variations in the affairs of the Eaſt India company, ſince the concluſion of the war of 1784 and he alſo tranſlated Archimedes' treatiſe on meaſuring the ſand.

ANDERSON, *Laurz*, a miniſter of Guſtavus Vaſa, whoſe abilities raiſed him from obſcurity to the dignity of chancellor of Sweden. He was the means of the introduction of Lutheraniſm into Sweden.

ANDIER DES ROCHERS, *John*, a French engraver born at Lyons, known for his engravings after Corregio, and particularly for his portraits and buſts amounting to upward of 700, with deſcriptive verſes at the bottom by Gaçon. He died 1741, advanced in years.

ANDRADA, *Diego de Payva d'* a Portugueſe, born at Coimbria. He was ſent by Sebaſtian to the council of Trent, 1562, and there diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his eloquence as a preacher, and his vivacity in reaſoning as an author. Though a warm catholic he is quoted by the proteſtants, and admired for his great erudition, and uncorrupted judgment.

ANDRADA, *Francis d'*, brother to the above, and hiſtoriographer to Philip III. of Spain was author of an hiſtory of John III. of Portugal.

ANDRADA, *Thomas d'*, reformer of the barefoot Auguſtines, was called Thomas of Jeſus. He was with Sebaſtian in Africa, and being taken by the infidels, was confined in a cave, where he wrote his "Sufferings of Jeſus," tranſlated into Engliſh by Weltor. He refuſed to purchaſe his liberty, but preferred conſoling his fellow-ſlaves. He died 1682.

ANDRADA, *Anthony d'*, a Jeſuit of Portugal, who when miſſionary diſcovered Thibet and Cathay, of which he has written an account. He died 1634.

ANDRE, *Nathaniel St.* a ſurgeon intimate with Pope. He was poiſoned by drinking glaſs with an unknown patient, 1725, but unexpectedly recovered. He died 1776 at Southampton. He was impoſed upon in the affair of Mary Toſts, but he afterwards publicly acknowledged his error.

ANDRE', *John*, a Britiſh officer, who from the compting houſe, entered into the army and roſe by his merits to the rank of Major Whe

When General Arnold made an offer of surrendering a ſtrong poſition to the Britiſh forces in America, André was entruſted with the delicate negociation. He was ſeized in the attempt and being regarded as a ſpy, was tried by a court-martial, by order of General Waſhington, and ſentenced to be hanged. Though he requeſted to die like a ſoldier, the ignominious ſentence was executed upon him 1780, and he fell with great intrepidity at the age of 29. The American General was cenſured for the ſeverity of his conduct, and not only Engliſhmen, but the Americans themſelves, murmured at the cruel conduct of the new government, and pitied the fate of a deſerving officer. A monument was erected to his memory by the king, in Weſtminſter Abbey.

ANDREAS, *James*, an eminent Lutheran, born 1528, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. His parents, who were poor, had bound him to a carpenter, but ſome perſons of diſtinction who had obſerved his promiſing genius enabled him to ſtudy, and in two years he made himſelf maſter of Latin, Greek, and Logic. He took his degrees at Tubingen, and was in 1546 made miniſter of Stutgard, which ſoon after he reſigned. He was frequently employed either as a writer or as a deputed divine, at the public conferences held at Worms, Ratiſbon, Augſburg, &c. and in 1561 he was made chancellor and rector of the univerſity of Tubingen. His works are numerous, all on polemical divinity, the moſt famous of which is that on Concord. He died 1590, aged 61. On his death-bed he made a ſolemn profeſſion of his faith in proteſtantiſm.

ANDREAS, *John*, a native of Mugello near Florence, who ſtudied the canon law at Bologna. He gained great popularity by his learning and auſterity, as he lay upon the ground for 20 years covered only with a bear ſkin. His daughter, called Novella, was carefully inſtructed in the learning of the times, and when her father was engaged, ſhe read lectures to his ſcholars; but that her great beauty might not draw off the attention of her audience, a curtain was placed before her. The works of Andreas were numerous and all on law. He died of the plague at Bologna in 1348, after enjoying his profeſſorſhip 45 years. In his epitaph he was ſtiled "Rabbi doctorum, lux, cenſor, normaque morum;" and pope Boniface called him "lumen mundi."

ANDREAS, *John Valentine*, a German proteſtant divine, author of ſome myſtical books in Latin. He died 1654.

ANDREAS, *John*, a Mahometan of Xativa in Valencia, converted to chriſtianity on hearing a ſermon in the great church of Valencia. He was afterwards admitted into holy orders, and exerted his zeal in the converſion of the Moors, with wonderful ſucceſs. He tranſlated from the Arabic into Spaniſh the laws of the Moors, but his moſt valuable work was the "Confuſion of the ſect of Mahommed" in 12 chapters, in which he throws into view all the ſtories, fables, and abſurdities of the impoſtor. This work has been tranſlated into ſeveral languages.

ANDREÆ, *John Gerhard Reinhard*, a native of Hanover, ſon of an apothecary. He was brought up to his father's profeſſion, and then travelled over different countries to aſcertain their natural hiſtory and their productions, thus to enlarge his knowledge of chemiſtry and botany. He died 1793, aged 69. He wrote various works, the beſt known of which are his Tour in Switzerland, 4to. 1776—A treatiſe on the ſeveral kinds of earth found in Hanover, 1769, &c.

ANDREINI, *Iſabella*, a famous actreſs born at Padua 1562. She was alſo diſtinguiſhed as a poeteſs. She viſited France, where ſhe was received by the court with particular attention. She died of a miſcarriage at Lyons 1604, in her 42d year, and her huſband Francis Andreini praiſed her virtues in the following epitaph: "Iſab. Andr. Patavina mulier magnâ virtute prædita, honeſtatis ornamentum, maritaliſque pudicitiæ decus, ore facunda, mente fœcunda, religioſa, pia, muſis amica, et artis ſcenicæ caput, hic reſurrectionem expectat." Her compoſitions were, ſonnets, ſongs, madrigals, eclogues, &c.

ANDRELINUS, *Publ. Fauſtus*, a native of Forli in Italy, profeſſor of philoſophy and poet laureat to Lewis XII. and to his queen. He was diſſolute in his manners, but neither his life nor his ſatires againſt the clergy, brought him into trouble. His epiſtles were learned and witty, and his verſes elegant, eſpecially thoſe on Livia his miſtreſs, which procured him the prize of Latin poetry from the Roman academy. He died 1518. His works conſiſt of four books of love letters, miſcellaneous elegies, about 200 diſtichs, and 12 eclogues.

ANDREW, *St.* a fiſherman of Bethſaida in Galilee, called with his brother Peter to witneſs the holy life and to learn the doctrines of our bleſſed Saviour. It is ſuppoſed that he preached the goſpel in Scythia, and that there he was put to death on a croſs of the figure of the letter X.

ANDREW, a native of Piſa, known as a ſculptor, architect, painter, and muſician. He died at Florence 1330, aged 60.

ANDREW, *John*, ſecretary to the Vatican, and biſhop of Aleria in Corſica, publiſhed editions of Livy, Aulus Gellius, Herodotus, Strabo, &c. and died 1493.

ANDREW, of Ratiſbon, was author of a chronicle of the dukes of Bavaria, and of an hiſtory of Bohemia, in the 15th century.

ANDREW, *Tobias*, author of Methodi Carteſianæ aſſertio, was a bold defender of the Carteſian philoſophy. He was profeſſor of Greek and of hiſtory at Groningen, and died 1676.

ANDREW DEL SARTO, a painter of Florence 1483, ſon of a taylor. He was a great favorite of Francis I. of France. He is commended for the coloring of his pictures, and the correctneſs and elegance of his figures, though there is a coldneſs and uniformity in all. He poſſeſſed the happy talent of copying pictures to great perfection. He died 1530.

ANDREW, *Valerius*, a native of Brabant, profeſſor of civil law at Louvain, and author of Bibliotheca Belgica, was ſtill living in 1652.

ANDREW, *Ives Mary*, a native of Chateaulin in Cornouailles, profeſſor of mathematics at Caen for 33 years, was a man of great learning and genuine vivacity. His poetry is admired, but his chief work is his eſſay ſur le beau, as alſo his traité ſur l'homme. He died 1764, in his 89th year. His works were publiſhed five vols. 12mo.

ANDREW I. king of Hungary, eldeſt ſon of Ladiſlaus the Bald, left his native country with Bela his brother in 1044, when Peter was raiſed to the throne. He was afterwards invited back by the people, who wiſhed to reſtore the pagan religion, but when inveſted with power he obliged his barbarous ſubjects to embrace chriſtianity. He was ſlain in battle by his brother 1059.

ANDREW II. king of Hungary, ſucceeded his nephew Ladiſlaus 1204. He was in the cruſades, and behaved with great valor. He died 1235.

ANDREW III. king of Hungary, grandſon of the preceding, ſucceeded on the death of Ladiſlaus, 1299. His elevation was oppoſed by Charles of Sicily ſon of Ladiſlaus' ſiſter, and a civil war was the conſequence. The troubles continued till the death of both the rivals, who died the ſame year 1305.

ANDREW, ſon of Charobert of Hungary married Joan II. queen of Naples his couſin, but ſuch was the diſlike which was kindled between theſe youthful ſovereigns, that the queen was at laſt perſuaded by her favorites to conſent to the aſſaſſination of her huſband in his 19th year 1345.

ANDREWS or ADREWE, *Euſebius*, a barriſter of good family in Middleſex, ſecretary to lord Capel, and on the breaking out of the civil wars, a colonel in Charles' ſervice. After the loſs of Worceſter, he attempted the recovery of the iſland of Ely, and being taken priſoner he was condemned by Bradſhaw to be hanged and quartered, but on his petition the ſentence was changed to beheading, which he ſuffered with great fortitude on Tower Hill, 1650.

ANDREWS, *Lancelot*, an Engliſh divine born in London 1565. After being educated at Merchant Taylors', he entered at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. His abilities were made known to Walſingham ſecretary to Elizabeth, who procured for him St. Giles Cripplegate in London, and a prebend and reſidentiaryſhip of St. Paul's. He was afterwards maſter of his college, and on the deceaſe of Elizabeth he gained the favor of James ſo much by his pulpit eloquence, that the monarch employed him to defend his kingly right againſt the attack of Bellarmine, under the name of Matthew Tortus. Andrews ſupported his cauſe with ſpirit in his Tortura torti, and the king rewarded him with the rank of privy counſellor, and the biſhopric of Chicheſter 1605. He was afterwards advanced to Ely, and then to Wincheſter; but though he enjoyed the favors of the monarch, he did not forget his independence as an Engliſhman; and when James wiſhed to know the ſentiments of his courtiers with reſpect to raiſing money without parliament, he found Andrews decidedly ſevere againſt the unconſtitutional meaſure. He died at Wincheſter-houſe in Southwark, 1626. Milton has written an elegant elegy on him. Beſides the Tortura torti, he wrote a manual of devotions in Greek, tranſlated by Stanhope into Engliſh, and a volume of ſermons.

ANDRONICUS I. ſon of Iſaac Commenus, was impriſoned for his rebellious conduct againſt Manuel, but after 12 years' confinement, he eſcaped into Ruſſia, and on the elevation of young Alexis II. he was received as a protector and a partner of the throne. Thus armed with power he ſtrangled the unſuſpecting youth, and ſeated himſelf ſole Emperor on the throne of Conſtantinople 1183 in his 71ſt year. His cruelties however rendered him odious, and he was two years after ſeized in an inſurrection, and put to death in the moſt ignominious manner.

ANDRONICUS PALÆOLOGUS II. ſucceeded his father Michael VIII. in 1282. His feeble rule was unable to withſtand the attacks of his enemies, and he was baniſhed from the throne by his grandſon of the ſame name, and finiſhed his days in a monaſtery 1332, aged 74.

ANDRONICUS PALÆOLOGUS III. grandſon of the preceding, was warlike and enterpriſing. He died of a fever, univerſally regretted by his ſubjects, 1341, in his 45th year.

ANDRONICUS IV. was aſſociated to his father John V. 1355. His perfidy irritated his father, who put out one of his eyes, and raiſed his brother Manuel in his place. He died in exile.

ANDRONICUS, founder of a ſect of the ſame name, adopted the errors of the Severians, and ſupported that the upper part of a woman

was

was the work of God, but the lower the work of the devil.

ANDRONICUS, a learned man of Theſſalonica, who took refuge in Italy, after the fall of Conſtantinople, and taught Greek at Rome, Florence, and Paris. He died at Paris 1478.

ANDROUET DU CERCEAU, *James*, an architect at the end of the 16th century, who furniſhed the deſigns for the grand gallery of the Louvre, the Pontneuf, &c. He publiſhed ſome works on his profeſſion and died abroad.

ANDRY, *Nicholas*, a profeſſor of philoſophy, and dean of the faculty of medicine at Paris, was a native of Lyons, and author of ſeveral treatiſes now little known, except thoſe on medicine, eſpecially a treatiſe on the generation of worms in the human body,—on phlebotomy,—on orthopædia, or the method of correcting deformities in children. He died 1742, aged 84.

ANEAU, *Bartholomew*, a native of Bourges, principal of the college of Lyons. In 1565, during a proceſſion, a ſtone was thrown from the college upon the prieſt who carried the conſecrated bread, and immediately the place was ſtormed, and Aneau, whoſe calviniſtical opinions were unpopular, being found alone and ſuſpected, was dragged, and inhumanly murdered by the populace. He was author of ſome ſatires and other pieces in French and in Latin.

ANELLO, *Thomas*, called commonly Maſſaniello, a fiſherman of Naples, born 1623. He felt for the wrongs of his country, when the Auſtrian government, to which Naples was ſubject, laid a freſh tax upon fruits which the already oppreſſed people were unable to bear. A number of boys, to the amount of 2000, were armed with canes by the demagogue, the viceroy was attacked, and the government ſuſpended. Anello poſſeſſed firmneſs and popularity, and he was inveſted with the ſupreme power, and ſaw himſelf ſuddenly at the head of 150,000 people, who bowed to his nod. He did not forget the right of the nation, he ſigned a ſolemn convention with the terrified government, and after ſecuring the freedom of the ſubject, he nobly determined to lay aſide his power. The thought was heroic, but the ſolicitations of his wife and kindred, or the more powerful calls of ambition, forbad it; and he ſtill continued his authority, loſt in debauchery and intemperance, till the dagger of four aſſaſſins rid the world of a man whom the intoxication of ſplendor began to render cruel and vindictive, 1647.

ANEURIN, a Britiſh poet, celebrated as the king of bards, and as the leader of the Olidinian Britons at the battle of Catraeth. The valor diſplayed on this bloody day was celebrated by the warlike bard in a poem ſtill preſerved among the records of Welch literature, as alſo his odes of the months. He died about 570.

ANGE DE ST. JOSEPH, *le Pere*, a carmelite of Toulouſe. He travelled into Perſia as miſſionary, and tranſlated the Perſian pharmacopœia into Latin, beſides a treatiſe on the language of the country, a very valuable performance. He died at Perpignan, 1697.

ANGE DE STE. ROSALIE, a learned Auguſtine born at Blois. He died at Paris 1726, aged 71, before he had completed the new edition of the hiſtory of the royal family of France, &c. by Anſelm. This work was afterwards edited in 9 vols. fol.

ANGELI, *Bonaventure*, a native of Ferrara, profeſſor of the law and author of the hiſtory of Parma, printed 1591. He died 1576.

ANGELI, *Baldus*, an Italian phyſician, author of a Latin treatiſe on vipers, at the latter end of the 16th century.

ANGELI, *Peter*, a Latin poet of Barga in Tuſcany. After teaching at Reggio he came to Piſa, where Coſmo I. ſeated him in a profeſſorial chair. When the town was ſuddenly beſieged by Strozzi in 1554, Angeli animated the ſtudents by his example, and withſtood the enemy till ſuccours came from Florence. He wrote two poems, Cynegeticon, or of the Chace, in ſix books, which coſt him 20 years' labor, and Syrius or the expedition of Godfrey de Bouillon, in 12 books. He died 1596, aged 79.

ANGELIC, *John*, a Dominican of Fiezola, known as the painter of pope Nicholas V.'s chapel, for which he refuſed the archbiſhopric of Florence. He is ſaid to have left inaccuracies in his great works, that he might not draw too much the admiration of mankind. He died 1455, aged 68.

ANGELIS, *Dominico de*, a native of Lecce in Otranto, admitted into the moſt celebrated academies of France and Spain. When Philip V. of Spain was maſter of Naples, he was appointed hiſtoriographer, and afterwards ſecretary to the duke of Gravina. His compoſitions are 14 in number, moſtly upon hiſtorical, biographical, or critical ſubjects, in Italian. He died at Lecce 1719, in his 44th year.

ANGELO BUONAROTI, *Michael*, a great painter, ſculptor, and architect. He was born 1474 in Tuſcany, and was nurſed by a woman of Settiniano, whoſe huſband was eminent as a ſculptor, ſo that he was ſaid to have ſucked ſculpture with his very milk. His genius was early diſplayed, and it raiſed ſuch jealouſy among his youthful rivals, that one of them, Torrigiano, ſtruck him with ſuch violence on the noſe that he carried the mark to his grave. The protection of Lorenzo de Medicis raiſed him to conſequence. An academy was erected, but the painter fled with his patron during the troubles of Florence,

and retired to Bologna. It is said that about this time, he made and buried an image of Cupid at Rome, which was soon after dug up, and considered by cardinal Gregory as a most valuable antique, till Michael Angelo proved it to be his own, by fitting to it the broken arm which it had lost, and which he had kept on purpose. The most celebrated of his pieces is his last judgment, painted for Paul III. though it is perhaps to be lamented, that the artist's revenge had been cruelly immortalized, by his representation of a cardinal, who was his enemy, in the number of the damned. His architectural abilities are best displayed in the public buildings of Florence, and particularly of Rome, where he completed the building of St. Peter's church, in the execution of which he spent 17 laborious years without salary. He was also an elegant poet, as his sonnets, canzonets, &c. published by his grand-nephew at Florence 1627, fully show. He died 1564, aged 60.

ANGELO, *Thomas de*, an ecclesiastic, author of an history of Sicily for the first five centuries, and of other works. He died at Messina, 1720.

ANGELONI, *Francis*, born at Terni in Spolatto, was author of an history of his native town, and of a valuable Augustan history by medals, from J. Cæsar to Constantine the great.

ANGELUS, *Christopher*, a learned Greek, driven from Peloponnesus by the Turks. He came to England and studied at Cambridge under the patronage of the bishop of Norwich. He afterwards went to Baliol, Oxford, where he instructed the students in Greek. He died 1638. He was author of several works, the best of which is his account of his sufferings in Greek and English.

ANGIER, *Samuel*, a native of Essex, educated at Emanuel college Cambridge. He was ejected for nonconformity from his living at Denton Lancashire, in 1662, and died 1677 aged 72. He was author of a theological treatise called a help to better hearts for better times.

ANGILBERT, *St.* descended from a noble family of Neustria, studied under Alcuinus with Charlemagne, and not only became his minister and favorite, but married his daughter Bertha. He was made governor of the coast, but he resigned his honors and the company of his wife for the monastery of Centula or St. Requier of which he became the abbot. He was often drawn from his religious retirement to affairs of state; he went three times to Rome, and saw Charlemagne crowned emperor of the West. Of his works few remain. He was so elegant a poet that Charlemagne called him his Homer. He died February 814

ANGIOLELLO, born at Vicenza, wrote in the Italian and Turkish tongue an history of Mahomet I. which he inscribed to him. He had been slave to Mustapha 1473, and therefore his history is that of an eye-witness.

ANGLICUS, *Gilbertus*, physician to Herbert, archbishop of Canterbury, was author of a compendium of physic, the earliest extant, at the end of the 13th century.

ANGLICUS, *Ricardus*, an English medical writer who studied at Oxford, and afterwards at Paris, about 1230. He was eminent in his profession. A list of his works is preserved in Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Medicine.

ANGLUS, *Thomas*, an English priest, distinguished himself by his learning and genius. His fondness for the peripatetic philosophy, and his attempts to apply the principles of Aristotle to explain the mysteries of religion, created him many enemies, who procured the condemnation of his writings, both at Douay and at Rome. He died after the restoration of Charles II.

ANGUIER, *Francis and Michael*, two brothers, natives of Eu, in Normandy, who adorned Paris by their beautiful sculpture. The former died 1699, aged 95, and the other 1686, aged 74.

ANGUILLARI, *John Andre del'*, an Italian poet, who wrote a tragedy on Œdipus, notes on the Orlando of Ariosto, and a valuable translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, in the 16th century.

ANGUSCIOLA, *Sophonisba*, a native of Almona in Italy, eminent for her historical and portrait paintings. She bestowed such attention to her profession that she became blind. She died 1626 aged 93. Her sisters Lucia and Europa, also excelled in the execution of the pencil.

ANICETUS, pope of Rome, after Pius, 157, suffered martyrdom under M. Aurelius, 168.

ANICH, *Peter*, son of a turner, was born near Inspruck 1723, and after being employed as a laborer and a shepherd, his genius for mechanics burst forth. He was admired for his knowledge of astronomy, for the accuracy of the maps and charts which he drew; and the pair of globes which he made for the university of Inspruck were justly considered as of superior beauty and value. He died early in life 1766.

ANICHINI, *Lewis*, a Venetian engraver, celebrated for the delicacy and precision with which he engraved even the minutest objects. It was at the sight of his pieces that Michael Angelo exclaimed, that the art of engraving under his hand had reached the summit of perfection. His best piece was a medal of Alexander the great, prostrating himself before the high priest at Jerusalem.

ANIELLO, *Thomas*, *vid.* ANELLO.

ANKERSTROOM, *John James*, a Swedish officer who in the war carried on by Sweden against

againſt Ruſſia, ſuffered himſelf to be gained over againſt the intereſts of his country. He was ſentenced to death, but the pardon of his king, inſtead of producing gratitude, rendered his hatred more inveterate. He conſpired againſt Guſtavus, and as the monarch entered a room where a maſked ball was aſſembled, the aſſaſſin diſcharged at him a piſtol containing two balls and ſome nails. The wound was mortal and the king expired 29th March 1792. The 27th of April following the bloody murderer was led to execution, but inſtead of contrition he gloried in his deed. His right hand and his head were cut off.

ANNA IVANOVNA, daughter of Ivan Alexiovitch, emperor of Ruſſia, married in 1710 Frederic William duke of Courland, and ſucceeded Peter II. on the throne 1730. At the death of her huſband, 1711, ſhe took for her favorite Biren, a perſon of low birth, but great duplicity; and when raiſed to the throne her ſubjects were ruled by this capricious minion, who, it is ſaid, baniſhed no leſs than 20,000 perſons to Siberia through revenge. Anna died 1740 aged 47.

ANNAND, *William*, *A. M.* a native of Edinburgh, who was choſen one of the miniſters and became a popular preacher there. He behaved with great kindneſs towards the preſbyterians, and oppoſed James when he wiſhed to diſpenſe with the penal laws. At the revolution he was made dean of Raphoe in Ireland, where he died 1710 aged 64. He wrote a volume of valuable ſermons.

ANNAT, *Francis*, a native of Rouergue, of the order of Jeſuits, teacher of philoſophy at Toulouſe. He was made confeſſor to the French king 1654, which office he held 16 years. He is known for his great zeal in oppoſing the Janſeniſts, and for his uncommon modeſty and diſintereſtedneſs. His writings are controverſial and admired for judgment and moderation. He died at Paris 1670, aged 80.

ANNE, of Auſtria, daughter of Philip II. of Spain married Lewis XIII. 1615, and was mother of Lewis XIV. of France. The intrigues of Richelieu rendered her marriage-ſtate unhappy, but during the minority of her ſon, ſhe was permitted to govern the kingdom by means of Mazarin. Her power was popular by the victories of the great Condé. When Lewis XIV. ſucceeded to the government in 1660, ſhe retired to a convent, and died 1666, aged 64.

ANNE, of Beaujeu, daughter of Lewis XII. of France, married the duke of Bourbon, and was regent during the minority of her brother Charles VIII. Her government was marked by firmneſs and wiſdom, though in her private character ſhe was vindictive and violent. She died at Chantelle 1522, aged 60.

ANNE, of Britany, was wife of Maximilian of Auſtria, and next married Charles VIII. of France, and after his death Lewis XII. She was celebrated for her beauty, her modeſty, and her patronage of the learned. She died 1514 in her 38th year.

ANNE, of Cleves, a daughter of John III. duke of Cleves. Her picture by Holbein was ſhewn by Lord Cromwell to the licentious Henry VIII. and he demanded her for his queen. The painter had flattered the princeſs, and Henry, ſoon diſguſted with the Flanders mare, as he called this ill-treated woman, obtained a divorce from his obſequious parliament. Anne, without ſtruggle, left England, and retired to Cleves, where ſhe died 1557.

ANNE, daughter of James II. ſucceeded William III. as queen of England. Her reign forms a brilliant epoch in the Engliſh hiſtory from the victories of Marlborough; but ſhe poſſeſſed not the firmneſs required to diſtinguiſh the merits and virtues of her ſubjects. Under her adminiſtration, Scotland was united to England. The queen poſſeſſed the peculiar felicity of having for her miniſters the ableſt ſtateſmen that ever lived, and among her ſubjects the moſt learned, ſublime, and eloquent writers in the walks of poetry, ſcience, and general literature; and therefore with truth her reign has been denominated the Auguſtan age of England. In 1683 ſhe married prince George of Denmark, by whom ſhe had ſeveral children who all died young. She died Auguſt 1714, aged 50.

ANNEBAUT, *Claude d'*, of an ancient family in Normandy, was taken priſoner with Francis I. at the battle of Pavia. He was afterwards marſhal and admiral of France, and died 1552.

ANNEIX DE SOUVENEL, *Alexis Francis*, an advocate of the parliament of Britany, known by an elegant epiſtle in verſe to the ſhades of Boileau. He died at Rennes 1758, aged 69.

ANNESDEY, *Samuel LL.D.* a native of Cumberland, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and afterwards chaplain of a man of war, and then miniſter of Bliſſe in Kent. He afterwards, in conſequence of his violent ſermons againſt the monarchy, obtained St. Giles Cripplegate, London, from which he was ejected by the act of uniformity 1662. He died 1696, aged 77, author of ſeveral ſermons. It is ſaid John Weſley was his grandſon by the mother's ſide.

ANNESLEY, *Arthur*, earl of Angleſey, a native of Dublin 1614, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn. In the beginning of the civil wars he favored the royal cauſe; but he afterwards eſpouſed the republican ſide, and was employed with ſucceſs as a commiſſioner in quelling the diſturbances of Ulſter, and in withdrawing the command of

Dublin from the duke of Ormond. The violence of his party however displeased him, and after the death of Cromwell he began to favor the re-establishment of regal authority, and on Charles's return he was made a peer for his signal services, in effecting the restoration. He was made treasurer of the navy, but his political quarrel with Castlehaven and the duke of Ormond, with respect to the insurrections in Ireland, rendered him unpopular with the king, to whom, in 1682, he ventured to present a petition against the succession of the duke of York, and he resigned. He was marked out by James II. for the office of chancellor, but his death prevented his elevation 1686, in his 73d year. He was a man of abilities, and great sagacity and learning. He wrote, besides political pamphlets, a valuable history of the troubles of Ireland from 1641 to 1660. He was the first of those spirited nobles, who considered a choice library as an ornament to their splendid equipage, and he made a valuable and expensive collection. On the sale of his books, a memorandum was found on a leaf, to mention that the Εικων Βασιλικη was not the work of the unfortunate Charles, but of Dr. Gauden, which circumstance produced a war of controversy.

Annius, *de Viterbo*, a Dominican, master of the sacred palace of Alexander VI. He wrote commentaries, &c. besides 17 books of antiquities, a foolish and injudicious collection of the spurious works attributed to Xenophon, Archilochus, Philo, Fabius Pictor, Berosus, &c. He died 1502, at Rome aged 70.

Anscharius, a Frenchman, bishop of Hamburgh and Bremen, celebrated for the conversion of the Danes to Christianity. He died 865, aged 64.

Ansegisus, abbot of Lobbes in the diocese of Cambray, made a collection of the capitularies of Charlemagne and Lewis his son, in two vols. fol. He died 833.

Anselm, a native of Aost in Savoy, who came to England in 1092, and was with difficulty prevailed upon by king Rufus to fill the vacant see of Canterbury. Though gratitude might have influenced his conduct, Anselm looked with indifference upon the monarch, and refused to receive the metropolitan pall from his hands. Anselm had no sooner left the kingdom to repair to Rome, than the king seized the revenues of the archbishop. The prelate complained to Urban II. who, while he wished to defend the rights of his office, did not fail to listen to the more powerful arguments of his rival accompanied by presents, and the dispute remained undecided till the death of the monarch, and of the pope. On the accession of Henry I. Anselm received an invitation to return, and his arrival was marked with the most extraordinary respect, both from the king and the people; but when re-investiture was demanded, and the homage generally paid to a new monarch, the haughty prelate refused. The king was firm in his determination, and Anselm was bound to obey the commands of the pope. The bishops, who had before espoused the cause of the king, now changed their sentiments, and Anselm, who had retired into Normandy, had the gratification to see the king come to solicit a reconciliation, which was effected in the abbey of Bec. Anselm returned to England before the final settlement of this dispute, and died 1109 in his 76th year. He was author of several theological treatises. He was the first prelate who insisted upon the celibacy of his clergy, in the synod of Westminster 1102. In his time the archbishop of York attempted to throw off his dependency on the see of Canterbury, in which, however, he failed.

Anselm, an Augustine monk, author of a chronological history of France, &c. 1694, continued afterwards to nine vols folio. 1726. He died at Paris 1694 aged 69.

Anselm, *Anthony*, son of a surgeon of Armagnac, distinguished as a preacher and poet. He died 1737 aged 86.

Anson, *George Lord*, was son of William Anson esquire of Huckborough, the descendant of an ancient family in Staffordshire. His fondness for naval history and bold adventures was encouraged by his father. He was sent with a squadron of five ships to annoy the Spaniards in the southern ocean, and he sailed from Portsmouth 18th of Sept. 1740. He was 40 days in crossing Cape Horn, March 1741, in the most tempestuous season, but undismayed he proceeded and reached Juan Fernandez with only two ships and two smaller attendant vessels, and 335 men. From thence he set sail to attack Paita, and after he had destroyed his ships as unserviceable except the Centurion of 64 guns, he crossed the Pacific ocean, and after refreshing for some time in China, he returned towards the east, and took the famous Acapulco galleon, off the Philippine islands. He touched at Canton, where he supported the dignity of the British flag, and returning by the Cape of Good Hope, he passed during a fog through a French fleet, and arrived at Spithead the 15th June 1744, after a voyage of three years and nine months. His riches were conveyed to London in 32 waggons, with music playing, and amidst the shouts of the rejoicing populace, and the booty was divided among those brave men who had shared his glory and his toils. Some years after his good fortune led him among a French fleet of six men of war and four East India ships which he took. It was on this occasion that the French admiral said to him, in presenting his sword and pointing to two of his ships "monsieur, vous avez vaincu l'invincible, et la gloire vous suit." His services were rewarded by George II. with a peerage, and he was placed at the head of the admiralty, nomi-

nated vice admiral of England on the death of sir John Norris, and became the naval oracle of his country. He afterwards protected with a squadron the descent made in 1758 at Cherbourg and St. Maloes, but his exertions were too great for the languid state of his health, and the last office he performed was the conveying of Charlotte, the consort of George III. to England. He died June 6th, 1762, at his seat Moor-park Herts, lamented by the whole nation. He had no issue by his lady, who was daughter of earl Hardwicke, and who died before him. Lord Anson was a great and popular character, he possessed such inoffensive, artless manners, that it was jocosely said of him by a person who observed how he was imposed upon by characters of whose company he was too fond, that he had been round the world, but never in it. His voyage round the world was a well executed performance, compiled by Benjamin Robins; and so popular that four large impressions were sold in 12 months.

ANSTIS, *John*, a native of St. Neot's in Cornwall, born 1669, and educated at Exeter college Oxford, and at the Middle Temple. He was in 1702 member for St. Germain's, and opposed the bill for occasional conformity, for which he was ridiculed among the Tackers. He was commissioner of prizes under queen Anne, and was garter king of arms from 1714, to his death, which happened 1741. He was distinguished by his great knowledge of heraldry, a science which he enriched by many learned publications, as well as other genealogical treatises. The best known of his publications, were a letter on the honor of the earl marshal, 8vo. 1706.—the form of the garter installation, 8vo. 1720—the register of the noble order of the garter, 2 vols. fol. 1724—observation introductory and an historical essay on the knighthood of the bath, 4to. 1725. His eldest son *John*, of Corpus Christi Oxford, was associated with his father as garter king 1725, and made genealogist and register of the bath. He died a bachelor 1754.

ANTHEMIUS, an architect of Lydia, in the 6th century, who was also an able mathematician, and invented several machines to imitate thunder, earthquakes, &c. He was employed by Justinian in the erection of St. Sophia's church, Constantinople, and other edifices.

ANTHONY, *Saint*, the founder of monastic life, was born at Coma in Egypt, 251. He sold his possessions, which he distributed to the poor, and retired into the desert, where for 20 years, say the catholics, his virtues were exposed to the greatest temptations from the wiles of Satan, till he prevailed, and saw himself at last surrounded by a crowd of followers zealous to merit his blessings and to imitate his piety. He died 356 in the 105th year of his age. St. Athanasius, to whom he gave his tunic, has written his life.

ANTHONY, *Francis*, was born in London 1550, and studied at Cambridge, where he laid the foundation of that chemical knowledge which enabled him to impose upon the credulous, by selling his panacea of potable gold, on which a treatise was printed at Hamburgh 1598. His success as an empiric was great, but he was violently opposed by Gwinne and Cotta, and it was confidently asserted that his nostrum was poisonous, and many on their death-bed attributed their death to it. The inoffensiveness of his manners, his learning and his private virtues however, stemmed the torrent of unpopularity, and though he was imprisoned for practising without a licence, his reputation and his fortune encreased. He died in Bartholomew Close 1623, aged 74, leaving two sons both physicians, one of whom *John*, succeeded his father as the proprietor of his medicine, and the other practised at Bedford.

ANTHONY, king of Navarre, was son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, and married Joan d'Albret 1548, who brought him the principality of Bearne, and the kingdom of Navarre. He abandoned the protestant tenets for the catholic faith, and then formed with Guise and Montmorency the famous league called the triumvirate. During the civil wars in 1562, he took the command of the army; and Blois, Tours, and Rouen, surrendered to his arms. He was wounded on the shoulder at the siege of this last place, and died 35 days after at Andeli 1562. His son was afterwards the celebrated Henry IV. of France.

ANTHONY, titular king of Portugal, was son of Lewis the second son of Emanuel. His pretensions to the throne were opposed by Philip II. of Spain, who sent the duke of Alva against him 1580, and obliged him to fly from his dominions. Anthony was a wretched fugitive in Holland, France, and England, and died at Paris 1595 aged 64.

ANTHONY, illegitimate son of Philip duke of Burgundy, deserved by his valor the name of the Great. He was engaged in Africa against the Moors, and in Switzerland, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Nanci. Lewis XI. of France and Charles VIII. honorably rewarded his services. He died 1504 aged 83.

ANTHONY, *Paul Gabriel*, a Jesuit, born at Luneville. He was professor of philosophy and theology, and died at Pont-a-Mousson, 1743. He wrote theologia universa dogmatica, 7 vols. 12mo. &c.

ANTHONY, a Sicilian, who when taken prisoner by Mahomet II. at the Negropont, 1473, set fire to the arsenal at Gallipoli, for which he was sawed in two by the Turks.

ANTHONY, *N.* an architect who settled at Paris, from Switzerland, during the revolution,

plary life and refuſed the archbiſhopric of the city, when offered by Clement IV. Gregory X. invited him to the council of Lyons to read the book which he had written againſt the Greeks; and he died on his way to join the pontiff at the monaſtery of Foſſanova, near Terracina, 1274, in his 50th year. He was canoniſed 1323. His writings moſtly upon theological ſubjects, prove him to have been a man of great learning, and extenſive knowledge. They have often been publiſhed, in 17 volumes folio. His authority in religion became deciſive in the Catholic ſchools, and he approached ſo near to the erudition of St. Auguſtine, that he was ſaid in the true ſpirit of the metempſychoſis, to poſſeſs the tranſmigrated ſoul of that celebrated ſaint. It was in defence of Thomas Aquinas that Henry VIII. compoſed the book which procured him from the pope the title of the Defender of the Faith.

AQUINO, *Philip*, a Jew of Carpentras, converted to Chriſtianity, and profeſſor of Hebrew at Paris. He wrote a Hebrew talmudical, &c. dictionary, and corrected le Jay's polyglot bible. He died 1650. His ſon, *Lewis*, was author of ſeveral valuable books in oriental literature.

ARABSCAH, author of a hiſtory of Tamerlane, and of a treatiſe of the unity of God, was a Mahometan of Damaſcus, who died there 1450.

ARAM, *Eugene*, a native of Ramſgill, Yorkſhire, ſon of a gardener. His genius diſplayed itſelf whilſt in the humble occupation of his father, mathematical calculations and geometrical knowledge were quickly acquired, and Lilly's grammar, though in unintelligible language, was learnt by heart, and afterwards Camden's Greek, till this ſelf-taught claſſic unfolded the meaning of a few Latin lines, and then with rapid ſteps advanced to the comprehenſion of the authors of Latin and Greek literature. He alſo made himſelf perfect in Hebrew, and with theſe great acquirements he gained his livelihood, by engaging in ſeveral ſchools in the ſouth of England. In 1757, he came to the free ſchool at Lynn, a perfect maſter of the moſt abſtruſe ſtudies, and acquainted with heraldry and botany. He had begun to make collections for radical compariſons between the modern languages and ancient tongues, and already more than 3000 words were ſelected to eſtabliſh this affinity in a comparative lexicon, when his labors were arreſted by the hands of juſtice. He was taken up at Lynn, 1758, for the murder of Daniel Clark, a ſhoemaker of Knareſborough, who had been murdered 13 years before; and, after a trial in which he defended himſelf with coolneſs and ability, he was found guilty of the crime, and, after attempting to commit ſuicide, he ſuffered death at York, Auguſt, 1759. He acknowledged the juſtice of his ſentence, and attributed the crime to a ſuſpicion of adultery between his wife and Clark.

ARANTIUS, *Julius*, an Italian phyſician and anatomiſt, the pupil of Veſalius and Bart. Magus, known by a learned treatiſe on the human fœtus. He was born at Bologna, and died there 1581, aged 61.

ARBRISSEL, *Robert d'*, a native of Britany, who founded the monaſtery of Fontevrault, and ſeparated his male and female diſciples. He died 1117.

ARBUCKLE, *James M. A.* a native of Glaſgow, maſter of a ſchool in the north of Ireland. He poſſeſſed genius, and his merit was acknowledged in his poems. He propoſed a tranſlation of Virgil, but did not finiſh it. He died 1734, aged 34.

ARBUTHNOT, *Alexander*, ſon of lord Arbuthnot, was eminent for his learning. He was a zealous defender of the reformation, and publiſhed Buchanan's hiſtory of Scotland, beſides ſome poetical trifles, and orations on the origin of law, and died at Aberdeen, 1538.

ARBUTHNOT, *John*, *M. D.* ſon of an epiſcopal clergyman, was deſcended from the noble family of the ſame name, and born at Arbuthnot, near Montroſe. After his education at Aberdeen, he came to London, where he attacked "Woodward's eſſay towards a natural hiſtory of the earth;" and ſoon roſe in the medical profeſſion, when he had ſucceſsfully attended prince George of Denmark. He was made phyſician to queen Anne, 1709, and, ſoon after, his acquaintance was formed with the moſt celebrated wits of the age, with two of whom, Swift and Pope, he engaged, in 1714, to compoſe in the true cervantic ſtile, a ſatire on degenerated taſte and the abuſe of learning. Of this plan only the firſt book was publiſhed, under the name of "memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus." The queen's death in ſome degree overturned the hopes of Arbuthnot. He felt the blow, and paſſed ſome time with his brother, the banker at Paris. In 1727, he publiſhed, in 4to. his tables of ancient coins, &c. and afterwards employed his pen in medical tracts, one of which, "effects of air on human bodies," was unhappily ſuggeſted by the aſthmatic complaint under which he labored. He died under this dreadful diſorder, at his houſe, Cork-ſtreet, 1735. His ſon *George* enjoyed a place in the Exchequer, and was one of Pope's executors; and his daughter Anne was a legatee in the poet's will. In praiſe of Arbuthnot, too much cannot be ſaid. His benevolence was equal to his wit, and it is admitted that he was inferior to none in learning, vivacity, and genuine humor. The letter which he wrote to Pope on his death-bed is a ſtrong inſtance of the goodneſs of his heart, the purity of his principles, and the conſtancy of his religious faith.

ARC, *Joan of*, *Vid.* JOAN.

ARCERE, *Anthony*, a native of Marſeilles, who was a prieſt of the oratory. As ſkilled in the oriental languages, he travelled into the eaſt, where he made a valuable collection of manuſcripts. He began a French and Turkiſh dictionary, the completion of which was unfortunately prevented by a fever, which proved fatal, 1699, in his 35th year.

ARCERE, *Lewis Etienne*, a prieſt of the oratory of Marſeilles, known as a poet, but more as the hiſtorian of Rochelle and of Amiens. He died 1781, in extreme old age.

ARCHINTO, *Octavius*, deſcended of a noble family in the Milaneſe, is known for his "antiquities," in 1 vol. folio, in the 16th century.

ARCHON, *Lewis*, chaplain of Lewis XIV. born at Riom in Auvergne, was patroniſed by the cardinal of Bouillon, and made himſelf known by his entertaining hiſtory of the French king's chapel, in 2 vols. 4to. 1711. He died at his abbey of St. Gilbert-neuf-fontaines. 1717, in his 72d year.

ARCONS, *Cæſar de*, a Gaſcon, advocate in the parliament of Bourdeaux. He died 1681, author of ſome treatiſes on the flux and reflux of the ſea, &c.

ARCQ, *Philip Auguſte de St. Foi d'*, an ingenious Pariſian, ſaid to have been the natural ſon of count Touloufe. He is known for his hiſtory of commerce and navigation—his temple of ſilence—letters of Oſman, 3 vols. 12mo—his general hiſtory of war, 2 vols. 4to. &c. He died 1774.

ARCUDI, *Alexander Thomas*, a dominican of Venice, author of Galatina literata;—the hiſtory of Athanaſius—and other hiſtorical and biographical works. He died about 1720.

ARCUDIUS, *Peter*, a Greek eccleſiaſtic of Corfu, employed in Ruſſia by Clement VIII. He was patroniſed by cardinal Borgheſe; and he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a writer on controverſial works againſt the Greek and Proteſtant churches. He died 1635.

ARCY, *Patrick d'*, an Engliſhman. *Vide.* DARCY.

ARDEN, *Edward*, a native of Warwickſhire, of a reſpectable family, who married Mary, daughter of Sir George Throgmorton, and lived a retired life on his eſtate. He had frequent quarrels with his neighbour, the great earl of Leiceſter, whoſe pride looked down with contempt on the independence of a country gentleman, and his ruin was determined. Somerville, a thoughtleſs young man, who had married one of his daughters, was drawn into a ſuppoſed conſpiracy againſt the queen's life, and though no evidence appeared againſt him, except the report of a letter which had been thrown into the fire by his father-in-law, not only he, but Arden, his wife, his daughter, wife of Somerville, and Somerville's ſiſter were conveyed to the Tower, and after torture had been uſed to draw confeſſions, this unhappy family were condemned to ſuffer death. Somerville was found ſtrangled the night before his execution, as was ſuppoſed, that he might not accuſe his perſecutors, and Arden expired by the hand of the executioner in Smithfield, December 20, 1583, in his 52d year, amidſt the tears of pitying thouſands. The reſt were pardoned, but the mangled heads of the father and of the ſon-in-law were expoſed on London bridge.

ARDERN, *John*, an early medical writer, ſettled at Newark from 1348 to 1370, after which he came to London. He was eminent in his profeſſion, and thence his cures were attributed to magic and ſuperſtition. He wrote a treatiſe on the fiſtula in ano.

ARENA, *Anthony de*, a native of Soliers near Toulon, author of ſome inferior treatiſes on juriſprudence. He alſo wrote macaronic verſes, a farrago of barbarous language, partly French, and partly Latin, and partly provincial, firſt brought into faſhion by Merlin Coccaio. His chief work is his war of Charles V. in Provence. He died 1544.

ARESI, *Paul*, a native of Cremona, biſhop of Tortona, and author of ſome theological works, in Latin and in Italian. He died 1645, aged 71.

ARETIN, *Guy*, a benedictine monk, known for his diſcovery of a new method to learn muſic, publiſhed under the name of "Micrologus." He is the inventor of ſix notes in muſic, "ut, re, mi, fa, ſol, la," borrowed, it is ſaid, from the hymn to St. John, by taking the firſt and ſixth ſyllables:

UT queant laxis — REſonare fibris
MIra geſtorum — FAmuli tuorum
SOLve polutis — LAbiis reatum.

Some attribute the word *gamnut* to him, which he borrowed from the 3d letter of the Greek, in the marking of his notes, and with the idea that muſic originated in Greece.

ARETIN, *Leonard*, a native of Arezzo, from whence his name. He may be conſidered as the reſtorer of the Greek language to Italy. He was employed as ſecretary of the briefs under five popes, after which he became ſecretary to the republic of Florence. He tranſlated ſome of Plutarch's lives, and wrote ſome hiſtorical pieces, with elegance and accuracy. His hiſtory of the Goths acquired him alſo fame and patronage. He died at Florence, 1443, in his 74th year.

ARETIN, *Francis*, a man eminent for his learning, and his knowledge of Greek. He ſtudied at Vienna, and afterwards taught there with ſuch ſucceſs that he was called prince of ſubtleties. In law, his opinion was conſidered of ſuch weight, that whatever cauſe he previouſly condemned was generally loſt. He read lectures at Piſa and Ferrara; but he was diſappointed in his expectations at Rome, though Sextus IV. declared he would have honored him with a cardinal's hat, which was

due

due to his merits, were he not afraid that by so doing he should rob the public of a most incomparable professor. Aretin, whose temper was choleric, never kept his servants more than one or two months, as he expected better attendance from new ones. He was parsimonious, and as he lived in celibacy, his fortune became immense, and was divided among his relations. He died about 1470.

ARETIN, *Peter*, natural son of Lewis Bocci of Arezzo, became so celebrated for his satire, that he was called the scourge of princes. His friendship was courted by Charles V. and Francis I. who no doubt dreaded the venom of his pen more than they esteemed his merits; and he grew so arrogant, that he represented himself on a medal as a god, and on the reverse received the presents of obsequious monarchs. It is to be lamented, that a genius, which so strongly possessed the powers of satire and genuine humor, was not fully employed in lashing the vices of men. The name of Aretin will be execrated by the virtuous, for the obscenities, and the immoral writings with which he has insulted the world. His comedies were highly applauded, and his works of devotion may be read with satisfaction and surprise. Some have said, but falsely, that he abandoned his lascivious principles. Aretin is said to have died by falling from a chair, and injuring his head, upon laughing immoderately at some indelicate conversation at which he was present. He died 1556, aged 65.

ARETIN, *John*, an able writer of Berne, in the 15th century, author of Examen Theologicum—a catalogue of comets—sermons, &c.

ARGALL, *John*, an eminent scholar, educated at Christ-church, and rector of Halesworth, Suffolk. He died suddenly at a feast at Cheston, 1606. He published two tracts in Latin.

ARGENS, *Jean Baptiste de Boyer, Marquis d'*, a native of Aix in Provence. He followed for some time the military profession, and then distinguished himself as a writer, and as the friend of the king of Prussia, with whom he lived 25 years as chamberlain. He returned to his native country, and died there, at the end of 1770, aged 66. He was a man of strong sense, and great learning, as his Lettres Juives, Chinoises, Cabalistiques, and his philosophy of good sense, &c. sufficiently prove.

ARGENSON, *Mark Rene le Voyer, Marquis, d'*, celebrated as the first who introduced lettres de cachet, during his administration of the police at Paris, 1697, was born at Venice, where his father was ambassador from the French court. He succeeded d'Agueſſeau in the office of chancellor, 1719, but was disgraced the following year, and died of a broken heart in 1721, aged 69.

ARGENTAL, *Charles Auguſtus count d'*, a foreign minister at the French court, known as the friend of Lekain, Voltaire, and oth learned men, and as the author of some el gant verses. He died 1788, aged 88.

ARGENTIER, *John*, born at Castlenovo Piedmont, died at Turin, 1572, aged 58. H studied medicine, and was called censor me corum, because he censured Galen. His wor appeared in 12 vols. folio, Venice, 1592.

ARGENTRE, *Bertrand d'*, a native of Vitr who died 1590, in his 71st year, of a brok heart, on account of the disasters brought up his country by the plague. He wrote an a count of Britany, &c.

ARGENTRE, *Charles Dupleſſis d'*, a nati of Britany, known for his valuable and inte esting collectio judiciorum de novis erroribu &c. 3 vols. fol. He died in 1740, aged 67.

ARGENVILLE, *Anthon. Joſeph Dezallier* a French writer, son of a bookseller at Par He wrote several useful works, especially l lives of painters, in 3 vols. 4to. 1755, of whi Horace Walpole does not speak with sufficie encomium—a valuable treatise on garde ing, 4to. 1747—a catalogue of French foss —and other works. He died 1765.

ARGOLI, *Andrew*, a native of Tagliacozz patronised by the senate of Venice, and ma professor of mathematics at Padua. He di 1657, author of a book, de diebus criticis, 4t 1652—ephemerides from 1640, after h death continued to 1700.

ARGOLI, *John*, son of the preceding, pu lished an idyllium on the silk worm, at th age of 15. With the desire of further a plause, he shut himself up, and after seve months, at the age of 17, he produced h Endymion, in 12 cantos, a poem so elega that it was attributed to his father. H wrote other pieces, equally admired; and fo lowed the profession of jurisprudence at Bo logna, with great credit. He died abo 1660.

ARGONNE, *Don Bonaventure d'*, a nativ of Paris, author of some useful works, esp cially miscellanies of history and literature, r plete with entertaining anecdotes and valuab reflections, published under the name of Ma ville. He died a Carthusian monk at Gaillo near Rouen, 1704, aged 64.

ARGUES, *Gerard des*, a geometrician, in timate with Descartes. He was born at L ons, 1597, and died there 1661. He wro treatises on conic sections, on perspective, &c

ARGYRE, *Iſaac*, an eminent mathematicia of the 14th century, author of some works o geography and chronology.

ARGYROPYLUS, *Joannes*, a learned ma who fled from Constantinople when taken b Mahomet II. and contributed to the revival Greek literature in Europe. He was re ceived by Cosmo de Medicis, of Tuscan placed in the professor's chair at Florence, an made tutor in the prince's family. He re tired during the plague, to Rome, where h le

lectured on Ariſtotle. He died of a fever, occaſioned by eating melons, in his 70th year, about 1478. He tranſlated ſeveral of Ariſtotle's works, in an able manner. He was ſaid to be an intemperate epicure, ſo that the whole of his fortune was ſquandered in ſupplying the delicacies of his table. He treated Cicero with contempt, becauſe he had ſaid of his favorite Greek, that it is a language verborum inops.

ARIADNE, daughter of Leo I. married to Zeno, who ſucceeded as emperor, 474. She was ſo diſguſted with her huſband, and ſo eager to enjoy the company of her favorite Anaſtaſius, that ſhe forgot her character in barbarity. Zeno, when intoxicated was ſhut up in a ſepulchre, where he was ſuffered to die; and Anaſtaſius was placed on the throne. She died 515.

ARIAS MONTANUS, *Benedict*, a native of Seville, eminent for his knowledge of modern and ancient literature. He was engaged by Philip II. of Spain to publiſh an edition of the polyglot bible, which he completed, and publiſhed in 8 vols. fol. The monarch liberally offered the author a biſhopric, but it was modeſtly refuſed. He died 1598, in his 71ſt year.

ARIAS, *Francis*, a jeſuit, author of ſeveral theological treatiſes. He died 1605, aged 72.

ARIBERT, ſon of Clotaire II. king of France, obtained part of Aquitaine as his patrimony from his elder brother, Dagobert I. He was crowned at Toulouſe, and died two years after, 630.

ARIEH, *Jacob Juda*, a learned rabbi of Amſterdam, in the 17th century, author of a deſcription of the tabernacle, in Hebrew.

ARIOSTI, *Attilio*, a muſician, born at Bologna. He was at firſt a Dominican, but quitted the ſociety, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a compoſer at Bologna, and Venice, and in Germany. He afterwards came to England, where his maſterly execution on the viol d'amore, a new inſtrument, gained him applauſe. He publiſhed a book of cantatas, 1725.

ARIOSTO, *Lodovico* or *Lewis*, an illuſtrious poet, born at Reggio, 1474, of a family allied to the dukes of Ferrara. His early genius diſplayed itſelf in the compoſition of the play of Pyramus and Thiſbe, which he acted with his brothers and ſiſters; but his father viewed his ſtudies with a jealous eye, and bade him forſake the muſes for the bar. After his father's deceaſe, he returned to his favorite purſuits, and, under the patronage of cardinal d'Eſte, he began the plan of a poem, which was to immortalize the Italian muſe. He was invited to write in Latin by cardinal Bembo; but, with the ardor of a poet, he replied, "that he aſpired to the firſt rank of Italian compoſition, and knew he muſt be placed only ſecond as the votary of the Latin muſe." He read with attention Homer and Virgil, and, with a mind ſtored with all the learning of antient times, he borrowed a ſubject from Bojardo's Orlando Inamorato, and produced his incomparable poem of Orlando Furioſo. When on the death of Hippolito, Alfonſo duke of Ferrara ſucceeded as patron of the poet, he ſhewed his regard for him, by appointing him governor of Graffignana. For his retirement, he built a houſe at Ferrara; and when queſtioned why he, who ſhone in the deſcription of magnificent palaces, had made it ſo ſmall, he replied, "that words were cheaper placed together than ſtones." He read his poems with ſo ſweet a voice, that his friends were enraptured to hear him; and he poſſeſſed ſo delicate an ear, with ſo choleric a temper, that he once entered into a potter's ſhop, who had been repeating ſome of his verſes, with an improper accent, and broke a great number of the pots expoſed to ſale. The man expoſtulated in vain at the violence of the ſtranger, "I have not ſufficiently revenged myſelf on thee," exclaimed Arioſto; "I have broke only a few pots, and you have ſpoiled the moſt beautiful of compoſitions to my face." Arioſto died at Ferrara, 8th July 1533, in his 59th year. A buſt was erected to his memory, with an epitaph written by himſelf. He had two ſons by a favorite, called Alexandra, whom he would have married, had he not been apprehenſive of loſing his benefices. The Orlando Furioſo has been deſervedly extolled, and it ranks high after Homer. Arioſto poſſeſſes all the fire of poetry; he paſſes with incredible rapidity and eaſe from the terrible to the tender, from the ſoft to the ſublime; every character is intereſting: his heroes are valiant without raſhneſs; and his heroines are feminine without vulgarity; and nature appears in all her native majeſty, adorned by all the graces of art, and recommended by the moſt enchanting language of poetry. Beſides the Orlando, Arioſto wrote ſeven ſatires, five comedies, ſonnets, ballads, &c. Hoole has given a ſpirited verſion of this admired poem.

ARIOSTO, *Gabriel*, brother to the poet, was himſelf eminent as a Latin poet, in the ſtile of Statius. He died 1552. His ſon *Horace* was born at Ferrara, and died there 1593, aged 38. He was author of a ſpirited defence of his uncle's poem againſt Pelegrino; and compoſed beſides comedies, a poem called Apheus.

ARKEL, *Cornel. Van*, a Dutch Armenian divine of Amſterdam, educated under Limborch and Le Clerc. He died 1724, aged 54. He is author of Hadriani Junii, &c.

ARKENHOLZ, *John*, a native of Helſingfors in Sweden, who ſtudied at Upſal, and obtained the office of ſecretary of public accounts, and was appointed, in 1746, keeper of the cabinet curioſities of Caſſel. He died 1777, author

author of some treatises on political subjects, memoirs of queen Christina, &c.

ARKWRIGHT, *Sir Richard*, a man who rose to opulence and reputation from the humble station of penny barber, in Bolton, Lancashire. He was the inventor of the spinning jenny, a system of machinery which, by his perseverance, was made to shorten and facilitate the labor of spinning cotton, and which has introduced plenty and independence among the lower orders of the community. This enterprising man, after trying his fortune at Preston, and at Nottingham, raised extensive works at Cromford-bridge, Derbyshire, where he built a beautiful mansion, and a church, in which his remains were deposited. When sheriff for the county, he was knighted, and at his death, 3d August 1792, he left property to the amount of nearly half a million.

ARLAUD, *James Antony*, a native of Geneva, eminent as a painter. He was patronised at Paris by the duke of Orleans, and afterwards passed to London. His most celebrated piece was a copy of Leda, which in a moment of superstitious devotion, he destroyed by cutting it in an anatomical stile, and dividing the limbs among his friends. A copy of this celebrated picture was sold in London for 60l. He died at Geneva, 1743, aged 75.

ARLOTTA, a beautiful woman of Falaise, daughter of a tanner. She was seen gazing at her door by Robert duke of Normandy, as he passed through the street: and he made her his mistress. She had by him the conqueror, William; and after Robert's death, she married Herluin, by whom she had three children, for whom William honorably provided.

ARLOTTO, a native of Magello, in Tuscany, 1385. He was brought up in the trade of the woollen manufacture, but he left it for the church; and he had the good fortune to obtain the rural deanry of St. Cresci in the diocese of Fiesole. The income of this was sufficiently large to maintain him in independence; and as residence was not required, he indulged his partiality for foreign countries by travelling. He visited London, where he was noticed by Edward IV. and after a series of strange adventures, he returned to his native country. As he possessed an inexhaustible fund of genuine humor, he was the companion of the gay and the dissipated, and frequently forgot the dignity of his character, by descending to the low buffoonery of a mimic. On his return to the deanry, he swore that he would clear his church of mice; and accordingly the animals were caught and confined in great numbers in a glass cage for a month. Only one survived this dreadful punishment, it was restored to liberty, with a little bell about its neck, which served to scare away the whole race, and it was alive three years afterwards. He died at Florence, 1483, in his 98th year.

ARMELLINO, *Francis*, a banker, made cardinal by Leo X. He became unpopular on account of the taxes which he recommended. He died 1527.

ARMINIUS, *James*, a native of Oude-water, in Holland, 1560, founder of the sect of the Arminians. As he lost his father early, he was supported at Utrecht, and Marpurg, by the liberality of his friends; but when he returned home, instead of being received by his mother, he found that she, as well as her daughters, and all her family, had been sacrificed to the wantonness of the Spaniards. His distress was for a while inconsolable, but the thirst after distinction called him to Leyden, where his industry acquired him the protection of the magistrates of Amsterdam, at whose expence he travelled to Geneva and Italy, to hear the lectures of Theodore Beza and Zabarella. On his return to Holland, he was ordained minister of Amsterdam, 1588, and so great was his popularity, that he was followed by admiring auditors, and the enemies of his doctrines and of his success were silenced by the solidity of his arguments, and the integrity of his heart. In theological disputes upon grace, and other contested points, he preserved his high reputation; and though not only his friends but the magistrates frequently interfered in the dispute, the force of his reasoning was never weakened, or his learning misapplied in indecent invectives. As professor of divinity at Leyden, he distinguished himself by three orations on the object of theology—on the author and end of it—and on the certainty of it; and he afterwards explained the prophet Jonah. In his public and private life, Arminius has been admired for his moderation; and though many gross insinuations have been thrown against him, yet he seemed entitled to the motto which he assumed,—a good conscience is a paradise. A life of perpetual labor and vexation of mind, at last brought on a sickness of which he died, October 19, 1609. His writings were all on controversial and theological subjects, and were published in 1 vol. 4to. Frankfort, 1631. The Arminians, in the number of whom appear Grotius, Episcopius, &c. are still numerous in Holland. They maintain, that man is made by God a free agent, and that providence before-hand decrees his salvation or damnation, which, however, totally depend upon his own uninfluenced action; a doctrine directly opposed by the Calvinistical tenets of predestination. Of these important opinions Burnet has given an account in his exposition of the 17th article.

ARMSTRONG, *Thomas*, an active supporter of the royal cause during the civil wars, for which he was honored with knighthood. After

ter the reſtoration, Armſtrong ſhowed the moſt violent oppoſition to popery; and when Monmouth was determined on rebellion, he eſpouſed his cauſe, and viſited with him the guards, with the intention either of attacking them by force, or gaining them by artifice. He fled from the country, and was outlawed. His perſecutors, however, ſeized him abroad, and he was brought to London, and executed without a trial. 20th June 1684.

Armstrong, *Dr. John*, a celebrated poet, born at Caſtleton, Edinburghſhire. He took his degrees of M. D. in the univerſity of Edinburgh, 1732, but he did not meet with the ſucceſs in his profeſſion which his merits deſerved. He firſt wrote ſome ſmall medical tracts, which were followed by the economy of love, a poem after the manner of Ovid, objectionable for its licentiouſneſs, though admired for the ſpirit of its lines, corrected and purged in the edition of 1768. In 1744, the art of preſerving health was publiſhed, and on this highly finiſhed performance the fame of Armſtrong totally depends. By means of his friends, the poet was recommended to the notice of the great. He was appointed phyſician to the lame and ſick ſoldiers behind Buckingham houſe, and, in 1760, he was made phyſician to the army in Germany. It was at this time that he wrote his poem called "Day," inſcribed to John Wilkes; and the freedom of remark which he uſed in one paſſage upon Churchill not only drew the vengeance of the ſatiriſt upon him, but diſſolved the friendſhip which had before cordially exiſted with Wilkes. He collected his ſcattered pieces, 1770, and the following year he wrote a ſhort ramble through France and Italy by Lancelot Temple. He died in September 1779, leaving behind him about 3000l. a ſum which ſurprized his friends, as they knew that his income was ſmall, and that his heart was generous.

Armstrong, *John*, a native of Leith, educated at Edinburgh, where he publiſhed his juvenile poems, and an eſſay on the means of puniſhing and preventing crimes. He came to London about 1793, and wrote for the newſpapers, and preached among the diſſenters. He died in his 26th year, 1797.

Armyne, *lady Mary*, daughter of Henry Talbot, the fourth ſon of George earl of Shrewſbury, married ſir William Armyne, and rendered herſelf diſtinguiſhed by her piety and benevolence, as well as her knowledge of hiſtory, of divinity, and of the languages. She contributed largely towards the encouragement and ſupport of the miſſionaries ſent to North America. She alſo endowed three hoſpitals; and died 1675.

Arnald, *Richard*, *B. D.* a native of London, educated at Benet's and Emanuel colleges, and preſented to the rectory of Thurcaſton in Leiceſterſhire. He publiſhed ſeveral ſermons, and beſides a commentary on wiſdom, on eccleſiaſticus, &c.; but his beſt known performance is his commentary on the apocrypha. He died 1756.

Arnall, *William*, an attorney's clerk, who became a political writer in the pay of ſir Robert Walpole. It appears from the report of a ſecret committee that, in four years, he received 10,997*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for his pamphlets; and though ſo liberally rewarded, he died of a broken heart, and in debt, 1741 aged 26.

Arnaud de Meyrveilie, or Mereuil, a poet of Provence, in the ſervice of Beziers, of whoſe wife he became deeply enamoured. He praiſed the lady in anonymous lines; and when at laſt diſcovered, he was not diſcarded, but received valuable preſents from the hands of a woman who had the virtue to pity and not to enflame his paſſion. He died 1220.

Arnaud de Villa Nova, a phyſician, who improved himſelf by travelling through Europe, and created himſelf enemies by having recourſe to aſtrology. He enjoyed ſome reputation at Paris, and afterwards retired to Sicily, to Frederic king of Arragon. He was ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of Genoa, 1310 or 1313. His works appeared at Lyons, 2 vols. fol.

Arnaud, *Anthony*, an advocate of Paris, born 1550. He was attorney-general to Catherine de Medicis, and acquired reputation by the exertion of his abilities, particularly in defending the univerſity of Paris, where he had been educated, againſt the Jeſuits, 1594. Bayle denies his being of the reformed religion. He died in his 60th year.

Arnaud d'Andilli, *Robert*, eldeſt ſon of the preceding, was early introduced at court, diſtinguiſhed as the friend of the great, and the patron of genius and learning. He retired, in his 55th year, to the convent of Port Royal des Champs, and employed himſelf not only to ſtudy, but to the cultivation of trees, the fruit of which he yearly preſented to queen Anne of Auſtria. He died 1674, in his 86th year. He was author of memoirs of his own life—memoirs of the houſe of Portugal, &c.

Arnaud, *Anthony*, brother of the preceding, was born at Paris 1612. He was intended for the law; but ſtudied divinity, in which he took his degrees at the Sorbonne. He was engaged in the controverſy upon grace, and ſided with the Janſeniſts againſt the Jeſuits. In one of his public letters, however, he proceeded farther than prudence permitted; for which he was expelled from the faculty of divinity; and it was during this ſuſpenſion of favor that he for twenty-five years devoted himſelf to the compoſition of thoſe works in logic, geometry, grammar, theology, and metaphyſics, which have immortalized his name. On his return to public life, he was preſented

to the king, and recovered his popularity; but the violence of his enemies drove him a second time, 1679, into obscurity into the Netherlands, where he continued his controversial labors against the Calvinists and Jesuits. He died, in his 82d year, 1694. He was a man of a mild and inoffensive character, of no very promising appearance, but endowed with uncommon powers of mind. His works are very numerous.

ARNAUD, *Henry*, brother of Robert and Anthony, was employed as negociator at the court of Rome; and, on his return, 1649, he was made bishop of Angers, where, like a father, he protected the poor, and by the most exemplary virtues discharged the high duties of his office. When the queen-mother marched with an army to punish the rebellion of Angers, the good bishop disarmed her resentment, in his administration of the sacrament. Take, said he, to the incensed princess, the body of him who forgave his enemies as he was dying on the cross. He died at Angers 1692, in his 95th year.

ARNAUD, *de Brescie*, a bold ecclesiastic, the disciple of Peter Abelard, in the 12th century, who maintained that it was unlawful for the clergy to hold a temporal estate. On the death of Innocent II. by whom he had been condemned, and obliged to fly to Switzerland, he attacked the papal power, drove the pontiff from Rome, and reformed the government of the city. He was afterwards seized, and burnt alive, in 1115, and his ashes thrown into the Tiber. Some of his followers came to England, 1160; but were all put to death, as persons dangerous to the happiness of the state.

ARNAUD, *Francis*, a native of Carpentras, distinguished by his literary labors, in connection with Sicard, especially the Gazette literaire de l'Europe—in the journal etranger —and in pieces on philosophy, literature, and the arts, 4 vols. 12mo. He died at Paris, 1784.

ARNDT, *John*, a native of Ballenstadt in Anhalt, known as minister of Quedlinburg, and afterwards of Brunswick. As he lived in times when controversial points were disputed upon with acrimony, he felt the rancor of opposite opinions. He was for eleven years minister of Kell, on the presentation of the duke of Lunenburgh, where he died, 1621. His chief work is his treatise of true christianity, in 4 books, in German, which, on account of its excellence, has been translated into several languages.

ARNDT, *Joshua*, professor of logic at Rostock, died at Gustrof, the place of his births, 1617, in his 61st year. He wrote miscellanea sacra, 8vo. &c.

ARNI, *Thomas Augustine*, son of an upholsterer in Covent Garden, whom Addison characterised in the Tatler, No. 155 & 166. He was educated at Eton, and bound to an attorney; but he preferred music, and soon rose to be leader of the band at Drury Lane. He composed the music for Addison's opera of Rosamond, that for Milton's Comus, and that of Mallet's masque of Alfred, in which Rule Britannia was first introduced. In consequence of his reputation, he was created Mus. D. at Oxford, in 1759. He died of a spasm in the lungs, 1778, author of the favorite opera of Artaxerxes, the Guardian outwitted, and the Rose. Mrs. Cibber, the famous actress, was his sister.

ARNISÆUS, *Kenningus*, a German professor of physic at Helmstadt. He is known for his able political treatises in defence of the authority of princes. He died 1635.

ARNOLD, *Samuel*, an eminent musical composer, educated under Gates and Nares. His cure of Saul, and his prodigal son, obtained him great celebrity, so that, in 1778, he was honored with the degree of Mus. D. by the university of Oxford. After leaving Covent Garden, where he first appeared, 1760, he became the proprietor of the fashionable Marybone Gardens; and, in 1783, succeeded Dr. Nares at the royal chapel. He was also organist of Westminster Abbey, in which his remains are deposited. He died 1802. Besides musical compositions, he began a splendid edition of Handel's works, in 1786.

ARNOLD, *Jeffery*, author of a history of mystical theology, and of a history of the church and of heretics, besides other tracts, was a zealous minister of Perleberg, and a strong advocate of the pietists. He died 1714.

ARNOLD, *Christopher*, a native of Nuremberg, who studied at Altorf, and afterwards travelled on the continent and in England. He died professor at Altorf 1685, aged 58. He is author of testimonium Flavianum, seu epistolæ 30. de Josephi testimonio de Christo, &c.

ARNOLD, *Benedict*, an American, born in New England, and brought up as a surgeon. He quitted this profession for the sea; and afterwards embraced, with enthusiasm, the republican cause against the mother-country, and took the command of a company of volunteers at Newhaven. His good conduct raised him to higher offices, and he was selected to make an attack, through pathless wilds, upon Canada. In his attempt to take Quebec by surprise, he received a wound in his leg; and upon the failure of his plans, he withdrew the remains of his forces to Crown Point. He was afterwards employed on Lake Champlain; but though attached to the American cause, either dissatisfaction, or the fear of finding himself on the vanquished side, induced him to open a negociation with sir Henry Clinton, and, as a proof of his sincerity, to deliver up into the hands a the English West point, of which he had

had the command. In the attempt poor André was sacrificed, and Arnold, with difficulty, escaped on board a British ship of war. Here he was treated with respect, and on the unfortunate conclusion of the war, he was rewarded with a pension. He was afterwards in Nova Scotia, and in the West Indies, where he was taken by the French, from whom he escaped. He returned to England, and died in London, 1801.

ARNOUL, a bishop of Lisieux, who resigned his office to retire in his old age, to the abbey of St. Victor at Paris, where he died 1184. His letters are curious, in containing an account of the discipline and manners of his time.

ARNTZENIUS, *John Henry*, a learned Dutchman, law professor at Utrecht, where he died 1799. He wrote academical discourses and dissertations — miscellanies — institutiones juris Belgici, 2 vols. 8vo.

ARNU, *Nicholas*, a dominican, professor of metaphysics at Padua, where he died 1692, aged 63. His works in 10 vols were chiefly on the theology and philosophy of Aquinas, and curious for the extravagance of his ideas, and his denunciations against the Turkish empire.

ARNULPH or ERNULPH, a monk of St. Lucian de Beauvais, patronised by his friend Lanfranc of Canterbury, and made bishop of Rochester under Henry I. He wrote an history of the church of his diocese, which is still preserved at Rochester, and theological treatises, and died 1124, aged 84.

ARNULPH, natural son of Carloman, was elected emperor of Germany 888, and crowned at Rome 896, by pope Formosus. He died, as is supposed, by poison, 899, and was succeeded by his son Lewis IV.

ARNWAY, *John*, a native of Shropshire, who studied at Oxford, and became rector of Hodret and Ightfield, in his native county. In the civil wars he lost his estates, and retired to Oxford, 1640, where he served the king, and was made archdeacon of Coventry; but on the success of Cromwell, he went to the Hague, where he published two pamphlets on the moderation of Charles I.—and an alarm to the English. He afterwards went to Virginia, where he died of a broken heart, 1653.

ARON, *Peter*, a musical writer of Florence, patronised by Leo X. and made canon of Rimini. The best known of his compositions, is de institutione harmonicâ.

ARPINO, *Joseph d'*, a celebrated painter, born at Arpino, 1560. In his 13th year he was in the humble situation of waiter on the painters who were adorning the Vatican; and it was from this time that his genius burst forth. The pope, acquainted with his merit, created him knight of St. Michael. He possessed spirit; but when his rival Caravagio attacked him, he refused to fight him, before he was knight like himself. Against Annibal Caracci he likewise meditated revenge; but the painter showing him his pencil, added, with this weapon I defy you. The best pieces of Arpino, who is known among the painters by the name of Josepin, are from the history of Rome, the most capital of which is the battle of Romulus with the Sabines. He died at Rome, 1640, aged 80.

ARRAGON, *Jeanne d'*, a celebrated Italian lady, mother of Marc Anthony Colonna, who distinguished himself against the Turks at Lepanto. The wits of the age embalmed her virtues and her praises in elegies, in all languages, published at Venice 1158, under the title of Tempio alla divina signora Arragona. She died 1577.

ARRAN, *James Hamilton, earl of*, a Scotch nobleman, highly favored by Henry II. of France, in 1555, and made captain of his Scotch life guards. He at one time aspired to the hand of queen Elizabeth of England, which however, he did not disclose, to pay his adoration to her more beautiful rival, the queen of Scots. Mary received his proposals with indifference and contempt, and Arran sunk into despair and insanity. He died 1609.

ARRIAGA, *Roderic d'*, a Spanish jesuit, professor of theology at Salamanca and Prague. His works were on metaphysics and divinity, 8 vols. fol. He died 1667, aged 75.

ARROWSMITH, *John*, a theological professor at Cambridge 1660, author of several valuable works strongly calvinistic, especially Tactica sacra—Godman, or exposition of St. John's first chapter—a chain of principles, &c.

ARSENIUS, bishop of Constantinople, excommunicated Michael Palæologus, for dispossessing John Lascaris of the crown. The emperor demanded absolution, but the prelate refused without resignation, and was banished to an island, where he died in the 13th century.

ARSENIUS, a Roman deacon, appointed by pope Damascus, preceptor to Arcadius, son of Theodosius. The virtues of the master were unable to correct the haughtiness of the pupil. One day Theodosius found his son sitting and the preceptor standing before him, upon which he ordered him to sit down, and his pupil to rise. It is said, that the licentious prince ordered his master to be dispatched, and that Arsenius discovering the perfidy, fled from the court to Egypt, and passed the rest of his life among the anchorites of Scetis.

ARSENIUS, archbishop of Malvasia in the Morea, was author of a collection of apophthegms, and some scholia on Euripides, and died at Venice 1435.

ARTALI, *Joseph*, a native of Mazara in Sicily, who in his youth fought a duel and killed his adversary, and fled to Candia when besieged by the Turks. In this place he distinguished himself, and was knighted, and on

his return to Europe, he was patroniſed by the duke of Brunſwic, and the emperor Leopold. He was ſo ſkilful as a duelliſt, that he was called the chevalier du Sang. He wrote ſeveral poetical pieces, and died 1679, at Naples, aged 51.

ARTAUD, *Peter Joſeph*, a native of Bonieux, in the comtat Venaiſſin, biſhop of Cavaillon, eſteemed for his learning and his exemplary piety. His works are paſtoral diſcourſes, &c. He died 1670, aged 54.

ARTEAGA, *Don Stephano*, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, who died at Paris, 1800, aged 55. He is author of a treatiſe on ideal beauty in Spaniſh,—the revolutions of the Italian theatre to the preſent time, in Italian, 3 vols. 8vo. 1785, &c.

ARTEDI, *Peter*, a phyſician of Sweden, ſo intimate with Linnæus, that they made each other heirs of their manuſcripts and literary property. He is known for his diligence in the hiſtory of foſſils and quadrupeds. He was accidentally drowned in a canal at Leyden, 1735, in his 30th year.

ARTHINGTON, *Henry*, a native of Yorkſhire, who, under the pretence of being inſpired, attempted to introduce a reformation in the kingdom by the wildeſt ſchemes.

ARTHUR, a Britiſh prince, whoſe exiſtence ſome hiſtorians regard as fabulous. He is ſaid to have ſucceeded his father as king of Britain 516. He attacked the Saxons, whom he defeated, and afterwards made war againſt the Picts, and againſt Ireland and the weſtern Iſles of Scotland. He eſtabliſhed the order of the knights of the round table at Wincheſter, and died about 542.

ARTHUR, duke of Britany, was the poſthumous ſon of Geoffrey Plantagenet ſon of Henry II. by Conſtantine daughter of the duke of Britany. Though eſtabliſhed in his dominions by Richard I. his uncle, he was treated harſhly by the next king John, alſo his uncle, who confined him in the caſtle of Rouen, where it is ſuppoſed he was murdered.

ARTIGNI, *Anthony Gachet d'*, an eccleſiaſtic, born at Vienna, known by his memoires d'hiſtoire, de critique, &c. 7 vols. 12mo. He died at Vienna in his 65th year, 1768.

ARTUSI, *Giamara*, a muſical writer, author of the art of counterpoint reduced to tables, the imperfections of modern muſic, &c.

ARVIEUX, *Laurent d'*, a native of Marſeilles, who during 12 years' reſidence in Paleſtine, was employed as a uſeful negociator for the French court. His name deſerves to be mentioned with reſpect, for his deliverance of 380 captives from the dungeon of Tunis, who preſented him with a purſe of 600 piſtoles, which he generouſly refuſed. He alſo redeemed 240 ſlaves at Algiers, and after ſerving his country at Conſtantinople, Aleppo, and other places, died 1702, aged 67. His travels to Conſtantinople, &c. were publiſh 6 vols. 12mo.

ARUNDEL, *Mary*, wife to Henry Howa earl of Arundel, is known by her tranſlati of the wiſe ſayings, &c. of Alexander Severu and of other things from Seneca, Plato, & in the middle of the 16th century.

ARUNDEL, *Thomas*, ſon of the earl Arundel, was made biſhop of Ely, thou only 21 years old, under Edward III. and afte wards tranſlated to York, and from thence Canterbury. He was alſo lord chancello His quarrel with Richard II. obliged him fly to Rome, and to this may be attribut the ſucceſs with which Henry IV. invaded En land and ſeized the crown. He was a ze lous defender of the temporal power of t church, and he perſecuted the followers Wickliffe with great ſeverity, and forbade t tranſlation of the bible into the vulgar tongu He died 1414.

ARUNDEL, *Thomas Howard, earl of*, famous for the diſcovery of the Parian marbl which bear his name, and which he gave to t univerſity of Oxford. Prideaux, Chandl and Maittaire, publiſhed an account of the valuable relics of antiquity.

ARUNDEL, *Blanche*, daughter of lord Wo ceſter, and wife of lord Arundel, bravely d fended Wardour caſtle, againſt the parli mentary forces. Though aſſiſted only by men, ſhe reſiſted the attack of 1300 men, a at laſt capitulated on honorable terms, whi the conquerors baſely violated. She died 164 aged 66.

ASA, ſon of Abijah, king of Judah, B. 955, ſolicited the aid of Benhadad king of S ria, againſt the Iſraelites. He reigned years.

ASAPH, *St.* a native of North Wales, w was a monk of Llanelvy under Kentigern t biſhop of that ſee. He ſucceeded to the l ſhopric, and Llanelvy exchanged its name f St. Aſaph. The biſhop wrote the ordinanc of his church, the life of his predeceſſor, & and died about 600.

ASAPH, a muſician of the tribe of Levi, the age of king David, ſaid to have compoſ ſeveral of the pſalms.

ASCHAM, *Roger*, a native of Kirkb Wiſke near Northallerton, Yorkſhire, knov for his learning, and for the reſpectable ſha which he bore in the education of the fami of Henry VIII. From St. John's colle Cambridge, where he was known by his a plication, and his knowledge of Greek, he w introduced to Henry VIII. to whom he i ſcribed his treatiſe on archery, and he not on received a penſion, but as he wrote a beautif hand, he was appointed to inſtruct in writi prince Edward, the lady Elizabeth, and t two brothers Henry and Charles dukes Suffolk. Elizabeth was indebted to him al for her knowledge of Greek and Latin, as l re

read with her the best part of Livy, Cicero, Isocrates, Sophocles, &c. He afterwards returned to Cambridge as public orator of the university, and was invited 1550 to attend an embassy to Charles V. and it was on his way to London he visited lady Jane Grey at Bradgate-hall in Leicestershire, in whose hands he found a Greek edition of Plato's Phædo, a book from which this amiable woman said she received more real pleasure than from sharing the diversion of her attendants and family who were hunting in the park. In Germany, he applied himself to politics so successfully that he wrote a book on the affairs of the empire. He was appointed Latin secretary to king Edward, an office which was still continued for him under Mary and Elizabeth; but though a favorite at court, he did not use his influence to raise himself to preferment, as a prebend in the church of York was the only favor he received, and unasked from the crown. He died in London 1568, aged 53, and was interred in St. Sepulchre. Buchanan wrote the following just tribute to his memory:

Aschamum extinctum Patriæ Graiæque camœnæ,
Et Latiæ verâ cum pietate dolent.
Principibus vixit carus, jucundus amicis,
Re modicâ: in mores dicere fama nequit.

Ascham's most valuable work is his schoolmaster, written at the request of sir Richard Sackville, in consequence of a dispute with respect to the various modes of education. His latinity and the elegance of his diction in his letters have been greatly and deservedly admired.

Ascham, *Anthony*, author of tracts on astrology, and on the properties of herbs, gathered 1550, was a physician and also an ecclesiastic.

Ascham, *Anthony*, a friend of Cromwell, and a member of the long parliament. He was educated at Eton, and King's college Cambridge. He was assassinated with his interpreter by six exiled royalists in Spain, where he had been sent as envoy from England, 1650. He wrote a discourse on the revolutions and confusions of governments, 8vo. 1648.

Ascoli, *Cecco di*, or Francisco de Stabili, professor of mathematics at Bologna, wrote an Italian poem on the system of Empedocles, for which he was burnt as a heretic at Florence 1328, aged 70.

Ascough, *William*, bishop of Sarum 1438, was murdered at the altar by Jack Cade and his followers, 1450.

Asellii, *Gaspar*, a physician of Cremona, who discovered the lacteal veins in the mesentery. He was professor of anatomy at Paris, where he died 1626, and he published a valuable account of his discoveries.

Asfeld, *Claude Francois Bidal Marquis d'*, an illustrious warrior at the battle of Almanza in 1707. He took Philipsburg in 1734, and died at Paris 1743.

Asfeld, *Jacques Vincent Bidal d'*, an ecclesiastic, brother to the preceding, imprisoned for his attachment to the Jansenists. He wrote some uninteresting treatises on theology, and died at Paris 1745, aged 81.

Asgile, *John*, a lawyer of eminence, known for his wit and his misfortunes. He was brought up at Lincoln's inn, and rose to consequence and employment. Two treatises replete with humor and sarcasm had already given him popularity, when he published another on the possibility of avoiding death, which drew upon him the odium of the friends of the church, and particularly of Dr. Sacheverell; so that when he afterwards went to Ireland and by success in the law purchased an estate and procured a seat in the house of commons, he was ignominiously expelled for the contents of his pamphlet. On his return to England, he was returned for Bramber in Sussex; but here the morality of his writings was also called in question, and though he made an eloquent defence in favor of his opinions, which he refused to retract, he was expelled as a disgraced and unworthy member. This blow hastened the ruin of his fortunes, he became a prisoner of the King's Bench, and afterwards of the Fleet, and after 30 years thus spent in confinement and poverty he expired 1728, aged upwards of 80.

Ashe, *Simeon*, a nonconformist educated at Emanuel college, and settled in Staffordshire, where he became acquainted with Dod, Ball, Hildersham, and others. His principles were obnoxious to Cromwell, and it is said, that he was greatly instrumental in the restoration of Charles II. He died 1662. He published sermons and edited Ball's works.

Ashley, *Robert*, a native of Nashill in Wilts educated at Harthall Oxford and the Middle Temple London. He was called to the bar, and was distinguished as an eminent writer, as a collector of books, in Holland, France, &c. and as a benefactor to the society to which he belonged. He published a relation of the kingdom of Cochin China, and the life of Almanzor, &c. and died 1641, in an advanced old age.

Ashmole or Asmole, *Elias*, was born at Lichfield, 1617, and is known as an antiquarian and as the founder of the Ashmolean museum at Oxford. He was educated at the grammar-school in his native town, became a chorister of the cathedral, and at the age of 16 was admitted into the family of James Paget baron of the exchequer, by whose means he rose to be solicitor and attorney in the common pleas. At the beginning of the civil war he entered at Brazen-nose college, where he laboured with great assiduity in mathematics,

taken priſoner, but in his attempt to eſcape, he was ſtruck by a ſoldier on the head, and the blow produced a fever, which proved fatal, 1643. He is author of a remonſtrance againſt preſbytery—of a brief review of the inſtitution, &c. of biſhops, &c.

ASTRUC, *John*, a French phyſician, who, after ſtudying at Montpellier, acquired great reputation at Paris. He was for ſome time in Poland, phyſician to the king at Warſaw. His works, de morbis venereis, &c. are highly eſteemed. He was born 1684, and died at Paris, 1766. Beſides the above, he wrote treatiſes on pathology—on ulcers and tumors—on the inoculation of the ſmall-pox—on female diſeaſes, tranſlated into Engliſh, &c.

ATABALIPA, or ATAHUALPA, the laſt king of Peru, of the race of the Incas. He was made king of Quito on his father's death, 1529: but he aſpired to the whole kingdom, and defeated his brother Hualſcar, who ſat on the throne of Peru. When Pizarro invaded Peru, the unhappy monarch was invited to a parley, and treacherouſly ſeized, and ſoon after barbarouſly ſtrangled, or burnt at the ſtake, 1533, though he had paid for his ranſom all the gold which a room pointed out by the Spaniards could contain. Some of the Spaniſh authors have endeavoured to repreſent him as an uſurper, but little credit is to be given to their aſſertions. They wiſh to wipe off the odium deſervedly fallen on their countrymen, by attacking the innocent character of Atabalipa.

ATHALIAH, wife of Jehoram, and mother of Ahaziah, king of Judah, was daughter of Ahab, by Jezebel. Her ſon, excited by her advice and example, committed every exceſs of wickedneſs; and, after his death, ſhe murdered the whole of the royal family, except Joaſh, who was with difficulty preſerved. She was, after a reign of ſeven years, put to death. The hiſtory of this vicious princeſs is the ſubject of one of the fineſt of the tragedies of Racine.

ATHELING, *Edgar*, ſon of Edward, and grandſon of Edmund Ironſide, king of England, was regarded as the future monarch; but the intrigues of Harold prevailed againſt him. The battle of Haſtings, 1066, in deſtroying his rival, cut off his hopes of ſucceſs; and he fled to Scotland, and afterwards to Normandy. He was reconciled to the conqueror, and was at the firſt cruſade, where he behaved with great intrepidity. He paſſed the laſt years of his life at Montſbury.

ATHELSTAN, though but natural ſon of Edward the elder, was made king of England after his father's death, 925. He was ſucceſsful againſt the Danes, whom he defeated in Northumberland; and afterwards he devoted himſelf to the arts of peace. He encouraged commerce, by beſtowing the title of thane on ſuch of his merchants as had performed three voyages. He died 941.

ATHIAS, *Joſeph*, a learned printer of Amſterdam, who publiſhed an edition of the Hebrew bible, 2 vols. highly eſteemed, beſides editions in Spaniſh, Engliſh, and German. He died 1700.

ATKINS, *James, D.D.* a learned Scotſman, of Kirkwall in Orkney, educated at Edinburgh and Oxford, and made biſhop of Moray, in 1677, and afterwards tranſlated to Galloway. He died at Edinburgh, 1687. He wrote againſt the preſbyterians.

ATKINS, *ſir Robert*, was educated at Baliol college, and was made a judge of the court of Common Pleas, 1672, which he reſigned, in 1679, through diſguſt at the conduct of the government. He ſhowed his impartiality on the bench, though his mind was occaſionally tinctured by ſuperſtition; and at the revolution he was made lord chief baron by William. In June 1695, he reſigned his high office, and ſpent the laſt fourteen years of his life in dignified retirement at Saperton Hall in Glouceſterſhire. He died 1709, aged 88. leaving behind him a character of great probity. He was twice married; and his only ſon, *ſir Robert Atkins*, inherited his virtues, and was repreſentative of the county. He publiſhed the hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire, from the materials collected by Dr. Parſons; and died 1711, aged 64. The writings of judge Atkins are all on conſtitutional and juridical ſubjects.

ATKYNS, *Richard*, a native of Glouceſterſhire, who ſuffered during the civil wars for his attachment to the royal cauſe, and ſpent above 1000*l.* in lawſuits, in twenty-four years, to eſtabliſh the right of the king's grant in printing law books. He publiſhed original and growth of printing, in 4to, and, five years after, his vindication, &c. He died in confinement in the Marſhalſea, September 14, 1677.

ATRATUS, *Hugh*, or Black, called the phœnix of his age, from the great powers of his mind, was born at Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, and was made a cardinal by Martin II. 1281. He died of the plague, ſix years after, author of genealogia humana—problemata, &c.

ATTENDULI, *Margaret*, a ſiſter of Sforza, grand conſtable of Naples. When her brother was perfidiouſly ſeized, ſhe armed her friends, and at their head made repriſals, and thus obtained the liberation of the captive.

ATTERBURY, *Lewis*, ſon of Dr. Atterbury, rector of Milton, Northamptonſhire, was educated at Chriſt Church, and ſubmitted to the republican viſitors. He was, in 1654, made rector of Great Riſſington, Glouceſterſhire, and, three years after, obtained the living of Milton, Bucks. He was drowned near his houſe, 1693. He publiſhed three ſermons.

ATTERBURY, *Lewis*, eldeſt ſon of the preceding,

seding, was educated at Westminster school, and Christ Church, Oxford. He, in 1684, became rector of Symel in Northamptonshire, which he afterwards resigned. He succeeded as preacher at Highgate chapel, and, by being one of the chaplains of the princess Anne, he was, 1707, presented to the living of Shepperton by the queen, and by the bishop of London to that of Hornsey, 1719. His charitable disposition was strongly displayed in his studying physic for the benefit of the poor at Highgate, and distributing advice and drugs *gratis*. On the death of Dr. Sprat, the archdeacon of Rochester, he made application for the office, and, as his brother was bishop of the see and patron, he expected no refusal; but he was disappointed. He died at Bath, of a paralytic stroke, 1731, in his 75th year. He was author of two vols. of sermons, and other tracts, and he left his collection of pamphlets, &c. to Christ Church. He left the bishop's son, Osborne, heir to his fortune.

ATTERBURY, *Francis*, bishop of Rochester, was born at Middleton Keynes, near Newport Pagnel, March 6, 1662; and after finishing his education at Westminster and Christ Church, he became known by his wit and his learning. His poetical abilities were early displayed; and as a defender of the protestant religion he also acquired celebrity. Though distinguished at Oxford as a scholar, and a tutor, he frequently complained of the hardship of his situation to his father, and at last followed his advice, by marrying miss Osborne, a lady in the neighbourhood, from whose distant relationship to the Leeds family he expected preferment. On leaving Oxford, he was elected lecturer of St. Bride's, London, 1691, and soon after made chaplain to William and Mary. With the eloquence of a popular preacher, he possessed the obstinacy of a controversialist, and therefore his works, when published, drew upon him the animadversions of Hoadly, of Bentley, and others. His zeal, however, in support of the rights of convocations, was rewarded by the thanks of the Lower House of Convocation, and by the degree of D.D. from Oxford. Preferment was now heaped upon him; sir John Trelawney, bishop of Exeter, gave him the archdeaconry of Totness, he became chaplain to queen Anne, and was, in 1704, raised to the deanry of Carlisle. In 1712, he was made dean of Christ Church, though power and influence were exerted in favor of Dr. Smalridge; and the following year he attained the height of his ecclesiastical dignity, by being made bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster. When George succeeded to the throne, the bishop was treated with coolness and he resented the affront, by refusing to sign the declaration of the bishops, and by opposing, in the parliament, with vigor and eloquence, the measures of the government. This decided and hostile behaviour proved the beginning of his misfortunes. He was suspected of favoring the pretender, and, August 24, 1722, he was arrested, and confined in the Tower. Though the messengers treated him with rudeness and harsh incivility while they secured his person and seized his papers, yet the council behaved towards him with that candor and affability, which justice and impartiality recommend. March 23, 1723, a bill was brought in the house of commons to inflict penalties on Francis bishop of Rochester, and he was ordered to prepare his defence. He declined using his influence among the commons, but, as he wrote to the speaker, he reserved the vindication of his conduct in that house of which he had the honor to be a member. The trial lasted above a week. The bishop was supported by all the learning of the bar, and he spoke in his own cause with all the energy of the persuasive powers which he was known to possess; but he was condemned, by a majority of 83 to 43 votes. The bishop met the disgrace of banishment with unusual firmness; he took an affectionate leave of his friends; and, June 18, 1723, he embarked in the Aldborough man of war, and was landed at Calais; where he met lord Bolingbroke, whom the royal pardon recalled to England, upon which he observed, with his usual facetiousness, "then his lordship and I are exchanged." In his exile, he was pursued with more vindictive rage that when in England. Access to him was denied to his family, without the king's sign manual, and the favor was with difficulty obtained from the extortion of high fees. He wished to pass the remainder of his life at Brussels; but he was hurried to Paris, where he had the prudence to resist the solicitations of the pretender. He was from thence carried to Montpellier, for two years; and on his return to Paris, worn out by the unkindness of the world, and domestic sorrow on the loss of his daughter, in 1729, he died, February 15, 1732. His body was brought over, and deposited in Westminster Abbey, in a monument which, in 1722, he had prepared; but no inscription marks the spot, as his friends were unwilling that his name should be recorded without mentioning that he died bishop of Rochester. He had by his lady four children. However blameable his conduct may appear as a politician, it is to be remembered, that those who have drawn his portrait have espoused a different cause. His good sense and his prudence forbid us to think that he formed any plot for the restoration of the Stuarts, to whom it is probable that he was attached from strong prejudices, from early habits, and from the temper of the times, which permit neutrality to no man; but it is certain, that he was offered the see of Winchester, and a pension of 5000*l.* if he would discontinue his opposition to the measures of Walpole,

Walpole, and it is known that the rejection of this mean offer hastened his downfal. His private character as a man was most amiable and exemplary; as a preacher he was great and eloquent; and as a writer, his sermons, his letters, and other tracts, prove most decidedly that he possessed piety, genius, flow of language, and erudition.

AVALOS, *Ferdinand Francis d'*, marquis of Pescara, in the service of Charles V. was taken prisoner at the battle of Ravenna, 1512, and employed the hours of his captivity in writing a dialogue of love, addressed to his wife, the virtuous Victoria Colonna. His abilities contributed much to the battle of Bicoque, the recovery of the Milanese, and the victory of Pavia. It is said that the pope wished to gain him to his cause by the promise of the kingdom of Naples. He died, without issue, at Milan, 1525, aged 36.

AVALOS, *Alphonso d'*, marquis del Vasto, was the heir of the preceding. He assisted bravely the arms of Charles V. in Italy; but was defeated at Cerisoles, 1544, and died 1546, aged 42.

AVANTIO, *John Marien*, a learned civilian, who left Rovigo when his brother had been assassinated there, and settled at Padua. He died 1622, aged 58. He wrote a poem, and left a manuscript of an ecclesiastical history, and concilia de criminalibus rebus, &c.

AUBERT, *Peter*, a French lawyer, who died 1733, aged 91. He left to his native city, Lyons, where he had exercised various civil offices, his valuable library. He was author of retour d'isle d'amour, a romance, &c.

AUBERT DU BAYET, *N.* a French officer engaged in the American war. At the revolution, he favored the popular cause, in the national assembly, and was at the defence of Mentz, in 1793, and in the war of La Vendée. He was ambassador at Constantinople, and died of a fever, brought on by intemperance, 1797.

AUBERTIN, *Edme*, minister of the reformed church at Charenton, and afterwards at Paris, in 1631, died at Paris, 1652. He was author of a work on the eucharist of the ancient church, attacked by Arnauld and others.

AUBERY, or AUBRY, *John*, a physician of Bourbonnois, author, among other things, of a curious and learned work called l'antidote de l'amour, in 12mo. &c.

AUBERY, *Anthony*, a lawyer of Paris, remarkable for his uncommon application to study, from 5 in the morning till 6 in the evening. His works, the principal of which are, his history of Richelieu, 2 vols. fol. and of Mazarin, 4 vols. 12mo. are not possessed of superior merit. He died of a fall, 1695, aged upwards of 78.

AUBERY, *Louis*, sieur du Maurier, travelled with his father, who was ambassador to Holland, and visited Poland, Berlin, and Rome. After a few years passed at court, he led a life of philosophical ease at his country-seat, where he died, 1687. His memoirs on the history of Holland, 2 vols. 12mo. 1682, are often quoted, and are truly valuable. His grandson published memoirs of Hamburgh, Lubec, &c.

AUBESPINE, *Charles de*, chancellor of France, was an able statesman, but proud and haughty in his demeanor. He excited the jealousy of Richelieu and Mazarin, and, though the favorite of the court, was imprisoned for ten years; and died 1653, aged 73.

AUBIGNÉ, *Theodore Agrippa d'*, a learned Frenchman, grandfather to Madame Maintenon. He is said to have translated the Crito of Plato into French when he was only eight years old; but the improvement of his mind was checked by the death of his father, when he had attained his 13th year, so that he forsook letters for the court, and became the favorite of Henry IV. He afterwards retired to Geneva, where his abilities were admired. His principal work is an histoire universelle, 3 vols. fol. which was publicly burnt by the parliament of Paris, because he treats the name of king with unbecoming harshness. He died at Geneva, 1630, in his 80th year.

AUBREY, *John*, an English antiquary, born at Easton-Piers in Wiltshire, 1625, and educated at Malmsbury, where he had for his school fellow the famous Hobbes. He entered as gentleman commoner of Trinity college Oxford, and, four years after, 1646, was admitted of the Middle Temple; but his father's death checked his studies; and the various litigations which he had in succeeding to his estates, not only reduced his property, but called him to more active pursuits. He distinguished himself in the Monasticon Anglicanum, and preserved the remembrance of Osney abbey by a curious draught before it was destroyed. After the restoration, he visited Ireland. After being twice shipwrecked, he left his country for a short tour to Orleans; but misfortunes crowded upon him so that he parted with all his estates, and at last was reduced to indigence. Lady Long, of Drayton, however, received him with hospitality, and he continued his indefatigable labors in pursuit of antiquities and of natural curiosities. He died suddenly about 1700. His works are chiefly on antiquities, consisting of miscellanies on apparitions, magic, charms, &c.

AUBRIOT, *Hugo*, a native of Burgundy famous as the builder of the Bastille by order of Charles V. of France, in 1369. He was accused of heresy, and became the founder of the sect which were called after him Hugonots, but for his error he was condemned to be confined for life between two bare walls, from which however he was set at liberty by the Maillotins. He died in Burgundy 1382.

AUBUSSON, *Peter d'*, grand master of the order

order of St. John of Jeruſalem, died at Rhodes, in 1503, aged 81, after having repeatedly ſignalized himſelf as a warrior againſt the beſieging Turks, and as a ſtateſman. He is blamed for betraying to the pope the brother of Bajazet, who had returned to Rhodes, truſting to his honor and protection. For this villainy he was made a cardinal.

AUDEBERT, *Germain*, a counſellor of Orleans, who, in a tour through Italy, celebrated Venice in a poem, for which he was honored by the Venetians with the order of St. Mark. He died 1598, aged above 80.

AUDEBERT, *John Baptiſt*, a French naturaliſt of Rochefort, 1759. As an engraver his merit was very great. He died 1800. His firſt performance was l'Hiſtoire des Singes, des makis, &c. 1 vol. fol. 1802.

AUDIFRET, *Jean Baptiſte d'*, a native of Marſeilles, ambaſſador at Parma, Modena, Mantua, &c. He died at Nancy 1733, aged 76, author of an uſeful geography ancient and modern, in 3 vols. 4to.

AUDIGUIER, *Vital d'*, a native of Villefranche, known for his adventures in queſt of independence. He was author of ſome romances, light poems, &c. 2 vols. 1614, and was aſſaſſinated 1630.

AUDLEY, *James Lord*, is diſtinguiſhed for his valor in the wars of France under Edward III. at the battle of Poitiers. For his ſervices, he was made by the Black prince conſtable of Glouceſter caſtle, governor of Aquitaine, and ſeneſchal of Poictou. He was one of the firſt knights of the garter, and died about 1386.

AUDLEY or AWDELEY, *Thomas*, of a noble family in Eſſex, was called to the bar after an education at the univerſity, and, in 1529, his merits raiſed him to the chair of the houſe of commons. He was ſo ſubſervient to the capricious Henry, that he not only received from him the ſcite of Chriſtchurch priory, with the plate, &c. belonging to it, but was appointed chancellor in the room of ſir Thomas More. He alſo ſat as judge at the trial of his diſhonored predeceſſor, and at that of biſhop Fiſher, and eaſily conſented to all the rapacious meaſures of his maſter. He was a great benefactor to Magdalen, Cambridge, and died 1544.

AUDRAN, *Girard*, ſon of an engraver of Lyons, perfected at Rome what he had learned at home, and gained ſuch reputation by his art, that he was eſteemed the moſt correct hiſtorical engraver that ever lived. Beſides Alexander's battles, he finiſhed ſix ſheets of the Cupola of Val-de-grace, from the deſigns of Mignard. He died 1703, aged 63.

AUDRAN, *Claude*, brother to Girard, an hiſtorical painter employed by le Brun. He died at Paris 1684, aged 42, profeſſor of the academy of painting.

AUDRAN, *John*, nephew of Girard, an engraver of Lyons. His principal works were the draught of fiſhes and the reſurrection of Lazarus, from Jouvenet; the rape of the Sabines from Pouſſin; the coronation of Mary de Medicis; the departure of Henry IV. for Germany, &c. He died 1756, aged 89. This family has been particularly diſtinguiſhed by painters and engravers.

AVED, *Jacques-André Joſeph*, a painter of eminence, ſon of a phyſician of Douai. A portrait of the ambaſſador of the Porte preſented to Lewis XV. procured him diſtinction. He died at Paris 1766, aged 64.

AVEIRO, *Joſeph, duke of*, a Portugueſe noble, who conſpired with the Jeſuits againſt king Joſeph I. and, after ſhooting at the king, was ſeized and broke on the wheel, 1759.

AVENPACA, a Spaniſh moor, and peripatetic philoſopher, in the 12th century, who attempted to reconcile and explain the Koran by the ſyſtem of Ariſtotle.

AVELAR, a Portugueſe painter, who became ſo rich by his profeſſion, that his name became proverbial.

AVENTIN, *John*, was born of obſcure parents, 1460, at Abenſperg in Bavaria, and, after being profeſſor of the learned languages at Vienna and Cracow, he was made tutor to the duke of Bavaria's children, and encreaſed his reputation by writing the annals of Bavaria, firſt publiſhed in 1554, by Jerome Zieglerus. In 1529, Aventin was violently ſeized, it is ſuppoſed, on a complaint of hereſy, but as no charge was made againſt him, he was releaſed from his captivity, and, though now 64, he began to think of marriage. In the effervescence of a heated brain he conſulted his bible, and determined to take the firſt woman he met, which proved to be his own maid, deformed and ill-tempered. By her he had a ſon, who died young, and a daughter who ſurvived him. He died 1534, aged 68. He has been ſuſpected by the Jeſuits of being a Lutheran in diſguiſe, but the imputation is againſt his writings and not againſt his religion, as he ſpeaks with freedom of the libertiniſm of the catholic clergy.

AVERANIUS, *Joſeph*, a native of Florence, who acquired very rapidly an intimate knowledge of the learned languages, of mathematics and philoſophy, and of law. Beſides tranſlating Archimedes, in his leiſure hours, he aſcertained the momentum of bodies on inclined planes, defended Galileo's philoſophy, and enquired into the ſwiftneſs and propagation of ſound. As a lawyer he was patronized by Coſmo III. de Medicis, who made him profeſſor of civil law at Piſa. He died 1738, aged 76.

AVERANIUS, *Benedict*, eldeſt brother of the preceding, was born at Florence 1645. He was well acquainted with Plato and Ariſtotle, and he alſo cultivated poetry, but, by the direction of his father, he ſtudied juriſprudence at Piſa, and in 1676, he was made Greek profeſſor, and 6 years after raiſed to the chair of humanity. He was univerſally reſpected for his learning, ſo that he was ſolicited by the univerſity

university of Pavia to accept a profeſſor's chair, and alſo by pope Innocent XI. who admired his genius. To improve his ſtile he tranſlated Salluſt, Celſus, and other Latin authors, into Greek, and wrote Greek elegies. He died 1707. His diſſertations and other works, were printed after his death in 3 vols. fol. at Florence 1717.

AVERDY, *Clement Charles de l'*, a native of Paris, miniſter and comptroller of the finances under Lewis XV. was at one time the favorite of the people. Though he introduced the reform of abuſes, his endeavors proved abortive in the midſt of a luxurious court, and in 1764, the meaſures which he was forced to recommend proved ſo unpopular, that he ſolicited and obtained his diſmiſſion. He retired to his country ſeat, where the revolution found him engaged in agricultural purſuits, and regardleſs of the politics and the prejudices of party. The recollection of his ſervices was too powerful to ſuffer him to end his days in privacy; he was ſuſpected, and conſequently condemned and guillotined 1794, aged 74. He was author of the Code penal,—the king's ſovereignty over Britany, &c.

AVERROES, an Arabian philoſopher born at Corduba, where his father was judge, under the emperor of Morocco. His knowledge of law, divinity, mathematics, and aſtrology was very extenſive, and to this was added the theory rather than the practice of medicine. After being profeſſor at Morocco he was called away to ſucceed his father as judge in Corduba, and ſoon after he was inveſted with the ſame powers in Morocco and Mauritania. He poſſeſſed a firmneſs and patience of mind, which could diſtinguiſh and inveſtigate the bias of human paſſions, and he was humane and liberal, ſo that the opulence which he derived from his marriage and from his poſts was not heaped up, but generouſly diſperſed for the relief of indigence and ſtarving merit. The attacks of malice, however, have too often prevailed, and Averroes is in the number of thoſe whom ſuperior virtues have not always ſhielded. Repreſented by the nobility of Corduba, to Manſor king of Morocco as a profane philoſopher and a heretic, he was impriſoned; but while many urged the neceſſity of capital puniſhment on ſo great an offender; it was agreed by the doctors whom the monarch conſulted that Averroes ſhould retract. He was accordingly conducted to the gate of the moſque, bareheaded, where every one who entered indignantly ſpit into his face; after which he was aſked by the doctors if he repented of his hereſy, to which he replied Yes, and was diſcharged. He continued under diſgrace till the king diſcovered that his ſucceſſor did not poſſeſs the ſame uprightneſs and that the dignity of the law could be ſupported by none better than by Averroes. He was therefore reſtored to all his honors; glad to find his innocence acknowledged by the people and the monarch. He died at Morocco 1206. In his private life Averroes was regular, and devoted much of his time to philoſophical purſuits. He grew very corpulent, ſo that he eat but once a day. He was particularly fond of Ariſtotle, on whoſe works he wrote commentaries, and for which he was called the commentator. The medical works of Averroes are ſcarce and above mediocrity, and of his numerous verſes on amorous and light ſubjects very few remain. He looked back upon his youthful follies with regret; and though a Mahometan in religion, he exclaimed in the ſpirit of a Chriſtian, "Would to God I had been born old, or that in my youth I had been in a ſtate of perfection."

AUGER, *Edmund*, a Jeſuit, whoſe eloquence is ſaid to have converted 40,000 proteſtants to the catholic faith. His diſintereſtedneſs was ſuch that he refuſed promotion to a biſhopric. He died 1591, aged 61.

AUGURELLI, *John Aurelius*, a poet and philoſopher. He was profeſſor of literature at Venice, and it was ſaid of him by Paulus Jovius that he had a great genius in a little body. He ruined himſelf by pretending that he had diſcovered the philoſopher's ſtone ſo that Leo X. to whom he dedicated his beſt poem called Chryſopœa, gave him a large empty purſe, adding, he who can make gold wants nothing but a place to keep it in. He died 1524, aged 83.

AUGUSTIN, *Anthony*, a native of Saragoſſa, employed by the pope as ambaſſador to England 1554, and afterwards as his agent at the council of Trent. In 1574 he was made archbiſhop of Tarragona, and died 1586. He was author of ſome treatiſes and of dialogues on medals.

AUGUSTINE or AUSTIN, *Saint*, firſt archbiſhop of Canterbury, was ſent with 40 others by pope Gregory I. from Rome to convert the Britons to chriſtianity, and he landed in the iſle of Thanet about the year 596. He fixed his ſeat at Canterbury, and by the directions of the pope he uſed with moderation his new converts, by permitting them ſtill to aſſemble in the temples which were now converted to Chriſtian churches, and by only deſtroying the idols to which they paid the moſt ſolemn worſhip. The converſion of the whole nation, however, was a work of difficulty. Auſtin found adverſaries unwilling to yield to argument, and probably the diſreſpect which he ſhewed to the Britons in receiving their deputies ſitting, irritated againſt his doctrines a people naturally ſuperſtitious, and ſtrongly attached to the religious tenets of their forefathers. Auſtin died at Canterbury 604.

AUHADI-MARAGAH, a Muſſulman poet who put into verſe the Giam-giam, a book full of Mahometan ſpirituality. He was enriched by the preſents of the emperor of the Tartars in 1319. His tomb is held in great veneration at Iſpahan.

AVICENNA, a famous Mahometan phyſician

ſician and philoſopher, who early applied himſelf to literature, to botany, arithmetic, and mathematics. At the age of 16 he was ſo far acquainted with phyſic that he viſited patients and that he might ſtill more improve his underſtanding, he ſtudied Ariſtotle's metaphyſics, which after reading 40 times, he gave up in deſpair as unintelligible, till by accident he met a beggar that offered him to ſale a treatiſe of Al Farabius on metaphyſics, which clearly opened to him the ſenſe and the meaning of the Grecian philoſopher, after which he had ſo long labored in vain. He now acquired credit as a phyſician by curing the king of Khoraſſan, but his enemies raiſed a perſecution againſt him, when the monarch's library was deſtroyed by fire, as he was accuſed of the miſchief, that he might arrogate to himſelf all the learning which he had received from books. Some aſſert that all his celebrity aroſe from the ſuperior talents of his maſter, to whom his mother had bound him as a ſervant on pretence of being deaf. The old man, as it is ſaid, admired his fidelity, and left his papers open to his view, which the crafty pupil copied and ſent to his mother, and after his maſter's death publiſhed as the reſult of his own knowledge and experience. In the opinion of Dr. Friend, who muſt be conſidered as a judge, Avicenna had few merits, his writings are extracts from Galen, and others, and he often confuſes the nature or deſcription of a diſeaſe by an affected diſplay of learned terms. Avicenna died 1036 in his 56th year, with the character of a learned man but too much addicted to wine and to effeminate pleaſures. His books on medicine, &c. were in number about 100, now nearly all loſt.

AVILA, *Louis' d'*, a native of Placentia, general under Charles V. at the ſiege of Metz 1552, of which the defence was conducted by the duke of Guiſe. He wrote memoirs of the African war, and of the wars of Charles V. againſt the proteſtants of Germany.

AVILER, *Auguſtin Charles d'*, a native of Paris, taken by the Algerine pirates as he was ſailing from Marſeilles to Rome. During his two years of captivity at Tunis he merited the thanks of the dey by producing the much admired plan of the moſque there, and on regaining his liberty he viſited Rome, and afterwards beautified Montpellier by the erection of a magnificent gate in honor of Lewis XIV. He died at Montpellier 1700, aged 47. He wrote a courſe of architecture in two vols. 4to.

AUNGERVILLE, *Richard*, a native of St. Edmunſbury, Suffolk, educated at Oxford. He was tutor to Edward III. and was raiſed to the ſee of Durham 1333, and in 1334 made lord chancellor, and two years after treaſurer. He was not only learned but the munificent patron of learned men, and founded a library at Oxford. He wrote Philobiblos or the right uſe of books, and died at Durham 1345, aged 74.

AUNOY, *Marie Catherine Jumelle de Berneville Counteſs d'*, widow of count d'Aunoy, and niece of madame Deſloges, is known as a voluminous writer of Romances in a careleſs ſtile, and with much affectation of the ſupernatural and marvellous. Her adventures of earl of Douglaſs and tales of the Fairies, are her beſt pieces. Her huſband was accuſed of treaſon, and with difficulty cleared himſelf. One of his three accuſers afterwards through remorſe of conſcience confeſſed the charge to be falſe. She died 1705.

AVOGARDI, *Lucia Albani*, an Italian poeteſs of Bergamo. Her pieces poſſeſſed ſuch merit, that Taſſo became her commentator. She died at Breſcia, where ſhe married a Venetian nobleman.

AURELLI or ARELLI, *John Mutio*, a Latin poet, who cloſely imitated Catullus, but without following his feeble or indecent parts. He was made by Leo X. governor of a place where he was found dead ſoon after with his mule at the bottom of a well, 1520; and it is ſuppoſed that his oppreſſion had drawn upon him this puniſhment from the inhabitants.

AURENG-ZEB, great mogul, conſpired with Moradone of his brothers againſt his father Shah-Gehan at Agra, and kept in him confinement till he cauſed him to be poiſoned by one of his phyſicians. His brothers were deſtroyed with equal cruelty, and he became maſter of a large dominion, which he extended by the conqueſt of Decan, Viſapour, and nearly the whole Indian peninſula. A power acquired by perfidy and bloodſhed, was maintained with vigor, and though Aureng-Zeb, did not eſcape the tortures of a reproaching conſcience, he was mild in his manners, and conſulted the good of his ſubjects. As he had been cruel to his father, he dreaded retaliation from his ſons, and lived himſelf conſtantly in his camp, in the midſt of his ſoldiers. He died at Ahmednager, 1707, aged 89.

AURIA, *Vincent*, a native of Palermo, wrote ſeveral works in Latin and in Italian, the moſt eſteemed of which are his hiſtory of the great men of Sicily, in 4to. and his hiſtory of the viceroys of Sicily, fol. He died 1710, aged 85.

AURIGNY, *Gilles d'*, an ingenious French poet of the 16th century, of whoſe private character little is known. His tuteur d'amour is a chef d'œuvre for fancy, eaſe, and elegance.

AURIGNY, *Hyacinthe Robillard d'*, a Jeſuit of Caen, regent of the college of Alençon. He wrote ſome chronological memoirs on hiſtory, valuable for their accuracy. He died 1719, in his 44th year.

AURILLON, *Jean Baptiſte Elie*, a native of Paris, admired for his eloquence in the pulpit, and his learning. He was author of ſome divinity tracts, and died 1729, aged 78.

AURIOL, *Blaiſe d'*, a profeſſor of the canon law at Toulouſe, is known by ſome poetical pieces, and treatiſes. He was ſo terrified at the prediction of a deluge, by a pretended prophet of his time, that he built himſelf a large ark in which like Noah, he hoped to ſurvive the general calamity. He died 1540.

AURISPA, *John*, a native of Noto in Sicily, patroniſed and preferred by Nicholas V. He tranſlated Archimedes, Hierocles' commentary on Pythagoras's golden verſes, &c. and died at Ferrara, at the end of the 15th century.

AUROGALLUS, *Matthew*, a native of Bohemia, profeſſor at Wittemberg, and aſſiſtant to Luther in tranſlating the bible into German. He publiſhed a Chaldee and Hebrew grammar, and died 1543.

AUSTIN, *William*, a barriſter of Lincoln's Inn, author of hæc homo, or the excellency of women, partly extracted from Agrippa's book de nobilitate, &c. He wrote alſo meditations on the feaſts and faſts of the church, 1637.

AUTEROCHE, *Jean Chappe d'*, was born at Mauriac, and early diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his rapid progreſs in learning, which was aided by the advantages of rank and opulence. The principal of his college mentioned him to Caſſini, he was therefore employed to ſurvey the royal buildings, and he advanced his reputation by tranſlating Halley's works, and diſplayed the accuracy of his calculations in his obſervations on the two comets which appeared in 1760. The tranſit of Venus over the ſun's diſk, on the ſixth of June 1761, added ſtill to his popularity. While Pinge was ſent to the iſle of Roderigo, the abbé Auteroche braved the rigors of the north, and fixed upon Tobolſk, the capital of Siberia, as the place for his obſervations. The appearance of the philoſopher with his mathematical apparatus was viewed by the barbarian natives with terror, ſo that the governor was obliged to protect his perſon with a guard; but the cauſe of ſcience triumphed, and the aſtronomer, who made his obſervations in the preſence of the archbiſhop of Tobolſk, and other men of ſcience, immediately diſpatched a courier to Paris with the reſult. So much intrepidity for the advancement of philoſophy did not paſs unnoticed by the empreſs of Ruſſia; the abbé was invited to Peterſburg, where the higheſt academical honors were to attend his ſettlement. The liberal offers were however rejected by the independent Frenchman, who prepared, in 1769, to view another tranſit of Venus, and croſſed the Atlantic for the coaſt of California, which was the place moſt favorable for obſervation. A peſtilential diſeaſe had ſpread devaſtation over the country, but the abbé fearleſs of danger landed at St. Joſeph, determined there to make his aſtronomical remarks; againſt the advice of his friends. The 3d of June, the wiſhed-for day arrived, the obſervations were completed, and the diſorder ſeemed to reſpect the perſon of the abbé; but however, three days after he was attacked. Yet he might have ſtruggled againſt the diſeaſe, had he not imprudently expoſed himſelf to the air, in obſerving an eclipſe of the moon, on the very day that he took phyſic. His fate was now decided, he grew worſe, and died Auguſt 1ſt, 1769, in his 49th year, a remarkable inſtance of indefatigable application, unfortunately ſacrificed to a too eager purſuit after knowledge. His papers were preſented to the world by young Caſſini.

AUTHON, *John d'*, abbot of Angle in Poitou, was hiſtoriographer to Lewis XII. His hiſtory of France from 1490 to 1508 is very circumſtantial and entertaining, though he is blamed by ſome for a coolneſs of narration, and a diſintereſting detail of trifles occaſionally interſperſed with improbable facts. He died 1523.

AUTREAU, *Jacques d'*, a painter of Paris, who, at the age of 60, began to write for the ſtage. His pieces were favorably received, and though deficient in intricacy of plot and action, yet they were admired for vivacity, eaſe, and comic ſpirit. The beſt known of his pictures was his Diogenes with a lanthern in ſearch of an honeſt man, which he finds in a repreſentation of cardinal de Fleury. Autreau lived in retirement, happy in his poverty. He died at Paris, 1745, in the hoſpital of incurables.

AUVERGNE, *Anthony d'*, a native of Clermont, director of the opera at Paris, and known as a very eminent compoſer, whoſe works are held in the higheſt admiration. He died at Lyons 1797, aged 84.

AUVIGNY, *N. Caſtres d'*, a man of great genius, born in the Hainaut, and intimate with l'abbé des Fontaines, who nurtured and directed his taſte. He was killed at the battle of Dettingen 1743, in his 31ſt year. His writings were numerous for his age, and all on hiſtorical ſubjects, the moſt admired of which are his lives of illuſtrious Frenchmen, 8 vols. 12mo.—hiſtory of Paris, 4 vols. 12mo.—beſides memoires of madame Barneveldt, 2 vols. 12mo.

AUZONT, *Adrian*, a native of Rouen, known as a mathematician. He is ſaid to be the inventor of the micrometer in 1667, the merit of which however is claimed alſo by the Engliſh. He firſt ſuggeſted the idea of applying the teleſcope to the aſtronomical quadrant, though ſome attribute it to Picard. He died 1691.

AXERETO or ASSERETO, *Blaiſe*, a celebrated Genoeſe admiral who defeated Alphonſo V. of Arragon, in a naval battle 1435, and took him priſoner.

AXTEL, *Daniel*, a colonel in the parliamentary army. He was ſtrongly infected with the puritanical tenets of the times, and from a grocer he became a ſoldier, and by his good conduct roſe to the place of colonel. He was employed at the trial of the king, and his behaviour ſhowed that he had not preſerved much

much reverence for fallen majesty. He afterwards went to Ireland, but being dissatisfied with the conduct of Henry Cromwell, he gave in his resignation, till the restoration of the old parliament called him again to action. He was however opposed by Monk, and after supporting general Lambert against Ingoldsby, he was obliged to fly, but was soon taken and committed to the tower. He was the 50th of the 52 excepted from the bill of indemnity, and he was accordingly tried as being concerned in the king's murder, and was sentenced to be hanged at Tyburn. Axtel in his last moments showed great firmness of mind, and attempted to justify his conduct to the spectators. His head was set up at the end of Westminster hall, and the limbs exposed in other places. He left a widow with seven children, for whom he had provided in his prosperity.

AYESHA, daughter of Abubeker, was the most beloved of the wives of Mahomet, though she bore him no child. After his death she opposed the succession of Ali, but, though violent, her character was respected, and when taken prisoner she was dismissed without injury. She died 677, aged 67.

AYLESBURY, *sir Thomas*, a native of London educated at Westminster school and Christchurch. His abilities as a mathematician and man of science recommended him to Buckingham, by whose influence he was made a baronet, and master of the mint. During the civil wars he suffered much from the parliament, and on the king's death he retired to Flanders, where he died 1657. In his public character he was a great patron of literature; and among his friends particularly was Thomas Harriot, and also Thomas Allen who entrusted his MSS. to his confidential care.

AYLESBURY, *William*, son of the preceding, was educated at Westminster school and Christchurch. Charles I. who knew his merits, appointed him tutor to the young duke of Buckingham, and his brother lord Francis Villiers, with whom he travelled, and on his return was made groom of the royal chamber, and encouraged to translate d'Avila's history of the civil wars of France. The civil wars reduced him from comfortable independence to poverty, and he passed to Jamaica, where he died 1657.

AYLETT, *Robert*, a master in chancery, of Trinity hall, Cambridge, L. L. D. 1614, wrote Susanna or the arraignment of the two elders in 8vo.—divine and moral speculations in verse, &c.

AYLMER, *John*, was born at Aylmer-hall in Norfolk 1521, and patronised by the duke of Suffolk, who maintained him at Cambridge, and made him tutor to his children, among whom was lady Jane Grey He espoused the cause of the reformation, and was instrumental in converting many of the people in Leicestershire; but when Mary came to the throne, he fled to Strasburg and Zurich till the elevation of Elizabeth recalled him home. He was one of the eight divines appointed to dispute with the same number of catholics; but though his learning was great, he received little preferment, because it is said he had reflected upon the indolence of the bishops. At last he was made bishop of London; but it is a strong reflection on his character, that he sued for dilapidations his predecessor, who had been warm in his recommendation of him to a diocese, and recovered 900l. or 1000l. During the plague, the bishop's humanity was eminently conspicuous. By his orders the sick were visited by his clergy, every possible comfort was liberally administered, and books with directions to prevent the spreading of the contagion were freely circulated at his expence. In his last years he wished to exchange his diocese for Ely or Winchester, but when this could not be effected, he hoped to resign in favor of Dr. Bancroft, which the latter rejected. He died at Fulham 1594, aged 73. He was a man of great learning, strong sense, of a warm independent temper, eloquent and popular as a preacher, and as a bishop rigid in enforcing punctuality and subordination, so that the puritans and anabaptists have described him as intolerable in his conduct, virulent in his language, and tyrannical over his inferiors. He has been accused of avarice in cutting down the woods which belonged to his diocese, to the amount of 1000l. to the hurt of his successor, and in consequence of a representation to the council of the circumstance, the queen enjoined him to desist. He was author of an answer to Knox's blast against the empire of women.

AYLOFFE, *sir Joseph, bart.* descended of an ancent Saxon family, was educated at Westminster school, and St. John's college, Oxford, and became eminent for his learning and his knowledge of the history and antiquities of his country. He intended to write the history of Suffolk, but he dropped the intention from the deficiency of the materials promised to him, and in 1747 he circulated proposals for a translation of the French encyclopædia with additions and a large collection of articles concerning the history and antiquities of Great Britain, but after the first volume was published, the work was laid aside for want of sufficient patronage. Sir Joseph was elected vice-president of the antiquarian society. He died at Lambeth 1781, aged 72. Besides various papers in the Archæologia, he published calendars of the ancient charters in the Tower of London, 4to.—additions of Leland's collectanea, 9 vols. 8vo.—Hearne's curious discourses, 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

AYLON, *Luke Vasques d'*, a Spaniard, engaged in the discovery and conquest of America. He made an expedition into Florida 1520, and is supposed to have perished in a second voyage to the same place.

AYMAR, *James*, a peasant of Dauphiné, who acquired some reputation by pretending

to discover secrets, hidden treasures, robberies, &c. by means of a sacred wand. He died 1708, in his 46th year.

Aymon, *John*, a Piedmontese, who embraced the tenets of Calvin in Holland, and afterwards returned to the Romish church. He was permitted access to the king's library at Paris, but he dishonorably conveyed away some of the books, and among others the manuscript original of the synod of Jerusalem held 1672. He wrote an ecclesiastical history &c.

Ayres, *John*, an English penman of considerable eminence. He was in the household of sir William Ashurst lord mayor of London 1694, to whom he dedicated his arithmetic made easy, of which a 12th edition appeared 1714. He lived at the hand and pen in St. Paul's church yard, where he published several other works on penmanship.

Ayrmin or Ayermin, *William*, a native of Lincolnshire, chancellor of England, and afterwards treasurer. He was ambassador at Rome, where, he obtained the nomination to the vacant bishopric of Norwich from the pope, which so offended the king that he refused for a long time to admit him to his see. He died about 1337.

Ayscough, *George Edward*, an officer in the foot guards, distinguished by his literary accomplishments. He wrote Semiramis a tragedy, 1777, and on his return from the continent, which he visited for the benefit of his health, he published letters with some account of France and Italy. He fell a victim to a rapid consumption, 1779.

Ayscough, *Samuel*, an indefatigable compiler, born at Nottingham, where his education was begun under the care of Mr. John son, till the misfortunes of his father rendered his further progress in learning impossible. From the mean occupation of servant in a mill, young Ayscough was drawn by the friendship of a school fellow, and admitted into the British museum. He made here a correct catalogue of the MSS. of the collection. He also assisted in the arrangement of the papers in the tower, and made an index to the first 56 vols. of the Gentleman's Magazine, to the Monthly Review, to the British Cri to Shakespeare, and to other popular wo He wrote besides remarks on the letters o American farmer, &c. He was for some ti curate of St. Giles's in the Fields, and he gan in 1790 to preach the Fairchild lect on Whit-tuesday, before the Royal Socie for 14 years. In 1804 the lord chancel gave him the living of Cudham in Kent, the appointment came too late for he died next year.

Ayscue, *sir George*, a gallant English miral descended from an ancient family in L colnshire. He was knighted by Charles but in the civil wars he declared for the co monwealth. In 1651 he reduced Barbado and the next year he defeated a Dutch fle and soon after, he retired from the service command the fleet of Charles Gustavus k of Sweden. After the restoration he was p moted in the English navy, and in 1666 co manded the Royal Prince, the largest ship the world; when, during a desperate fight four days with the Dutch fleet, he unfor nately struck on the Galloper sand, and w against his will, obliged by his crew to surr der. The Dutch, proud of their capti carried him from town to town as a specta to the people. Sir George after this ne went again to sea, but died in retirement.

Azevedo, *Ignatius*, a Portuguese Je born 1527. He relinquished the indep dence of a large fortune to embark as a m sionary to India. The vessel, in which he w was attacked by pirates, and he and his companions were massacred by the barbar enemy 1570, near Palma. This cruel ev was lamented through Europe, and Aze do was proclaimed a martyr by a pa bull.

Azorius, *John*, a native of Lucca n Carthagena, eminent as a public professor Alcala and at Rome. He wrote Institution moralium, 3 vols. folio. and died at Ro 1603.

Azzolini, *Laurence*, secretary to p Urban VIII. and bishop of Narni, d 1532. He wrote an admired satire aga debauchery.

B.

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Baahdin, *Mahomet Gebet Amuli*, a learned Persian, author of a summary of civil and canon law.

Baan, *John de*, a Dutch painter born at Haerlem 1633. Charles II. and all the royal family were painted by him. After some residence in England, he went to Italy, and patronised by the grand duke of Tuscany. talents were so great that he excited the j lousy of inferior artists, and one of them ne ly succeeded in stabbing him to the heart. ingenious man died at Amsterdam, 1702.

ſon *James*, was alſo an artiſt of eminence, who followed William at the revolution, and died 1700 aged 27.

BAART, *Peter*, a Latin and Flemiſh poet author of the Flemiſh georgics, a poem in imitation of Virgil, highly commended by his countrymen. He wrote alſo another poem called le Triton de Friſe.

BABA, a Turkiſh impoſtor. He announced himſelf in 1260, as the meſſenger of God; and collected a number of adherents, at whoſe head he laid waſte Natolia. He was at laſt overpowered and his ſect diſperſed.

BABEK, a Perſian, who in 823 aſſembled ſome followers, with whom he defeated the troops of Almamon. He was conquered, and after being led about on an elephant through the ſtreets, his hands and legs were cut off, and he expired in the midſt of the greateſt agonies.

BABEUF, *Francis Noel*, a native of St. Quintin. He was at firſt a menial ſervant, and next became an attorney, and in the beginning of the French revolution he eſcaped from the priſon of Arras, where his diſhoneſty had immured him, to come to Paris, where he publiſhed a paper called the tribune of the people. By diſſeminating the moſt pernicious principles he continued popular, and on the fall of Robeſpierre, he was regarded as a proper perſon to ſucceed the tyrant, and to guide the deſtinies of France. His profligate character was at laſt denounced by his accomplices, and condemned to the guillotine. He ſuffered with great compoſure 1797 aged 37. An account of his trial, in which he diſplayed great eloquence and firmneſs of mind, has been publiſhed in 3 vols. 8vo.

BABINGTON, *Gervaſe*, a native of Nottinghamſhire, educated at Trinity college Cambridge. He was raiſed to the ſee of Llandaff, and tranſlated to Hereford; and in 1597 to Worceſter. He was a great benefactor to the cathedral library at Worceſter. He died of the jaundice 1610. He wrote notes on the five books of Moſes, and expoſitions of the creed, &c. beſides ſermons, &c.

BABINGTON, *Anthony*, a native of Derbyſhire, known in Engliſh hiſtory for his conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate queen Elizabeth, and to procure the releaſe of Mary of Scots, who he hoped would reward her deliverer by taking him to ſhare her throne. The plot was diſcovered by Walſingham, and the conſpirators ſuffered death 1586.

BACAI, a learned muſſulman, who died 885, of the hegira. He is author of ſeveral treatiſes on ancient philoſophers, on divination by numbers, a commentary on the koran, &c.

BACCALAR-Y-SANNA, *Vincent*, marquis of St. Philip, a native of Sardinia, who wrote the monarchy of the Hebrews, tranſlated into French, 4 vols. 12mo.—and Memoirs of Philip V. 4 vols. 12mo. He died at Madrid 1726.

BACCALI, a learned Mahometan, ſurnamed from his learning, the ornament of the doctors. He wrote a book on the prayers of the Muſſulmans, on the glory and excellence of the Arabs. He died 562 of the hegira.

BACCELLI, *Jerome*, a native of Florence, who tranſlated the Odyſſey into Italian 1558. He died before the completion of his tranſlation of the Iliad.

BACCHINI, *Benedict*, a benedictine of Parma, author of a literary journal. He became librarian and hiſtoriographer to the duke of Modena, and afterwards filled the chair of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory with ability. He publiſhed ſeveral very learned works, and made a collection for the hiſtory of the houſe of Eſte. He died 1721, aged 70.

BACCIO, *Andreas*, a native of Ancona, phyſician to pope Sixtus V. He wrote ſome learned and valuable treatiſes, de venenis et antidotis; de gemmis, de thermis, de naturali vinorum hiſtoriâ, &c.

BACCIO, *Francis Bartholomew*, an hiſtorical and portrait painter of Florence, who died 1517, aged 48.

BACH, *John Sebaſtian*, a German muſician, in the ſervice of the duke of Saxe Weimar, and eminent for his ſkill in playing on the organ. He died at Leipſic 1754, aged 69.

BACHAUMON, *Lewis Petit de*, a native of Paris, author of ſecret memoirs, to elucidate the hiſtory of literature in France, in 36 vols. 12mo. and other works. He died 1771.

BACHELIER, *Nicholas*, an architect and ſculptor, who after ſtudying at Rome introduced at Toulouſe and Lucca the graceful and eaſy manner of his maſter Angelo. He died after 1553.

BACHINI, *Bernardine*, a Benedictine, born at Borgo San Domino. He compoſed ſome valuable books in Latin and Italian, a literary journal from 1686 to 1697, 9 vols. 4to. &c. and died at Bologna 1721, aged 70.

BACICI, *John Baptiſte Gauli*, a native of Genoa who, at the age of 14, entered into the ſervice of a dealer of pictures at Rome, where he was patroniſed and inſtructed by Bernini. He became eminent as a painter, and particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by drawing the portrait of a man dead for 20 years, whoſe features he gradually collected from the information of ſurviving friends, ſo that at laſt he produced a moſt perfect reſemblance. Though bold in his ideas and great in his colorings and his foreſhortening, Bacici is blamed for incorrectneſs, and for want of taſte in his draperies. The violence of his temper proved fatal to his family, in reproving his ſon before his companions he gave him a blow on the face, which ſo irritated the youth that he threw himſelf into the Tiber, and left his father inconſolable. He died 1709, in his 70th year.

BACKER, *James*, a Dutch portrait painter, who died 1560, aged 30.

BACKER, *Jacob*, a portrait painter born

at Henlingen. His pieces are much admired. He died 1651, aged 42.

Backhouse, *William*, a Berkſhire gentleman, educated at Chriſtchurch. He left Oxford, and devoted himſelf to alchemy and aſtrology, and had among his pupils and friends Aſhmole, who called him father. He died 1662. He was author of the pleaſant fountain of knowledge, from the French, 8vo. 1644—the complaint of nature—the golden fleece, &c.—and he alſo invented the inſtrument called the Way-wiſer.

Backhuysen, *Ludolph*, a painter of Embden, whoſe ſea pieces were much admired. He died 1709 aged 78.

Bacon, *Robert*, an Engliſh friar known at Oxford as divinity profeſſor. He viſited Paris, and in 1233 was made treaſurer of Saliſbury cathedral. He wrote among other things the life of St. Edmund the primate, and died 1248.

Bacon, *Roger*, was born near Ilcheſter, of a reſpectable family 1214. He was educated at Oxford, and viſited Paris, the reſort of the learned of the times, and after taking the degree of doctor, and becoming monk of the Franciſcan order 1240, he returned to his native country. His ſtrong inquiſitive mind was liberally ſupported by the munificence of his friends, among whom were biſhop Groſtete, Rich the primate, Shirwood, &c. and he made the moſt rapid ſtrides in the advancement of ſcience and philoſophy. His experiments were ſo far above the comprehenſion of his age, that he was accuſed of magic; the monks of his order grew jealous of his reputation, his works were rejected from their library, and the principal of the order was prevailed upon to impriſon him. In his confinement Bacon compoſed his "Opus majus," addreſſed to the pope, in which he hoped to prevail upon the pontiff to reform the errors of the church. At laſt, after ten years of painful ſolitude, he was ſet at liberty by the interference of his friends, and by his application to the general of his order, Jerom d'Aſcoli, who was lately raiſed to the papal chair, to whom he inſcribed his treatiſe "on the means of avoiding the infirmities of old age." The remainder of his life was ſpent in academical repoſe at Oxford, where he died 1294. Bacon is univerſally allowed to have been a man of ſuperior merit, and the vaſt acquirements of his mind in a barbarous age ſtrongly evince with what ſucceſs perſeverance may labor in the road of learning. The more accurate experiments of the moderns pay daily tributes of gratitude to this father of philoſophy, and it is now manifeſt that to his comprehenſive mind were known many of the ſecrets which the repeated efforts of ſucceeding ages have ſcarce brought to light. He was acquainted with the ſtructure of an air pump, with the laws of optics, and the power of glaſſes; he knew the preparation of phoſphorus, and he clothed, in unintelligible language the name of gunpowder, which he ſaid was formed with ſulphur, nitre, and charcoal, as if he anticipated the devaſtation which its diſcovery by Schwart, ſome ages after, was to bring upon mankind. In his writings amounting to above 80 treatiſes, ſome of which are publiſhed and ſome preſerved in manuſcript he uſed an elegant and nervous ſtyle. His great knowledge in chemiſtry has been moſt ſatisfactorily proved by the experiments of Homberg.

Bacon, *ſir Nicholas*, keeper of the great ſeal under Elizabeth, and the deſcendant of an ancient Suffolk family, was born 1510. He was of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, and ſtudied the law at Gray's Inn. He was employed under Henry VIII. to whom he propoſed a plan never adopted, for the erecting of a college to inſtruct young ſtateſmen in all the branches of political knowledge. He was knighted by Elizabeth, and made keeper of the ſeals, but as he favored the Suffolk ſucceſſion he was treated with coldneſs, and ſuſpected of aſſiſting Hales in writing a tract againſt the rights of the queen of Scotland. He was ſoon after reinſtated in the queen's good opinion by the interference of ſir William Cecil, and he died 1579.

Bacon, *Anne*, ſecond daughter of ſir Anthony Cook, preceptor to king Edward VI. and wife of the preceding, was eminent for her learning and virtues. She tranſlated from the Italian into Engliſh Ochine's ſermons, and Jewel's apology for the church of England, from the Latin.

Bacon, *Francis*, viſcount St. Alban's, was ſon of ſir Nicholas Bacon mentioned above, and was born at York-houſe in the Strand, 1561. He was early introduced at court; and after ſtudying at Trinity college, Cambridge, he accompanied, though little more than 16, ſir Amias Pawlet, ambaſſador to the court of France. During his travels, his father died; and as he found himſelf not maſter of the independence which he expected, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of law at Gray's Inn; and, by the means of lord Burleigh, he obtained at court the reverſion of the regiſterſhip to the ſtar chamber, worth 1600*l.* a year, which, however, he did not enjoy till twenty years after. Whilſt at Gray's Inn, where he was choſen Lent-reader, he formed the plan of his great philoſophical work, the inſtauration of the ſciences; but neither his learning nor his abilities recommended him at court, as the favors of the queen were divided between the Cecils and the earl of Leiceſter, who was afterwards ſucceeded by Eſſex: and Bacon, unfortunately for his advancement, warmly embraced the cauſe of the latter. Elizabeth was ſenſible of his great talents, but nothing could overpower the phlegmatic averſion of the Cecils, who repreſented Bacon as a ſpeculative man, whoſe

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head was filled with philoſophy, and not with political knowledge. From this diſappointment, Bacon would have buried himſelf in a foreign kingdom, if his friends had not interfered. On the acceſſion of James I. he roſe into power, though ſtill oppoſed by Cecil earl of Saliſbury and by ſir Edward Coke. He was knighted, made attorney-general, keeper of the ſeals, lord chancellor, and raiſed to the peerage. His elevation was not unattended by the envy of enemies; and he was ſoon accuſed by the commons of groſs bribery and corruption. The king, who ſaw that not only Bacon but his favorite Villiers was aimed at, adviſed his chancellor to make no defence, and promiſed him protection if he were condemned. Bacon, unhappily for his reputation, made no defence, and he was found guilty, fined 40,000*l.* impriſoned in the Tower, and declared incapable to ſerve his majeſty, and unworthy to retain his ſeat in parliament. Though there is ſome reaſon to ſuppoſe that Bacon liſtened to bribery, either by himſelf or his ſervants, in caſes which were pending before him, yet it is remarkable that none of his decrees in chancery were afterwards ſet aſide, as dictated by oppreſſion, partiality, or falſehood; a fact that eſtabliſhes his probity far beyond the power of intereſted or venal panegyriſts. The fine was remitted by the king; and though the diſgraced chancellor determined to ſpend the reſt of his days in privacy, yet he was reſtored to the public opinion, and ſat in the firſt parliament of Charles. Neither in his elevation nor diſgrace did Bacon forget the great object of his heart, and he labored aſſiduouſly for the eſtabliſhment of his new philoſophy. He died 1626, at lord Arundel's houſe, Highgate, of a fever. In his conduct, Bacon was generous and humane, for though he had a good income, 1800*l.* a year from his penſion, and 700*l.* from his eſtates, his debts at his deceaſe were found to amount to 22,000l. Bacon has been cenſured, and deſervedly, for ſtanding forth as the accuſer of Eſſex, a man who had patroniſed him. As a writer, his "novum organum ſcientiarum," has among his other performances, immortalized his name. He has introduced a new ſpecies of philoſophy to enlighten and dignify man, to teach him how to think, and to lead him from error, from darkneſs, and falſe comprehenſion, to truth and the moſt accurate concluſions. Bacon, however, as a philoſopher, has met opponents, and Hume has not heſitated, in his compariſon of his merits with thoſe of Galileo, to raiſe the Italian far above the fame of his countryman. Bacon's works have been collected in 5 vols. 4to. and 10 vols. 8vo.

BACON, *Anthony*, elder brother to the chancellor, though diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge of politics, was ſatisfied with the tranquillity of a private ſtation. He was intimate with Eſſex, and he aſſiſted him with his advice, in the midſt of his diſtreſſes.

BACON, *ſir Nathaniel*, knight of the bath, half-brother to the chancellor, was diſtinguiſhed as a painter in the ſtile of the Flemiſh ſchool. Some of his pieces are preſerved at Culford, and at Gorhambury, among which a picture of himſelf is much admired, and a cook-maid with dead fowl.

BACON, *Phanuel*, was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He took his degree of D. D. 1735, and became rector of Baldon, Oxfordſhire, where he died 1783. He wrote, beſides five plays, an elegant poem called "the artificial kite," firſt printed in 1719, and inſerted in the Gentleman's Magazine 1758, and he was admired for the ready flaſhes of his wit and for his punning.

BACON, *John*, an Engliſh ſculptor, born at Southwark, 1740. At the age of 15, he was bound to a china manufacturer at Lambeth; and ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his aſſiduity, that in a little time the improvements of the manufactory were all the efforts of his genius. From the various models preſented to his view, he laid the foundations of his future fame; and in his execution diſplayed ſuch taſte that he obtained not leſs than nine premiums from the ſociety for the encouragement of arts. He obtained, in 1769, the gold medal of the royal ſociety, and his manly figure of Mars encreaſed, if poſſible, the high reputation which he had already acquired. His admired buſt of the king, for Chriſt Church-hall, Oxford, procured him the royal patronage. Another buſt was alſo made for Gottingen univerſity; and he delineated the groupe of lord Chatham's monument in Guildhall, and that of the celebrated Guy, for his noble hoſpital. The other more remarkable productions of his chiſel are, Mrs. Draper's monument in Briſtol cathedral, two groupes at the top of Somerſet-houſe, a ſtatue of Henry VI. for Eton college, judge Blackſtone's ſtatue for All ſouls college, Chatham's monument in Weſtminſter abbey, and the ſtatues of Johnſon and Howard in St. Paul's cathedral. An inflammation in the bowels proved fatal to this moſt ingenious artiſt, 1799. The article on ſculpture in Rees' encyclopædia was his elegant production.

BACQUERRE, *Benedict de*, a phyſician, little known, but as the author of an excellent work, "ſenum Medicus."

BACQUET, advocate to the king of France, wrote ſome ingenious law works, and died 1597.

BACTISHUA, *George Ebn*, a chriſtian phyſician, at the court of Almanſor. As he had an old woman for his wife, the caliph ſent him 3000 dinars, and three beautiful girls, as a preſent, which the phyſician ſent back, obſerving, that his religion forbade him the uſe of more than one woman at a time.

BADAKSCHI, a Perſian poet under the caliph Moctaſi. His divan or collection of poems is written upon the fortunes of the great men of the court; and he ſays, that the varied ſcene in human affairs ought not to

create ſurprize, as we ſee that life is meaſured by an hour-glaſs, and that an hour is always above and the other below in alternate ſucceſſion.

BADCOCK, *Samuel*, ſon of a butcher of South Molton, was born 1747, and was educated in the tenets of the diſſenters. During his education, he imbibed ſome of the ſtrong principles of the methodiſts on free grace, election, &c. which in his maturer years he totally abandoned. His firſt employment as paſtor was at Wimborne, in Dorſetſhire; from whence he removed to Barnſtaple, in Devonſhire. In this new ſituation, he met ſome of Dr. Prieſtley's theological works, which he admired ſo much that he viſited him, and afterwards correſponded with him. His vivacity, however, the modeſt elegance of his diſcourſes, and the eaſineſs of his manners ſoon raiſed him enemies among men who had embraced the rigid tenets of the nonconformiſts, and he was ejected from his office, in 1777, on a ſcandalous imputation, which proved falſe, and highly reflected on his accuſers. He retired to South Molton, and in 1780 he began to write for the Monthly Review, and likewiſe publiſhed a ſmall pamphlet on the topic of the day, the materiality or immateriality of the ſoul. As a reviewer, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his critique on Madan's Thelyphthora, and the Chattertonian controverſy; but when Prieſtley's corruptions of Chriſtianity appeared, his obſervations upon it were ſo forcible, and ſo well ſupported, that they drew an anſwer from the author in leſs than a month, in which the abilities of the unknown critic were candidly allowed to be reſpectable. Prieſtley found himſelf likewiſe attacked by Horſley; and when Badcock, in the Review, praiſed the performance, the offended unitarian, who had diſcovered him, accuſed him of miſrepreſentation. Badcock had the good ſenſe not to reply. During his reſidence at South Molton, he married the niece of the famous John Weſley; and from the papers which he received by that connexion, he publiſhed an account of the family. His character was now ſo well eſtabliſhed, that his aſſiſtance was courted by profeſſor White, who had been appointed Bampton lecturer at Oxford, in 1783; and from their united labors were produced thoſe ſermons which have been ſo deſervedly admired. What the extent of this connection was, has been a matter of controverſy; but it muſt be allowed, that the profeſſor claims unequivocally the whole merit of the plan and of the execution of the better part. If Dr. White had been more punctual in his payment of a reward ſo juſtly deſerved, his character might have been unaſſailed, and he might have ſecurely repoſed under the patronage of the great. In 1786, Badcock quitted the diſſenters, and the following ſpring was ordained. He engaged at the octagon chapel, in Bath, where he preached a much admired charity ſermon, printed, but not publiſhed. He preached alſo before the judges at Exeter, in Lent, 1783; and the following May he died, of a bilious complaint, at the houſe of his friend ſir John Chicheſter, baronet. His conſtitution was naturally weak, and he was frequently attacked by unpleaſant and delirious head-achs, which ſo much affected his ſpirits that he dreaded the loſs of reaſon far more than death. The powers of his mind were ſtrong and vivid, and his genius was exerted, with the liberality of his friends, to ſupport him above the embarraſſments of indigence.

BADENS, *Francis*, an hiſtorical and portrait painter of Antwerp. He died 1603, aged 32.

BADEW, *Richard de*, a native of Badow Eſſex. He was chancellor of Cambridge 1326, and laid the foundation of a college called Univerſity-hall, which was deſtroyed accidentally by fire; and when rebuilt, by the daughter of de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, was called Clare-hall.

BADILE, *Anthony*, an Italian painter of Verona, whoſe pieces were admired for correctneſs. He died 1560, aged 80.

BAGFORD, *John*, a native of London, originally a ſhoemaker, afterwards a bookſeller and an antiquarian, and a collector of old books, curious prints, &c. He enriched the famous library of Moore, biſhop of Ely, for which he was admitted into the Charter-houſe by the prelate. He died at Iſlington, 1716, aged 65. His valuable collection of books and antiquities, was purchaſed by the earl of Oxford, and added to his library. He publiſhed propoſals, 1707, for a general hiſtory of printing; and his manuſcripts, though badly written, and worſe ſpelled, may be conſulted with advantage.

BAGGER, *John*, made biſhop of Copenhagen at the age of 29, in conſequence of his knowledge of oriental learning, and theology, was a native of Lunden, and died 1693, aged 47. He publiſhed ſome learned diſcourſes.

BAGLIONI, *John Paul*, a native of Perugia, who uſurped the ſovereignty of his country, of which he was diſpoſſeſſed by Cæſar Borgia. He afterwards ſerved in the Italian armies, and was at laſt treacherouſly invited to Rome by the pope, Leo X. and cruelly beheaded, 1520.

BAGLIVI, *George*, a native of Apulia, profeſſor of anatomy at Rome, where he died 1706, in his 38th year. He poſſeſſed ſuperior abilities in his profeſſion, as he fully evinced by his compoſitions, all written in Latin. He wrote a curious diſſertation on the anatomy, &c. of the tarantula.

BAGNIOLI, *Julius Cæſar*, an Italian poet of Bagna Cabano. His beſt pieces are the judgment of Paris, and the tragedy of Aragonois. He died about 1600.

BAGSHAW, *William*, a native of Tidſwell, educated at Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, and miniſter of Gleſſop, which he reſigned in 1662,

1662, for nonconformity. He continued to preach privately, and a large meeting was erected for him at the revolution. He wrote several valuable treatises; and died 1703, aged 75.

Bagshaw, *Edward*, *M. A.* a student of Christ Church, Oxford, for some time assistant at Westminster, under Busby. He proved so violent in his principles that he was imprisoned for nonconformity, and died in Newgate, 1671. He was a man of abilities, and wrote Dissertationes duæ, 4to.—de monarchiâ absolutâ dissertatio politica, &c.

Bahrdt, *Charles Frederick*, *M. A.* a native of Bischoffwerda, who studied at Leipsic. An intrigue drove him from Leipsic to Erfurt, where he gave lectures on biblical antiquities; and he then removed to Giessen, and afterwards to Durkheim. Here he opened a house for the instruction of youth, which he called Philanthropinum; but his plans failing, he went to Holland, and then to England, where he obtained four pupils. On his return to the continent, he found that his conduct had given offence at Vienna, and therefore he retired to Prussia, and settled at Halle, as an innkeeper. The sentiments of which he boasted in public as a deist, rendered him suspected to the magistrates, and he was imprisoned for twelve months. He died 1792, aged 51. His character was unprincipled and licentious. He turned out his wife from his protection and house, to live in adultery with his servant; and in every part of his conduct gloried in what could offend religion and morality. Besides his essay towards a system of the doctrines of the bible, 1769, he published other works, equally singular for extravagances and licentious opinions.

Baian, or Baion, a native of Goa, who embraced Christianity, and came to Rome, about 1630. He was author of some ingenious works, besides a translation of the Æneid into Greek verse, and the Lusiad of Camoens into Latin.

Bajazet I. emperor of Turkey; succeeded his father Amurat I. 1389. He conquered Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Thessaly; and after he had made the emperor of Constantinople tributary to his power, he marched to attack Tamerlane in the east. He was, however, totally defeated near Angoury, 1402, and taken prisoner; and when the proud conqueror asked him what he would have done with him if he had obtained the victory, Bajazet answered, I would have confined you in an iron cage. Such, then, shall be thy fate, rejoined Tamerlane. He died, 1403, at Antioch in Pisidia. Some however say, that he was honorably treated by Tamerlane.

Bajazet II. succeeded his father Mahomet II. 1481, and extended the boundaries of his kingdom; and obliged the Venetians to sue for peace. His reign was distracted by intestine discord, and he fell by the perfidy of his son, Selim, who caused him to be poisoned, 1512, in his 60th year.

Baier, *John William*, a divine of Nuremberg, professor of divinity at Halle, where he died, 1694, aged 49. He was author of a compendium of theology and other works.

Baier, *Jean Jaques*, an eminent physician born at Jena. He practised with success in several cities of Germany, and was professor of physiology and president of the college of physicians, &c. at Altorf, where he died, 14th July 1735. He was author of some Latin dissertations, &c. on medical and botanical subjects, &c.

Baif, *Lazarus*, a native of Pins, near la Fleche, employed as ambassador to Venice, &c. by Francis I. He wrote some incoherent treatises,—de re navali—de re vestiariâ; and died 1545.

Bailies, *William*, a Prussian physician, author of an essay on the Bath waters, &c. 1757. When introduced to the king of Prussia, the monarch told him, that to have acquired the great reputation which he possessed he must have killed many people. He boldly replied, not so many as your majesty.

Baillet, *Adrian*, a learned Frenchman, born of poor parents at Neuville, in Picardy, and educated by the fathers of a neighbouring convent. In 1680, he became library keeper to de Lamoignon, and began to form an index of every subject which was treated in the books which he possessed; and so voluminous were his labors, that they were contained in 35 folio volumes, all written with his own hand. His next work was "jugemens des savans," which had a very rapid sale, and which he totally gave to the bookseller, requesting only a few copies for his friends. As in this work he mentioned not only the praises but the censures passed on different authors, he met with violent opposition, and those who suffered by the lash of his criticism rose up in their defence, so that under the names of Asinus in Parnasso, anti-Baillet, &c. he was attacked and ridiculed. Besides these, he wrote a prolix life of Descartes, 2 vols. 4to.—an history of Holland—the lives of saints, 4 vols. fol.—and several theological works; and he formed the plan of "an universal ecclesiastical dictionary," which was to contain a perfect system of divinity, supported by authorities from scripture, in 3 vols. folio, when he died of a lingering illness, 1706, in his 57th year.

Bailli, *Roche le*, a native of Falaise, physician to Henry IV. He was learned, and a strong supporter of the doctrines of Paracelsus. He wrote treatise on the plague, and other works in Latin, and died at Paris, 1605.

Bailli, *Robert*, a native of Glasgow, known as a firm opposer of episcopacy. He was tutor to lord Montgomery, and was patronised by lord Eglintoun. He was one of those who drew up an accusation against Laud; and during the troubles of Scotland he was

ever active in ſupport of the preſbytery, as well as in oppoſition to toleration. After the death of Charles I. he waited as a deputed divine from the general aſſembly upon Charles II. at the Hague, and he expreſſed in a ſpeech his reſpect for his ſovereign, and his abhorrence for the murderers of his father. On the reſtoration, he was made principal of the univerſity of Glaſgow; but ſo great was his averſion to epiſcopacy, that he refuſed a biſhopric. When he was viſited, during his illneſs, by the new-made archbiſhop of Glaſgow, he addreſſed him in theſe words: "Mr. Andrews, (I will not call you my lord), king Charles would have made me one of theſe lords, but I do not find in the New Teſtament that Chriſt had any lords in his houſe;" but he accompanied his cenſure with kindneſs and courteous liberality. He died, 1662, aged 63. His writings, now little peruſed, diſplayed great learning and ingenuity. His letters and journals have lately been publiſhed, 2 vols. 8vo. 1775.

BAILLON, *William de*, a learned French phyſician. His works are valuable, edited by his friend Dr. Thevart, in 4to. He died 1616, in his 78th year.

BAILLY, *James*, a French writer, born at Verſailles. He died 1768, aged 67. His "theatre" appeared 1768, 2 vols. 8vo.

BAILLY, *John Sylvain*, an aſtronomer, ſon of the preceding, born at Paris, 1736. At the age of 16, he wrote two tragedies; in one of which, Clotaire, he painted in vivid colors the ſufferings and the death of a mayor of Paris by an infuriate populace; dreadful prognoſtic of the miſeries which awaited him. Dramatic compoſitions, however, were not calculated to diſplay the powers of his genius. The friendſhip of de la Caille directed him in the purſuit of ſcience; and, in 1763, he introduced to the academy his obſervations on the moon, and the next year his treatiſe on the zodiacal ſtars. In 1766, he publiſhed his eſſay on the ſatellites of Jupiter, and in 1775, the firſt volume of his hiſtory of ancient and modern aſtronomy appeared, and the third and laſt in 1779; and, in 1787, that of Indian and oriental aſtronomy, in 3 vols. 4to. He was deputy to the firſt national aſſembly; and was on July 14th, 1789, nominated mayor of Paris. His impartiality was conſidered ſoon as a crime; and when he ſpoke with reverence of the royal family, on the trial of the queen, he was regarded as unfit to preſide over the rebellious city. He deſcended, in 1791, from his elevation, and retired to Melun; but the ſanguinary tribunal of Robeſpierre, who knew his merit, and would not protect it, dragged him to execution. He loſt his head by the guillotine, 12th November 1793, exhibiting in death, heroiſm, reſignation, and dignity. Beſides his great works, he wrote the eloges of Leibnitz, Charles V. la Caille, Corneille, two "rapports," and left MSS. on the origin of fables, and of ancient religions.

BAILLY, *David*, a painter, born at Leyden. He acquired great reputation for his hiſtorical pieces, and died 1630.

BAILLY, *James*, a French painter of Gracay in Berry, who died 1679, aged 50. His flowers, fruits, &c. were much admired.

BAINBRIDGE, *John*, a phyſician and aſtronomer of Aſhby de la Zouch, in Leiceſterſhire. After taking his degrees at Emanuel college, Cambridge, he ſettled in his native county, where he practiſed phyſic, and undertook the care of a grammar ſchool. He was invited to London, where his application to aſtronomy and mathematics, and his ſcientific deſcription of the comet of 1618, publiſhed in 4to. raiſed him to fame. In 1619, he was made, by his friend Saville, firſt aſtronomical profeſſor at Oxford; and he entered at Merton college, where he was appointed reader of Linacer's lecture. He died in 1643, aged 61. Bainbridge was indefatigable after literature; and he began at the age of 40 to ſtudy the Arabic, that he might give a more correct edition of all the ancient aſtronomers, agreeable to the ſtatutes of his founder.

BAITHOSUS, founded, with Sadoc, the ſect which denied a future ſtate. Theſe heretics, at firſt called Baithoſæi, were better known by the name of Sadducees.

BAIUS, or DE BAY, *Michael*, a native of Melin, divinity profeſſor of Louvain. He was ſent as deputy at the council of Trent; but in his wiſh to bring back the followers of Luther and Calvin to the church, he adopted ſome of the tenets with reſpect to juſtification, ſo that his writings were not only denounced by the inquiſition, but 76 of the points which he advanced condemned. He acknowledged his errors, and a ſecond time the papal power interfered between his followers and thoſe of the jeſuit Leſſius. Baius died 1589, aged 76. His works are written in a correct and cloſe ſtile, far ſuperior to the learning of the times, and publiſhed in 4to. It is ſaid that he read St. Auguſtin not leſs than nine times, to acquire the graces and beauty of his language.

BAKER, *David*, an Engliſh Benedictine, who ſtudied at Broadgate-hall, now Pembroke college, Oxford. He travelled in Italy, and reſided in England in the time of Charles I. as miſſionary; after which, he ſettled as director and confeſſor of the Engliſh nuns at Cambray. He died in London 1641. His writings were moſtly on theological ſubjects. His collections for an eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of England in ſix folio volumes, are loſt.

BAKER, *ſir Richard*, author of the chronicles of the kings of England, was born at Siſſinghurſt, in Kent, and ſtudied three years at Hart-hall, Oxford. He was knighted at Theobalds by James I.; and was made ſheriff 1620 for Oxfordſhire. He married a daughter of ſir George Manwaring, of Shropſhire, and by becoming ſurety for ſome of her family he was ruined, and died in the Fleet priſon, 1645. He was a man of extenſive learning, as his miſcella-

miſcellaneous works ſufficiently prove. The laſt edition of his chronicle was 1730, fol.

BAKER, *Thomas*, a native of Ilton, Somerſetſhire, who ſtudied at Magdalen-hall and Wadham college, Oxford, and obtained the vicarage of Biſhop's Nymmet, Devonſhire, where he lived a retired life, and died 1690, aged 65. He publiſhed an uſeful book called geometrical key, &c. 1684, in 4to. and for the anſwers ſent to the queries propoſed to him by the royal ſociety, he received their me l.

BAKER, *Thomas*, a learned antiquary, of a very reſpectable family. His grandfather, who was recorder of Newcaſtle, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the royal cauſe, and was almoſt ruined by his liberality in favor of the monarch. His ſon *George*, of Crook, in the county of Durham, married into the Northumberland family of Forſter; and *Thomas*, one of the iſſue of this marriage, born 1656, was educated at Durham grammar-ſchool, and afterwards at St. John's college, Cambridge. He entered into orders, and was preſented to Long Newton rectory; but he was ſoon after diſgraced, for refuſing to read James II.'s declaration for liberty of conſcience; and he reſigned his living, 1690, and returned to college, where he enjoyed his fellowſhip till diſpoſſeſſed, in 1717, for refuſing to take the oaths. He ſtill continued to reſide in the college till the day of his death, ſupported, it is ſaid, by Matthew Prior, who retained his fellowſhip to ſupply the income to his friend. He was attacked by a paralytic ſtroke, which in three days terminated his exiſtence, 1740. In private life, Baker was diſtinguiſhed by his affability, his eaſy and mild manners, and as a ſcholar he was equally known. Beſides his "reflections on learning," which paſſed through eight editions, and his preface to Fiſher's funeral ſermon for the counteſs of Richmond and Derby, nothing has been publiſhed of his works; but he made collections for the hiſtory of St. John's college and the antiquity of Cambridge univerſity, ſo that not leſs than 39 volumes in folio, and 3 in 4to. of theſe valuable manuſcripts are preſerved both in the Britiſh muſeum and at Cambridge. Baker, as executor of his elder brother's will, was the means of founding ſix exhibitions at St. John's, with money left for charitable uſes. He was intimate with the moſt celebrated literati of his age, who reſpected his talents, and frequently conſulted him.

BAKER, *Henry*, an ingenious naturaliſt, born in Fleet-ſtreet, London. His mother was a midwife; and he was for ſome time engaged in a bookſeller's ſhop, but left it for philoſophical purſuits. His chief employment was to correct the ſtammering of grown-up perſons, and to teach the deaf and dumb to ſpeak; and he acquired an ample fortune by this moſt honorable profeſſion. He was an active member of the royal and antiquarian ſocieties, to whoſe memoirs he contributed ſenſible communications. He wrote poetry in the younger part of his life, and maintained throughout a character reſpectable for urbanity of manners, and a conciliating deportment. He died in the Strand, 1774, in his 71ſt year. His microſcopical experiments were very valuable, and have been publiſhed. His valuable collection of ſhells, native and foreign foſſils, petrefactions, corals, ores, &c. was ſold by auction, 1775. His name muſt be mentioned as the firſt who introduced into England the large Alpine ſtrawberry, the ſeed of which was tranſmitted to him in a letter by profeſſor Bruns, of Turin. He likewiſe introduced the ſeeds of the true rhubarb, rheum palmatum, ſent over to him by Dr. Mounſey, the phyſician of the empreſs of Ruſſia. He married the youngeſt daughter of the well-known Daniel Dufoe, by whom he had two ſons, who died before him. The eldeſt, *David Erſkine Baker*, was brought up to the buſineſs of a ſilk throwſter, in Spital-fields; but he grew extravagant, and at laſt loſt himſelf, by enliſting in the mean retinue of a company of ſtrolling players. He wrote poetry, and that entertaining book called the companion to the play-houſe, 2 vols. 12mo. 1764, ſince enlarged, under the title of biographia dramatica, 2 vols. 8vo. The ſecond ſon, *Henry*, was a lawyer, but far from reſpectable in his profeſſion. He left an only ſon, 1763, to whom his grandfather left all his property. It is ſaid, that the art of inſtructing deaf perſons periſhed with Baker, as he enjoined thoſe who benefited by his ſervices the moſt profound ſecrecy, and moreover took a bond of 100*l.* for their faithful obſervance of the promiſe.

BAKEWELL, *Robert*, eminent as the improver of Britiſh cattle, was born, 1726, at Diſhley, Leiceſterſhire. His attention was directed to the improvement of the breed of cattle, and ſo ſucceſsfully, that the Diſhley ſheep became celebrated over the country, and one of his rams was let for the extraordinary price of 400 guineas, and his bulls at 50 guineas each a ſeaſon. He died 1798.

BAKHUISEN, *Ludolph*, a ſelf-taught painter and engraver of Embden, who died 1709, aged 78. His pieces, the ſubject of which are generally tempeſts and ſea views, &c. are highly admired for their ſpirit, and the ſoftneſs and delicacy of his coloring.

BALAAM, ſon of Beor or Boſor, a celebrated prophet in Meſopotamia, ſent for by Balak, king of Moab, that he might curſe Iſrael. The curſe which he intended to pronounce was, by the influence of the Almighty, changed into a bleſſing; but though he thus diſappointed the expectations of Balak, the wicked prophet encouraged him privately to allure the Iſraelites to the commiſſion of debauchery; and the advice fatally ſucceeded. Balaam was killed with Balak in a battle, about 1450 B. C.

BALBI, *John*, or *Janua*, a Genoeſe dominican, author of ſeveral commentaries, &c. His chief work, "catholicon," is an uſeful book, containing a claſſical encyclopædia, &c. It was one of the firſt books ever printed.

BALBOA, *Vaſco Nugues de*, a Caſtilian,

known by his enterprizing genius. He was one of the American adventurers, and in 1513 he left Spain, to discover the South Sea, and in one month after his departure he gained the wished for ocean. Though he could possess pearls and gold, he preferred the love of his fellow adventurers. He was found at Santa Maria, on the coast of Darien, where he had built a town, and crossed the isthmus, in the meanest habit, building a hut for his dwelling, by the governor of the Spanish king, who became jealous of his popularity, and falsely accused him of felony. The charge was easily proved before a corrupted tribunal; and the unfortunate Balboa lost his head 1517, at the age of 42.

Balbuena, *Bernard de*, a Spanish poet of eminence, born at Toledo, and educated at Salamanca. He settled in America, and died there 1627, after being seven years bishop of Porto Rico.

Balcanqual, *Walter*, a Scotsman, who attended James I. when he came to England. He took the degree of D.D. at Oxford, and appeared at the synod of Dordt for the church of Scotland. He was successively master of the Savoy, in 1624, dean of Rochester, and in 1639, dean of Durham. He wrote king Charles' declaration concerning the late tumults in Scotland,—sermons,—epistles concerning the Dordt synod, &c. He was a great sufferer during the rebellion, and with difficulty escaped his persecutors. He died at Chirk castle, Denbighshire, 1645.

Balde, *James*, a native of Upper Alsatia, surnamed the Horace of his country. He died at Neuburg, 1668, in his 65th year; and the senators of the place eagerly solicited to obtain his pen, which was, as a most precious relict, carefully kept in a silver case. His works are miscellaneous, partly dramatic, partly odes, &c. exhibiting strong flashes of genius, but without the correctness of mature taste. His Uranie victorieuse was rewarded by Alexander VII. with a gold medal.

Baldinucci, *Philip*, a Florentine of the academy of la Crusca, well acquainted with painting and sculpture, of which he began the history. His death, in 1696, in his 72d year, prevented the execution. He wrote the general history of painters, 6 vols.—an account of the progress of engraving on copper—a vocabulary of designs.

Baldock, *Robert de*, an ecclesiastic, who shared the misfortunes of Edward II. He died in Newgate.

Baldock, *Ralph de*, was educated at Merton, Oxford, and made bishop of London, 1304. His election was disputed; but he was confirmed by the pope, and consecrated at Lyons, 1306; and on his return to England he was made chancellor by Edward I. which he resigned on the king's death. He was a virtuous prelate; and his history of the British affairs, now unfortunately lost, proves that he possessed learning and great judgment. He died at Stepney, 1313.

Baldus, or Baldi, *Bernard*, a native of Urbino, abbot of Guastalla, distinguished by his knowledge of sixteen languages. He published tracts on mechanics, &c. and began an historical and geographical description of the world, which he did not finish, dying 1617 aged 64.

Baldwin I. count of Flanders, was engaged in the crusades, and when Constantinople was taken, 1204, by the French and Venetians, he was appointed emperor of the East. In a battle against the Greeks and Bulgarians, 1205 he was taken prisoner, and, after a confinement of sixteen months, barbarously put to death, in his 35th year.

Baldwin II. the last Latin emperor of Constantinople, was raised to the throne 1228. His reign was agitated with the dissensions of powerful rivals; and, to avoid falling into the hands of his enemies, he fled to Negropont and to Italy, where he died, 1273, aged 55.

Baldwin I. king of Jerusalem, was brother of Godfrey de Bouillon. After the death of Godfrey, he succeeded to the throne of Jerusalem, 1100, and the next year conquered Antipatris, Cæsarea, and Azotus, to which Acre was added in 1104, after an obstinate siege. He died 1118.

Baldwin II. king of Jerusalem, was son of Hugh count Rethel, and succeeded to the throne, 1118. He defeated the Saracens in 1120, but four years after he was unfortunately taken prisoner. He died 1131.

Baldwin III. king of Jerusalem, son of Fulk of Anjou, succeeded his father, 1143. He was successful in some battles, and took Ascalon, and died 1163.

Baldwin IV. king of Jerusalem, succeeded his father Amaury, 1174. As he was a leper Raymond of Tripoli held the government which was resigned by the subtle sovereign to his nephew, Baldwin V. He died 1185, and his successor the following year, as it is said, of poison, administered by his mother, that her husband, Guy de Lusignan, might ascend the throne.

Baldwin, *Francis*, a native of Arras, professor of law at Bourges, &c. He was patronized by Anthony king of Navarre, Charles V. and by Henry III. of France, whom he intended to accompany when elected king of Poland: but he died of a violent fever, 1573, in his 54th year. He died a catholic, though it is said that he four times exchanged his religion from catholic to protestant. He was author of leges de re rustica, &c.

Baldwin, a native of Exeter, primate of England, who attended Richard I. in his crusade, and died 1191.

Bale, *Robert*, a native of Norfolk, prior of the Carmelites of Norwich. He died 1503. He is author of annales Carmelit.—historia Æliæ prophetæ, &c.

BALE, *John*, a native of Cove in Suffolk, educated among the Carmelites at Norwich, and removed to Jesus college, Cambridge. He was a Roman catholic, but became protestant. The resentment of the Roman priests, however, was so great, that he fled over to Holland, where he continued six years, till he was recalled and promoted by Edward VI. to a living in Hampshire, and afterwards raised to the see of Ossory, which he abandoned on the accession of Mary. He retired to Holland and Switzerland; but on the accession of Elizabeth he refused to return to his diocese, satisfied in the enjoyment of a prebend at Canterbury, where he died, 1563, aged 67. During his absence in Holland, he wrote some excellent books, in English; but his most valuable work is his Latin account of the best English writers. It contained a catalogue of 3618 years, from Japhet to 1557.

BALECHON, *Nicholas*, an eminent engraver, born at Arles. He died suddenly, at Avignon, 1765, aged 46. There was much delicacy and softness in his execution. His principal pieces are les belles marines, Ste. Genevieve, and a portrait of Frederick Augustus king of Poland. Of this last he took proof impressions, contrary to his promise, for which he was expelled from the academy.

BALEN, *Hendrick Van*, a painter of Antwerp. His best pieces are the drowning of Pharaoh, and the judgment of Paris. He died 1632, aged 72. His son *John* was also eminent as a landscape painter.

BALES, *Peter*, a man eminent for his skill in penmanship, and considered as the inventor of short-hand writing. He studied at Oxford; and in 1575, he wrote the Lord's prayer, the creed, the ten commandments, with two short prayers in Latin, besides his own name, motto, day of the month, year of the Lord and of the queen's reign, all within the circle of a single penny, inchased in a ring and golden border, which he presented to the queen at Hampton Court. He was employed by Walsingham in imitating hand-writing for political purposes; and, four years after, 1590, he opened a school near the Old Bailey. He published his "writing schoolmaster," an useful performance, recommended by eighteen copies of complimentary verses from men of genius and learning. He died 1610.

BALEY, *Walter*, a native of Portsham, Dorsetshire, educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. He was proctor of the university, 1558, and took his degrees in physic, whilst he studied divinity with equal attention. He was professor of physic at Oxford, and soon after physician to queen Elizabeth. He died 1592, aged 63. His writings were chiefly on the eye-sight and its preservation, neither valuable nor learned. He also wrote a discourse on the qualities of pepper, &c.

BALGUY, *John*, an English divine, born at Sheffield, where his father was master of the grammar school. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he laments that two years were lost to himself by an improper fondness for reading romances, till he was awakened from his inactivity by perusing Livy, and urged to more honorable pursuits. Some part of his time was spent in the care of Sheffield school, either as head or assistant; and afterwards he was in the family of Mr. Banks, as tutor. When admitted to orders, he distinguished himself as a preacher, and during the first four years of his residence at Lanesley and Tanfield, in Durham, he never omitted writing a new sermon every week, so that afterwards he committed at once to the flames 200 of these valuable compositions, in the presence of his son, whom he wished to excite to the same laudable application. As a writer, he became respected in the Bangorian controversy, and was a warm advocate in the cause of rational religion and Christian liberty. His works consist of sermons and of tracts, all on divinity; and though some of his philosophical opinions are considered erroneous, his principles must be applauded, and his discourses highly admired. He was a great friend to toleration, and whilst he abhorred the tenets of the Romish church, he cultivated an acquaintance with the most respectable of the dissenters and of the quakers. His defence of Hoadley recommended him to the friendship of that prelate; but he nobly disdained to use this as a step to rise to preferment. Besides a prebend at Salisbury, he obtained North Allerton, and died at Harrowgate, 1748, in his 63d year.

BALIOL, *sir John*, the founder of Baliol college, Oxford, was born at Barnard castle, Durham. He was governor of Carlisle, 1248 and the guardianship of Alexander III. of Scotland, and of Margaret of England, his wife, was entrusted to his care; but an accusation of misconduct drew upon him the vengeance of the English king. The foundation of his college was laid 1263. During the wars of Henry III. and his barons, he supported the king's power.

BALIOL, *John de*, king of Scotland. He was descended from David earl of Huntington, brother of king William called the Lion; and on the death of queen Margaret, he laid claims to the crown, in which he was opposed by Bruce. His rights were established by Edward I. of England, who acted as arbitrator; and he did homage 1292. When he found himself a vassal of England, he boldly shook off the yoke, and made an alliance with the French king; but the battle of Dunbar proved fatal to Baliol, who, with his son, was carried a captive to the Tower, and afterwards was released by the pope's legate, 1299. Baliol retired to France, where he died, 1314. His son Edward afterwards claimed the kingdom, and obtained it for a little time; but, at his death, the family became extinct.

BALL, *John*, an English divine, of Oxfordshire,

shire, 1585, minister of Whitmore, in Staffordshire. Though in his principles a puritan, he was severe against those who separated from the church. He wrote a book on the power of godliness; and died 1640.

BALLARD, *George*, a native of Campden, in Gloucestershire, who, while the apprentice of a habit-maker, employed some of his time to the acquisition of the Saxon language. Lord Chedworth offered him an annuity of 100l. a year, of which, however, he only accepted 60l. as sufficient, and he then went to Oxford, where he was made one of the eight clerks of Magdalen college, and afterwards one of the beadles of the university. He died 1755, in the prime of life. His access to the Bodleian was the means of his encreasing his valuable collections; but he published only "memoirs of British ladies celebrated for their writings," in 4to. 1752.

BALLENDEN or BULLANDEN, *sir John*, a Scotch historian, in favor with James V. He was canon of Ross and archdeacon of Murray, and he succeeded to the office of clerk-register to the court of chancery, which the troubles of the times obliged him to resign. He was also a lord of session; but the opposition which he made to the reformation, rendered him obnoxious to the ruling powers, so that he retired to Rome, where he died 1550. He wrote several pieces in prose and verse, &c.

BALLERINI, *Peter* and *Jerome*, two learned brothers, ecclesiastics, at Verona, the former of whom was born 1698, the latter 1702. Besides several valuable works of their own, they edited the works of Leo the Great, those of cardinal Norris, those of Gilbert bishop of Verona, &c.

BALLEXFERD, a native of Geneva, author of the education physique des enfans, a valuable composition. He wrote also on the causes of the death of so many children, an equally meritorious publication. He died 1774, aged 48.

BALLIN, *Claude*, a goldsmith of Paris. He executed, in the most perfect stile of elegant workmanship, four vases, representing the four ages of the world, for Richelieu, with four antique vases to match them, and also silver tables, dishes, girandoles, &c. for Lewis XIV. Several works of this illustrious artist are still admired at Paris, St. Denys, and Pontoise. He died 1678, aged 63.

BALSHAM, *Hugh de*, bishop of Ely, founded Peter-house, at Cambridge, and died 1286.

BALTHASAR, *Christopher*, a king's advocate at Auxerre, who quitted the catholic religion for the tenets of the protestants, in whose favor he wrote several treatises, especially against Baronius, which were received with great avidity. The synod of Loudun granted him, in 1659, a pension of 750 livres, for his services.

BALTHAZARINI, surnamed *Beaujoyeux*, an Italian musician, recommended by Brissac to Henry III. of France, for the entertainment of whose court he wrote several ballads and pieces of music. He composed a ballet called Ceres and her nymphs, for the nuptials of the duc de Joyeuse with the queen's sister, mad moiselle de Vaudemont; and this is regarde as the origin of the ballet heroique of Franc

BALUE, *John*, a cardinal, born of mean p rents in Poitou. He raised himself to conse quence, and gradually became bishop of Evre and Arras. He was raised to the purple Paul II. and became minister to Lewis X and acted as general over his troops. U grateful to his duty and to his master, formed intrigues with the dukes of Burgun and Berri; and when at last discovered by t king, he was imprisoned for 11 years; aft which he repaired to Rome, and rose to ne preferments. He afterwards came to Fran as pope's legate, and died at Ancona, 1491.

BALZUE, *Stephen*, a native of Tulles, Guienne, who employed himself in enrichi the libraries of his patrons with valuable m nuscripts, till in his 39th year he was a pointed professor of canon law in the roy college with every mark of distinction. F his lives of the popes of Avignon, the ki granted him a large pension, but his attac ment to the duke of Bouillon, the history whose family he had undertaken to write, a in which he inserted some offensive remark was productive of trouble. When the du was banished he shared his disgrace; he ho ever was restored to favor, though he was n replaced to the directorial chair of the roy college. He died 1718, in his 87th year, a left behind him the character of an indefatig ble collector of curious manuscripts and ann tations. He wrote little, though he possess an extensive acquaintance with polite literatu and was connected by correspondence a friendship with the most learned men of his a

BALZAC, *John Louis Guez de*, a native Angouleme, who visited Holland in his 17 year, where he wrote a discourse on the st of the united provinces. He travelled wi the duke d'Epernon, and with la Valette, h he found at last the tranquillity of retireme on his estate at Balzac more congenial to h inclinations, than paying court to Richelie who flattered him with promises of high p tronage. He was admired for the elegance his writings, especially his letters to Voltai who however censures his stile, but allows h the merit of having given harmony and nu bers to French prose. His writings creat him some opponents, but though he dread the weapons of an adversary, he was pleas with the familiarity of the great, and a pensi from the court of 2000 livres, and the pom ous title of historiographer of France, a counsellor of state. He was of a weakly co stitution, so that he used to say when he w but 30, that he was older than his father. H died 1654, in his 60th year. His works, co sisting of le Prince,—le Socrate Chretien, l'Aristippe,—Entretiens,—Christ victorie &c. were collected and printed 1665, with preface, by de Cassagnes.

BAMPOCHE, a nick-name given to Peter de Laer for his deformity. He was a native of Laerden, in Holland, where he died 1673, aged 60. The chief merit of his pieces, is the ease with which he delineates characters, so that shops, inns, conversations, cattle, &c. are touched with the highest success by his pencil.

BAMBRIDGE, *Christopher*, a native of Westmoreland, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and employed as ambassador from Henry VIII. to pope Julius II. He was made bishop of Durham; and in 1508 translated to York, and six years after he was poisoned by his servant, in revenge for some blows which he had received from him.

BAMPFIELD, *Francis*, M.A. a native of Devonshire, educated at Wadham college, was made prebendary of Exeter, and minister of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, but was ejected for non-conformity. He was author of a book on the observation of the sabbath, and died in Newgate 1684.

BANCHI, *Seraphin*, a dominican of Florence, who came to France for the improvement of his studies. When Peter Barriere, a youth of 27, formed the project of assassinating Henry IV. Banchi became acquainted with the secret, which he prudently revealed to one of the lords of the court. The assassin was thus discovered as he was ready to perpetrate the deed, and Banchi was rewarded with the bishopric of Angouleme, which he resigned in 1608 for the life of a recluse. His writings were chiefly controversial.

BANCROFT, *Richard*, was born near Manchester, and educated at Jesus college. He was chaplain to queen Elizabeth, and bishop of London 1597, and advanced to Canterbury on the death of Whitgift 1604. He was a strong advocate for the royal prerogative, and the rights of the church; and in a conference at Hampton Court in an oration of mean flattery, he compared James I. to Solomon for wisdom, to Hezekiah for piety, and to Paul for learning. He was indefatigable to establish episcopacy in Scotland. He died at Lambeth 1610, aged 66.

BANCROFT, *John*, nephew to the primate, was born in Oxfordshire, and educated at Christ Church. He was afterwards master of University college, and during the 20 years in which he presided over the society, he employed himself in establishing their rights and improving their property. In 1622, he was raised to the see of Oxford, and built the palace of Cuddesden for the residence of the bishops. He died 1640.

BANDARRA, *Gonzales*, a Portuguese cobler, distinguished as a prophet and versifier. He was silenced by the inquisition, and narrowly escaped being burnt 1541, and died 1556.

BANDELLO, *Matthew*, a native of Castelnuovo, in the Milanese, author of several curious novels in the manner of Boccace. He was ruined by the Spanish conquests, and retired as an outcast into France, upon the estate of his friend Cæsar Fregosa, near Agen. He was bishop of Agen in 1550 by Henry II. and devoted his time to literary pursuits. He resigned his bishopric in 1555, according to his promise, and the vacant see was conferred on James the son of Fregosa. He died in 1561. His novels were edited in three vols. 4to. with a fourth volume.

BANDINELLI, *Baccio*, a native of Florence, known by his pieces in painting and designing, and particularly in sculpture. His copy of the famous Laocoon, in the garden of Florence, is much admired. He died in 1559, aged 72.

BANBURI, *Anselm*, a monk born at Ragusa, who studied in France. The grand duke of Tuscany, who was not ignorant of his merit, intended to place him at the head of the academy of Pisa. He died at Paris 1743, aged 72. His antiquitates Constantinopolitanæ, in two vols. fol. and his numismata Roman. Imperat. are chiefly valuable.

BANGUIS, *Peter*, professor of theology at Abo for 32 years, was in 1682 raised to the see of Wyburg. He wrote an ecclesiastical history of Sweden, a sacred chronology, and other works, and died 1696, aged 63.

BANGUISI, *Thomas*, author of an Hebrew lexicon, and of a treatise on the origin of the diversity of languages, was professor of Hebrew, &c. at Copenhagen, where he died 1661, aged 61.

BANIER, *Anthony*, an ecclesiastic of Clermont in Auvergne, who acquired by the patronage of his friends that education which the poverty of his parents could not supply. He was entrusted with the care of the children of Metz, president of the chamber of accounts at Paris; and it was for their education that he produced his "Historical explanation of Fables." This work was universally admired, and procured the author admission to the academy of inscriptions. A new edition soon after appeared with improvements, and the addition of five dialogues, further to illustrate and to enrich the work. The fruits of his literary labors were numerous and valuable, various essays, and not less than 30 dissertations were produced by him to the academy of Belles Lettres, the treatises on history and literature by Vigneul Marville or rather Bonaventure D'Argonne, were re-published, and new light given to the voyages of Paul Lucas into Egypt, and of Cornelius le Brun to the Levant. In the last ten years of his life Banier devoted his time to his favorite study of mythology, and then translated the metamorphoses of Ovid, with remarks and explanations. It was also at that time that he completed his mythology, in 3 vols. 4to. or 7 in 12mo. a book abounding in erudition, and deservedly admired. He was prevailed upon by the booksellers when he labored under the attacks of a fatal distemper, to superintend a new edition of a general history of the ceremonies, &c. of all the nations in the world, which 20 years before had appeared in

in Holland, and he had the gratification to see it finished in 1741 in 7 vols. fol. Banier died that year in his 69th year.

BANISTER, *John*, a learned physician of the 16th century, who, after studying at Oxford, settled at Nottingham, where he acquired great reputation. He was author of several works on physic and surgery.

BANISTER, *Richard*, the younger, was educated under his relation, of whom mention has just been made, and applied himself to complaints of the eyes, ears, hare-lips, and wry necks. He settled at Stamford in Lincolnshire, but occasionally visited London, and other places. He obtained a certificate of the magistrates of Norwich of his having cured 24 blind persons in that city. His language is harsh, and of his life the only account is to be derived from his works. The time of his death is unknown.

BANKS, *sir John*, a barrister of Gray's Inn, born at Keswick in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was in 1630 attorney general to the prince of Wales, and was afterwards chief justice of the king's bench, from which he removed to the common pleas. He died at Oxford 1664. Several of his MSS. on law are still extant. His wife is famous for defending Corff-castle against the parliament, till relieved by lord Carnarvon.

BANKS, *John*, a native of Sunning in Berkshire, apprenticed to a weaver at Reading. He left his trade in consequence of breaking his arm, and retired to London with ten pounds left him by a relation, and after feeling all the hardships of poverty, he became, from a bookseller's stall in Spitalfields, and a bookbinder's shop, a writer of miscellaneous essays, and solicited subscriptions to some trifling poems. Pope, to whom he addressed a letter and a poem, honored him with an answer and a double subscription, and the obscure poet rose to literary consequence, distinguished as the author of the critical review of Oliver Cromwell's life, 12mo. a work frequently re-printed. He wrote besides, the Weaver's miscellany, in imitation of Duck's thresher, and in the latter part of life he was engaged on the Old England and Westminster Journals. He died of a nervous disorder at Islington 1751.

BANKS, *John*, was a member of the society of New inn. As a writer for the theatres he did not meet with encouragement. Though his language is not often the language of poetry, yet there is something interesting in his compositions. The subjects are happily drawn from history, and incidents are introduced which can move the heart and call forth all the sympathising feelings of an audience. His tragedies are seven in number, of which the best is indubitably the earl of Essex, a drama abounding in bold strokes of nature, and some fine instances of the pathetic. The time of his death is not known.

BANNIER, *John*, a Swedish general under Gustavus Adolphus. He distinguished himself in various battles, and after the death of h master added to the glory of Sweden by t taking of several important places from t Germans and Saxons. He forgot his milita character to espouse the daughter of the prin of Baden, after the death of his wife, and di 1641, aged 40.

BANQUO or BANCHO, a Scotch gener who joined Macbeth in the overthrow of h sovereign, and for his services was murdered the usurper.

BAPTIST, *John*, a native of Lisle, reside for some time in England, as a painter flowers. He studied at Antwerp, and assist le Brun in painting the palace of Versailles, which the flowers were his execution. T duke of Montague, who was ambassador France, employed him with la Fosse and Ro seau in the decoration of Montague hou now the British museum. A looking gl which he adorned with a garland of flowers queen Mary, is still preserved at Kensingt palace. There is a print of him from a pai ing by sir Godfrey Kneller, in Walpole's ane dotes. He died 1699. His son *Anthony* d tinguished himself also in flower painti Another of the same name, called also *Gaspa* and *Lely's Baptist*, was born at Antwerp. visited England during the civil wars, and w engaged in general Lambert's service, and af the restoration he painted the attitudes a draperies of sir Peter Lely's portraits. died in 1691.

BAPTISTIN, *John Baptiste Struk*, a musici of Florence, who died 1740. He compos the three operas of Meleager, Manto, and P lydorus, and excelled in the music of cantatas.

BARACH, was fourth judge of the Hebre for 33 years, about 1240 B.C. He deliver his country from the oppression of Jabin a of Sisera, with the assistance of Deborah.

BARANZANO, *Redemptus*, a monk born Serravalle in Piedmont, professor of philosop at Anneci. He acquired great reputation Paris, as a preacher and a philosopher, but mo as a warm and judicious opposer of Aristotl doctrines. He died at Montargis 1622, in 33d year, and thus early was finished a care which promised to add much splendor to lite ture. His works on philosophical subjec were "doctrina de cœlo," fol.—de novis o nionibus physicis. 8vo. &c.

BARATIER, *John Philip*, a most extraor nary person, born 1721 in the margravate Anspach, of such uncommon powers of m mory, that, at the age of four, he conver with his mother in French, with his father Latin, and with his servants in German. T rapidity of his improvement augmented w his years, so that he became acquainted w Greek at six, with Hebrew at eight, and in 11th year translated from the hebrew i French the travels of Benjamin of Tude which he enriched with valuable annotatio His proficiency in mathematics was so gr

t

at he ſubmitted to the London Royal So-
ety a ſcheme for finding the longitude, which,
ough inſufficient, exhibited the ſtrongeſt
arks of ſuperior abilities. He viſited Halle
th his father in 1735, where he was offered
the univerſity the degree of M. A. The
ung philoſopher drew up 14 theſes, which he
inted, and the next morning diſputed upon
em with ſuch logical preciſion, that he aſto-
ſhed the moſt crowded audience. At Berlin
was received with kindness by the king of
ruſſia, and honored with marks of diſtinction.
is abilities, however, ſhone but like a meteor;
conſtitution naturally delicate, was rendered
ll more weak by exceſſive application; and a
ugh, ſpitting of blood, and fever on the ſpirits
t an end to his life at Halle, 1740, in his 20th
ar. Baratier is mentioned as a prodigy of
arning and of genius, his memory was uni-
rſally retentive, and his application ſcarcely
edible, when it is recollected that he ſpent
hours in bed till his tenth year, and ten af-
rwards. In one winter he read 20 great
lios, with all the attention of a vaſt compre-
nſive mind, and the large work which he
epared on Egyptian antiquities, ſhowed the
oſt judicious and laborious arrangement. In
s domeſtic economy he was very temperate;
ate little fleſh, lived totally on milk, tea,
ead, and fruit; he diſliked wine, he had an
erſion to dancing, muſic, and the ſports of the
ld, ſo that he wiſhed for no recreation from
idy but in walking, or in the converſation of
ew friends.

BARBA, *Alvarez Alonzo*, curate of St. Ber-
rd de Potoſi, is the author of a ſcarce book
lled arte de los metallos, 1620, 4to. reprinted
29 in 4to with the addition of Laſſo's trea-
e on the mines of Spain. His works have
en abridged in French, in one vol. 12mo.
30, with a valuable collection of treatiſes on
e ſame ſubject.

BARBADILLO, *Alphonſus Jerome de Salas*,
thor of ſeveral admired comedies, died at
Iadrid about 1630. The elegance of his
le improved and embelliſhed the Spaniſh
nguage.

BARBADINO, a Portugueſe, whoſe work on
e ſtate of literature in Portugal was ſeverely
nſured by a Portugueſe jeſuit, and ably de-
nded by Don Joſeph de Maymo.

BARBARO, *Francis*, a noble Venetian, diſ-
nguiſhed by his learning and political talents.
e defended Breſcia againſt the duke of Milan,
id obliged the beſiegers to retreat. He wrote
treatiſe in Latin, de re uxor. on the choice of
wife, and the duties of women, beſides a
anſlation of ſome of Plutarch's works, &c.
e died 1454, aged about 56.

BARBARO or BARBARUS, *Hermolaus*, grand-
n of Francis, a learned Venetian, employed
ambaſſador to the emperors Frederick and
Iaximilian, and to Innocent VIII. He was
ade patriarch of Aquileia againſt the wiſhes
his countrymen, who had a law that their
nbaſſadors ſhould accept no favor from the
Roman pontiff; and ſo inexorable were the
Venetians, that Barbaro's father, who was en-
truſted with the firſt offices of the ſtate, unable
to avert their reſentment, died of a broken
heart. Barbaro wrote ſome excellent treatiſes
as well as poetry; and tranſlations from Plu-
tarch and Dioſcorides. He died at Rome
1493, aged 39.

BARBARO, *Daniel*, coadjutor of the pa-
triarchate of Aquileia, with his uncle Hermolao,
was ambaſſador from Venice to England, where
he continued till 1551. He died 1570. His
works were a treatiſe of eloquence, in 4to., an
Italian tranſlation of Vitruvius, &c.

BARBAROSSA, *Aruch*, a well known pirate,
who made himſelf maſter of Algiers, and mur-
dered the king Selim, whom he had come to
aſſiſt againſt his Spaniſh invaders. He after-
wards made himſelf maſter of Tunis, and of
Tremecen. His ſucceſs was ſtopped by Go-
mares governor of Oran, but when beſieged in
the citadel he made his eſcape; yet, though he
ſtrewed the way with ſilver and gold, he was
overtaken and cut to pieces, 1518, in his 44th
year.

BARBAROSSA, *Cheredin*, ſucceſſor to his
brother Aruch, was the able admiral of Selim
II. He obtained poſſeſſion of Tunis, but was
checked by Charles V., after which he plun-
dered ſeveral towns of Italy, and then advanced
to Yemen in Arabia, which he conquered. He
died 1547, aged 80, leaving his ſon Aſan in poſ-
ſeſſion of the kingdom.

BARBAROUX, *Charles*, deputy from Mar-
ſeilles to the national convention, proved him-
ſelf one of the bittereſt enemies of Lewis XVI.
He was intimate with Roland, and attacked the
Orleans party, the uſurpation of Robeſpierre,
and the Jacobins. His conduct rendered him
obnoxious to the demagogues in power; and
when the Girondiſts were overthrown, he was
accuſed but eſcaped into Calvados. He after-
wards paſſed from Quimper to Bourdeaux,
where he was recognized and guillotined, 1794.

BARBATELLI, *Bernardino*, a painter of
Florence. His fruit pieces, animals, flowers,
&c. were much admired. He died 1612, aged
70.

BARBAZAN, *Stephen*, a native of Auxerre,
well acquainted with authors of the middle cen-
turies, from whom he drew curious anecdotes.
He aſſiſted in the completion of the Recueil
alphabetique in 24 vols. 12mo. 1745, and the
following years, a deſultory work. He wrote
alſo inſtructions from a father to a ſon. He
died 1770, aged 74.

BARBE, a Bohemian lady who married the
emperor Sigiſmund. She was devoid of thoſe
virtues which ought to adorn elevated rank.
She died 1451. Another, queen of Poland,
ſurnamed Eſther for her piety. She died
1525. Another, alſo queen of Poland, mar-
ried ſecretly to Sigiſmund Auguſtus. She died
1551.

BARBEAU des BRUYERES, *Jean Louis*, ſon
of a wood-monger at Paris, roſe by his genius
from

from the mean occupation of his father. He resided in Holland, and on his return he assisted for 23 years M. Bauche in the completion of his works. His first publication in 1759, was his mappe monde historique, an ingenious chart. He published besides the tablettes chronologiques of Lenglet, a translation of Strahlemberg's description of Russia, la Croix's modern geography, besides large contributions to the works of his friends, and the two last volumes of the Bibliotheque de France, by le Long. Barbeau had to struggle against poverty, but it did not ruffle his temper. Two years before his death he married, that his infirmities might be alleviated by the affectionate attention and concern of a female friend. He died of an apoplexy at Paris, 1781.

Barberini, *Francis*, a poet of Tuscany, born 1264. Of all his works there is extant only his poem called the precepts of love, a composition extremely elegant, chaste, moral, and instructive. The family of the Barberini was distinguished in Europe in the 17th century. *Francis*, nephew of pope Urban VIII. was a cardinal and legate of the holy see in France and Spain. He died in 1679, aged 83. His brother *Anthony* was likewise a cardinal, and an able negociator and ambassador, and died 1671, aged 64.—Another, brother of pope Urban VIII. who died 1646, aged 77, and ordered this inscription to be placed on his tomb: "Hic jacet pulvis & cinis, postea nihil."

Barbey, *Marc le*, a celebrated physician of Bayeux, who checked the ravages of the plague among his countrymen, but refused to save the friends of the league. He was the favorite of Henry IV., who ennobled his family. He died about the last years of the sixteenth century.

Barbeyrac, *John*, a native of Bariers, in Languedoc, teacher of philosophy at Berlin, and afterwards professor of law and history at Lausanne, from whence he passed to Groningen. Besides a treatise on the morality of the fathers, and another on gaming, he translated into French Puffendorf's works, Noodt's discourses, Grotius' de jure pacis, &c. some of Tillotson's sermons, &c. He died 1729, aged 55. His brother *Charles* was eminent as a physician in Provence, and the friend of Locke and Sydenham. He died at Montpellier 1699, aged 70, author of traités de medicine, 12mo. and quæstiones medicæ duodecim, 4to.

Barbier d' Aucour, *John*, a native of Langres, who studied for the bar, but was unsuccessful in his first pleading, either from fear, or failure of memory, a circumstance to which Boileau, in the Lutrin, has alluded. So small were his pecuniary resources, that he consented to marry his landlord's daughter, that he might thus satisfy the demands which she had upon him. The patronage of Colbert, one of whose sons he educated, promised him better times, but the minister's death disappointed him, and a more fortunate attempt at the bar at last restored him to his character. In his last cause in defence of Le Brun, a valet accused of murdering his lady, he displayed a most commanding eloquence. He died of an inflammation of the breast, 1694, aged 53. He told the abbé Choisi who visited him in his last illness, that he rejoiced in leaving none to inherit his misery. His works were trivial, except his "Sentimens de Cleanthe, &c. 2 vols. 12mo., a book of infinite value for its ingenious reasoning and the justness of its criticism.

Barbier, *Mary Ann*, a native of Orleans, who published several tragedies and operas which have been attributed but falsely to her friend the abbe Pelegrin. She died in 1742. Her works are scarce above mediocrity.

Barbier, *Lewis*, a favorite of Gaston duke of Orleans, raised to the bishopric of Langres by Mazarin for betraying the secrets of his master. He left 100 crowns for the best epitaph for his tomb, which was written in a stile of irony by Monnoye. He died 1670.

Barbieri, *John Francis*, a pupil of the Caraccis. His historical pieces possessed merit. He died 1666, aged 76. His brother *Paul Antonio* was eminent in drawing quiet scenes and animals. He died 1460.

Barbosa, *Arius*, one of the chief restorers of learning in Spain. He was instructed in Greek by Angelus Politian, and was a professor at Salamanca for 20 years. He was preceptor to the king of Portugal's sons, and died 15.. He wrote some Latin poems, a treatise on prosody, &c.

Barbou, *Hugh*, a printer of eminence at Lyons, who settled at Limoges in 1580, where he printed Cicero's letters to Atticus, &c. with du Bos' notes, &c. His descendants have carried on the same profession at Paris with emolument to themselves, and advantage to the public.

Barbour, *John*, a Scotch ecclesiastic, employed by David Bruce as ambassador in England. He wrote in verse an account of the life and actions of Robert Bruce, a work highly esteemed. He died 1378, aged 58.

Barclay or Barklay, *Alexander*, a writer of the 6th century. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, and from thence travelled on the continent. On his return he was preferred to the provost of his college, who had been made a bishop. He was rector of Baddow Magna in Essex. He was an elegant writer, and translated some of the best authors on the continent and among them Navis Stultifera, &c. He died at Croydon in an advanced age.

Barclay, *William*, a native of Aberdeen who went over to France, where he studied civil law at Bourges, and was made professor at Pontamousson. His son was nearly engaged to follow the tenets of the Jesuits, which his father prevented, and the dissention between him and the society was so great that he abandoned Lorraine and came to England, where James offered him some handsome preferment provided he subscribed to the articles of the Anglican church, which he declined. He returned to France, and died professor at Ang

in 1605. He wrote several books on the kingly and papal power, &c.

BARCLAY, *John*, son of the preceding, was educated by the Jesuits. He visited England with his father, and complimented with a Latin poem James, who wished to patronise him, but he returned to France. After the death of his father he resided in London for ten years, and afterwards went to Rome, where he died 1621. His works were numerous and elegantly written. The most celebrated are his Euphormio, a satire in Latin; and his Argenis, &c. translated into various languages, a kind of romance in the stile of Petronius and Apuleius, in which he describes the manner of a court, &c.

BARCLAY, *Robert*, a native of Edinburgh. His father sent him to Paris under his uncle, who presided over the Scots' college, where he imbibed the tenets of the Roman catholics. On his return to Scotland he zealously embraced the principles of the quakers. His writings are numerous. The most celebrated is his apology for the quakers, published in Latin, and two years after translated by himself, and addressed to Charles II. with excessive freedom of language. He was universally respected not only for his writings but the purity of his life. He travelled over England, Holland, and Germany, with the famous legislator Penn, with the intention of making converts; and on his return spent the rest of his life in dignified retirement. He died at Ury, 1690, in his 42d year.

BARDAS, a chief at Constantinople, uncle and guardian to Michael III. He was put to death by Basilius the Macedonian, 866.

BARDAS called SCELERUS, a general raised to the purple by his soldiers after John Zimisces. He was opposed by Phocas, and in consequence of a defeat fled to Bagdad, where he was imprisoned 979.

BARDIN, *Peter*, a native of Rouen, author of several treatises of an inferior character; drowned in 1637, in attempting to save his pupil Humieres. His epitaph by Chapelain, in a stile of panegyric, mentioned that the virtues were drowned with him. He wrote le grand Chambellan de France, Pensees morales sur l'Ecclesiaste, &c.

BARDNEY, *Richard*, a benedictine of Bardney in Lincolnshire, author of a life of Grostete bishop of Lincoln. He died 1504.

BAREBONE, *Praise God*, a leader of Cromwell's parliament of 1654. He was a leather seller by trade, but he acquired such celebrity as a demagogue, that the parliament was ludicrously called after his assumed name. Two of his brothers, it is said, had adopted likewise scripture names, one of them, "Christ came into the world to save Barebone"; and the other, "if Christ had not died thou hadst been damned, Barebone," which the wits of the time abbreviated to the two last words. When Monk led his army to London, Barebone acted with such violence at the head of the rabble, that the general sent a petition to parliament to punish this furious zealot and his partisans.

BARENT, *Dieterick*, a Dutch painter. He excelled in historical pieces and in portraits. He died 1592, aged 58.

BARETTI, *Joseph*, a native of Turin, son of an architect. The little fortune which he inherited was lost at faro, and he became an author by profession. After many difficulties, and after visiting several countries of Europe, he came in 1750 to London. He accidentally met at the Orange coffee-house Mr. Lennox, whose wife wished for instruction in the Italian language, and from this connection arose the consequence which he afterwards enjoyed. Mrs. Lennox introduced him to Dr. Johnson, whose friendship he long and sincerely enjoyed, and to other persons of distinction. After a residence of ten years in London, he set out in 1760 through Spain and Portugal for Italy, not however without expressing with all the power of gratitude, his deep sense of the kindness of England. In his journey he followed the directions of Dr. Johnson, and in taking notice of whatever scenes passed before his eyes, he produced a most amusing performance, published in 4 vols. 8vo. At Venice he published a periodical paper called Frusta literaria, under the character of a peevish soldier returned home after an absence of 50 years. This satirical performance raised him enemies, and after six years he returned to England, where he in a little time engaged in an injudicious controversy with Mr. Sharp, who had just published "letters from Italy, &c." He made some short excursions to France and Spain in 1768 and 69; and it was after this that an accident happened which threw a veil of horror over the rest of his life. On his return from the Orange coffee-house through the Haymarket about seven o'clock in the evening, he was attacked by a woman whose indecorous behaviour provoked him to strike her on the hand. She continued her insults, and three men, apparently in connection with the woman, approached to push him from the pavement, and to trample upon him, when he struck one of them, Evan Morgan, with a knife, and repeated the blows when pursued. The wounds were so deep that Morgan died the next day, and Baretti was at the following sessions at the Old Bailey tried for murder. The infamous life of his assailants, and the respectability of his own character, were strong in his favor; and he refused the accustomed privilege of having the half of his jury of foreigners. He read his defence from a printed paper, and he accounted for the knife which inflicted the wounds, by saying that he wore it as all foreigners do, to cut sweet-meats and fruits in deserts. He was acquitted, as having committed the murder in his self-defence. He returned to his literary life, and improved his fortune as well as his reputation by various publications. He received, it is said, 500l. for his travels, and obtained a pension of 80l. per annum from lord

lord North. He ſoon, however, found himſelf in indigent circumſtances, and the refuſal which he met in his application to the booksellers for relief, ruffled his ſpirits and haſtened in ſome degree his decline. An attack of the gout was neglected, and medical men was diſregarded till a recovery was impoſſible. On the morning of his death, he declared that he had dreaded the arrival of that day; he put off the attendance of his barber to the morrow, and with great cheerfulneſs took his laſt leave of his friends. About eight, he took a glaſs of wine, and immediately after expired, May 5th, 1789 in his 73d year. In his private character he was highly reſpectable, his integrity was unimpeached, and his converſation always eaſy and free. He was of a benevolent diſpoſition, and never heſitated to divide his laſt ſhilling with an indigent friend, It is to be lamented that among his papers which were careleſly burnt by his executors, there were ſome letters and valuable communications from Dr. Johnſon. His works were numerous, but though in general intereſting he diſregarded them in one of his letters, as haſtily produced under the preſſure of poverty, and not abounding with that elegance which more opulent circumſtances might have ſupplied. His works are, beſides the travels, the dictionary Italian and Engliſh, 2 vols 4to.—a diſſertation on Italian poetry,—the Italian library, as introductive to the Italian language,—an Italian grammar,—an account of the cuſtoms of Italy, two vols. 8vo.—an introduction to moſt of the European languages, 8vo.—a Spaniſh and Engliſh dictionary, &c.

Bargrave, *Iſaac*, an eccleſiaſtic, member of Clarehall, Cambridge, and chaplain to James I. and Charles. He was dean of Canterbury, but he ſuffered greatly during the civil wars, and Sandys, a man whoſe life he had ſaved, treated him and his family with unuſual ſeverity, and impriſoned him in the Fleet. Bargrave ſurvived that ingratitude only three weeks, and died of a broken heart, 1642, aged 56. He was a zealous defender of the liberties of the kingdom, and it is ſaid that he offended king James, at St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, by a diſcourſe againſt popery, &c.

Barkham, *John*, a native of Exeter, who ſtudied at Oxford, and died at Bocking in Eſſex, of which he was rector and dean. He is mentioned by Speed, and others, as poſſeſſing "learning, virtue, and courteſy," His valuable collection of coins and medals, which he gave to Laud, was preſented to the univerſity.

Barksdale, *Clement*, a native of Winchcomb, Glouceſterſhire, educated at Abingdon ſchool, and Oxford. He was maſter of Hereford ſchool, but during the civil wars he left it, and took pupils at Hawling. On the reſtoration he was preſented to the living of Naunton, where he died 1687, aged 78. His works are ſermons, and tracts, monumenta literaria, ſive obitus et elogia, doctorum vivorum ex hiſtorii Thuani, 4to.—Nympha Libethris,—the life of Grotius, 12mo.—memorials of worthy perſons, &c.

Barlaam, a monk of Calabria, who i viſiting Conſtantinople, gained the favors c Andronicus who made him abbot of St. Sal vador 1339. He was ſent by that princ into the Weſt, to promote the reunion of th two churches, and to ſolicit the aſſiſtance c Chriſtian princes againſt the Mahometan He died about 1348. His letters were pub liſhed at Ingoldſtadt, 1604.

Barlæus, *Gaſpardus*, a Latin poet of Ant werp, appointed ſubprincipal of the college c Leyden, but afterwards ejected. He too his degrees in phyſic at Caen, and filled th chair of philoſophy at Amſterdam, till hi death in 1648, in his 64th year, though hi writings, in favor of Arminius, raiſed him number of enemies, who loudly called fo his diſmiſſion. His orations are admired fo wit and purity, and his poems for elegance and correctneſs.

Barlæus, *Lambert*, a Greek profeſſor a Leyden, who wrote annotations on Lucian' Timon, and Heſiod's theogony, &c. He ſpok Greek with the ſame fluent facility as hi mother tongue. He died 1655.

Barland, *Adrian*, a native of Barland i Zealand, profeſſor at Louvain, and author c notes on Virgil, Terence, Pliny the younger and Menander, beſides an abridgment of uni verſal hiſtory,—the chronicles of the dukes c Brabant. He died 1542.

Barletta, *Gabriel*, a Dominican, born in the kingdom of Naples. He acquired ce lebrity as a writer and a preacher, and it be came proverbial to ſay, neſcit prædicare qu neſcit Barlettare. It is reported that his ſer mons rapidly paſſed through 20 editions, bu ſo incongruous was the compoſition, ſo full c ſerious reflections and ridiculous levities, tha a more ſingular performance ſcarce ever ap peared. He was born about 1400, but th time of his death is unknown.

Barlow, *William*, prior of a monaſtery was raiſed to the ſee of St. Aſaph, and after wards of St. David's, in the reign of Henry VIII. He was tranſlated to Bath and Well 1547, but was ejected by Mary becauſe h was married, upon which he retired to Ger many. On Elizabeth's acceſſion, he was pro moted to Chicheſter, where he died 1568 He was author of ſeveral controverſial books &c.

Barlow, *Francis*, a native of Lincoln ſhire, who excelled in his repreſentation c birds, beaſts, fiſhes, &c. He died 1702.

Barlowe, *Thomas*, a native of Weſt moreland, educated at Appleby ſchool, an Queen's college, Oxford. He kept his pre ferment during the civil wars and became ſuc ceſſively keeper of the Bodleian, provoſt c his own college, Margaret profeſſor of divinity arch

archdeacon of Oxford, and bishop of Lincoln, 1675. He was violent against the Roman catholics, but vented his resentment at the revolution against those who refused to take the required oaths. In his opinions he was a strong calvinist, and warmly supported the Aristotelian tenets against the new philosophy of the Royal society. He died at Bugden, Huntingdonshire, 1691, in the 85th year of his age. Such of his books were given to the Bodleian of which there were no copies already deposited there, and the rest to Queen's college. His works were against popery and chiefly controversial.

BARLOWE, *William*, bishop of St. David's, studied at Baliol college, and distinguished himself as the first discoverer of the nature and properties of the loadstone, the cementing of which he effected by a new method. He explained the difference between iron and steel, and why a magnet by being doubly capped takes up a greater weight. His opinions were made public in three treatises. He died 1625.

BARNABAS, *St.* a Levite, born at Cyprus. As soon as he embraced christianity, he sold his estate and delivered his money to the apostles. He preached the gospel in company with St. Paul, and afterwards passed with St. Mark into Cyprus, where he was stoned to death by the Jews.

BARNARD, *Theodore*, a painter of Amsterdam, who adorned the cathedral of Chichester by his paintings of kings and bishops.

BARNARD, *John*, a native of Castor in Lincolnshire, who studied at Queen's college, Cambridge. He married Dr. Heylyn's daughter and settled at Waddington, the advowson of which he purchased. He obtained after the restoration a prebend of Lincoln. He died at Newark, on a journey to Spa, 1683. He wrote against scandalous ministers, &c. besides the life of his father-in-law.

BARNARD, *Sir John*, an upright magistrate, and statesman. He was born at Reading, where his father, a quaker, was a wine merchant. At the age of 19 he relinquished the quakers for the established church and became first known in an examination in the House of Lords on a wine bill, against which the merchants objected. The spirited manner in which he expressed himself on the occasion, gained him popularity. He became candidate for the city of London, and was elected in 1722, and he served the city in six succeeding parliaments. In 1727, he was appointed alderman of Dowgate-ward, and in 1738 was lord mayor. His conduct in parliament was ever guided by a strong attachment to his country; and in his opposition to Walpole, especially on the excise act, his language was firm, manly, and patriotic. In July 1758 this virtuous magistrate resigned his gown, and after attaining nearly the age of 80, he expired 1766. The general character of sir John may be collected in the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens on his resignation. He was complimented with all those expressions of admiration which are due to integrity, and his public and private life was equally made the subject of panegyric. He had been knighted in 1732 by George II. and in memorial of his merits his fellow citizens erected his statue in the exchange.

BARNAVE, *Anthony Peter Joseph Marie*, a native of Grenoble. The revolution called him to Paris, where as deputy to the national assembly he displayed great eloquence. When he expressed some interest for the captive monarch, whom he had conducted back from Varennes to Paris, and ventured to predict that liberty by its excesses might be productive of miseries to his country, he was sent to prison. The energy of his appeal to the sense of the nation would have procured his acquittal if his judges had been upright. He was guillotined 1793, aged 32.

BARNES, *Juliana*, a native of Roding in Essex, prioress of Sopewell nunnery, eminent for her learning and personal accomplishments. She has been mentioned with great commendation by Bale, Hollinshed, and others. She wrote some treatises on hunting, hawking, &c. She was living in 1486.

BARNES, *Joshua*, a native of London, educated at Christ-hospital, and admitted servitor of Emanuel, Cambridge. In 1700, Mrs. Mason of Hemmingford, a widow not beautiful in person, but possessed of 200l. a year, visited him at Cambridge, and her offer to settle on him the half of her income at her death induced him to solicit her hand, which the obliging fair one did not refuse to Joshua, for whom, she observed, the sun stood still. He died 1712, in his 57th year, and his widow, who was nearly of the same age as himself erected a monument over him at Hemmingford. His works were valuable for their erudition and criticism. The chief were, a poetical paraphrase of Esther, —the life of Edward III. dedicated to James II.—a learned edition of Euripides,—Anacreon,—and Homer, &c. Bentley used to ridicule his learning, and with pedantic pride observed, that he knew Greek as much as a cobler.

BARNES, *Robert*, *D. D.* was employed by Henry VIII. to collect the opinions of the German divines, about his divorce. His attachment to Luther's doctrines incurred the displeasure of the monarch, and he was burnt alive at a stake, in 1540. He wrote a treatise on justification, &c.

BARNEVELDT, *John d' Olden*, a statesman, ambassador to Elizabeth in England, and to Henry IV. of France. His attempts to limit the authority of Maurice the second stadtholder of Holland, raised him enemies, by whom he was accused of designs to deliver the country to the Spaniards, and in consequence of this he was tried and beheaded in 1619. His sons William and

René resented this cruelty, and though the elder escaped, René felt the punishment due to a conspirator. The mother stepped in defence of her son, and when Maurice expressed surprised to see her eager to save him when she had seen his father fall unlamented. She indignantly replied, "I would not solicit a pardon for my husband, for he was innocent; I ask it for my son because he is guilty."

BARO or BARONI, *Peter*, a native of Estampes in France, who left his country on account of his protestantism, and found a hospitable asylum in England, in the house of lord Burleigh, and at Cambridge with Dr. Pierce, by whose influence he was chosen Margaret professor of divinity 1574. He opposed Whitacre, Tindal, and Chadderton, who violently supported the tenets of absolute predestination, and whilst he gave a more moderate explanation to the doctrine in his sermons and in his lectures, he found himself cited before the vice chancellor, and accused before Whitgift; and though lord Burleigh the chancellor disapproved of the prosecution, he was obliged to leave Cambridge for Crutched-friars, London, where he died. His writings were on divinity subjects, and in Latin.

BAROCHE, *Frederick*, a painter of Urbino, who learnt sculpture of his father, and architecture and geometry and perspective of his uncle, and drew the heads of his Virgins after the features of his sister, and those of his Jesus's after his nephew. The jealousy of his rivals proved nearly fatal. He was maliciously poisoned, and though he recovered, his constitution grew weak and languid, and he lingered in an unhealthy state, till his 84th year 1612. His historical pieces are deservedly admired, but he shines with superior lustre in the execution of his devotional portraits. His merit was universally admitted, and his infirmities alone prevented him from accepting the honors which were offered to him by the duke of Tuscany, the emperor, and Philip II. of Spain. In correctness he is great; he understood well the effects of light and shade, and though the attitudes of some of his figures are out of proportion, he certainly may be said to approach near the softness and graces of Correggio.

BARON, *Bonaventure*, a native of Ireland, divinity professor at Rome, where he spent 60 years, and died blind in a good old age 1626. He was a learned writer. His theologia in 6 vols. is his best performance.

BARON, *Michael*, son of a merchant of Issondun, became celebrated as a player. His powers in expressing the passions were such that he was called the Roscius of his time. He was not insensible to popularity, and with arrogance he observed, that once in a century perhaps a Cæsar might arise, but that 2000 years were requisite to produce a Baron. His superior excellence was in a great degree owing to his own exertions, so that Racine in representing his Andromache to the actors, with the judgment of a poet and of a man of feeling, paid him the highest compliment assuring him that he could give him no instruction, "for (added he) your own heart will tell you more than any lessons of mine can suggest." He died in 1729, aged 77. Three volumes in 12mo. of theatrical pieces, appeared in 1760, under his name, of which however some supposed that he was not the author. His dialogue is lively, and his scenes diversified. His "Coquette,—l'ecole des peres—l'homme a bonne fortune, &c." are his best pieces. His father was also on the stage for some time. When playing Don Diego the Cid his sword fell, and kicking it as the character required, he wounded his little toe against the point, but he disregarded the blood till a gangrene informed him of his danger. He might have saved his life by amputation, but he observed, that a theatrical monarch with a wooden leg would be hissed and therefore he waited patiently the slow approaches of death, which happened in 165

BARON, *Hyacinth Theodore*, a learned physician of Paris, author of a Latin dissertation on chocolate. He died 1758, aged 72.

BARONI, *Adrianne Basile*, a native of Mantua, sister to the poet Basile. She was admired for her beauty and her accomplishments, that volumes were written in her praise. Her daughter Leonora possessed equal charms, and met equal admiration, and 1659, a collection of pieces in Latin, Greek Spanish, Italian, and French, was published in which her beauty was portrayed with all the graces of poetry.

BARONIUS, *Cæsar*, a native of Sora in Italy He was appointed confessor to Clement VII keeper of his library, and raised to the rank of cardinal. On the death of the pope 160 he was nearly elevated to the pontificate, he had 31 voices in his favor, but his election was opposed by the Spanish faction. He died 1607, aged 68. His works are numerous and valuable, especially his Annales ecclesiastici, 12 vols. fol. abridged by several authors.

BAROU DU SOREIL, *N.* a native of Lyons distinguished as a man of letters. He translated some things from the English, &c. He was put to death after the siege of Lyons, the end of 1792.

BAROZZI, *James*, an architect, in the duchy of Modena. His skill in architecture was displayed in the splendid edifices of Bologna, and in the canal between Ferrara and Bologna. He succeeded M. Angelo as the architect in the erection of St. Peter's Rome, and died there 1577. He wrote treatise on perspective, and also rules for the five orders of architecture, a popular work which has passed through 16 editions.

BARRAL, *Peter*, an ecclesiastic of Grenoble who kept a school at Paris, and was author of a Dictionaire historique, &c. des hommes celebres, 6 vols. 8vo. a work generally esteemed though in some articles unnecessarily severe

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He alſo abridged Pitiſcus's dictionaire des antiq. Rom. &c. His ſtile was manly and vigorous, though occaſionally negligent. He died at Paris 1772.

BARRE, *Francois Poullain de la*, a French eccleſiaſtic who obtained a profeſſorial chair at Geneva, and died there 1723. He publiſhed ſome treatiſes on the equality of the two ſexes, the education of women, &c.

BARRE, *Louis Francois Joſ. de la*, a native of Tournay, editor of Moreri's dictionary, and author of ſome books on antiquarian hiſtory, &c. He alſo aſſiſted Banduri in his imperium orientale, and in his collection of Roman medals. He was rewarded with a penſion by the grand duke of Tuſcany, and died at Paris 1738, aged 50.

BARRE, *Michel de la*, a muſician of Paris, eminent as a player on the german flute, and as the author of muſical compoſitions. He died 1744.

BARRE, *Joſeph*, an eccleſiaſtic, chancellor of the univerſity of Paris, where he died 1764, aged 72. He was well verſed in eccleſiaſtical and profane hiſtory. His hiſtory of Germany 11 vols. 4to. is the beſt of his works, though it does not abound in elegance of language, or happy combination of events. He publiſhed, beſides a life of marſhal de Fabert 2 vols. 12mo. &c.

BARRÉ, *Madame du*, celebrated as the miſtreſs of the effeminate Lewis XV. was the daughter of an obſcure ſilverſmith of Paris, of the name of Chivaux. Her eldeſt ſiſter was the miſtreſs of a colonel Barré, and in viſiting her ſhe was accidentally ſeen and admired by the fickle monarch. To improve this infamous attachment, ſhe ſecretly married the brother of her ſiſter's ſeducer, and was loaded with all the riches which a captivated maſter could beſtow. At the revolution ſhe was accuſed before the bloody tribunal, who wiſhed to ſhare her ill acquired opulence, and ſhe was dragged to the ſcaffold, where her puſillanimity expoſed her to the deriſion of her enemies, and ſhe cloſed like a coward a life of guilt, licentiouſneſs, and infamy, 1793.

BARREAUX, *Jacques Vallée*, a native of Paris, known by the libertiniſm of his life and converſation. As his income was ample, he ſpared nothing to give variety to his voluptuous purſuits; his winters were paſſed in the mild climate of Florence, and in ſummer he was loſt amidſt the diſſipation of the capital. In his old age he became a convert to Chriſtianity. He died at Chalons ſur-Saone 1673, in his 72d year. An elegant ſonnet "Grand Dieu, &c." is the only thing which he wrote.

BARRELIER, *James*, a Dominican, who made the tour of Spain, France, and Italy. He made a large collection of plants, &c. during his journey, and he intended to give a general hiſtory of plants called Hortus mundi, when a fatal aſthma ſtopped his uſeful labors 1673, in his 67th year. A collection of his intended work was afterwards publiſhed by de Juſſieu, called "Plantæ per Galliam, &c."

BARRERE, *Peter*, a phyſician of Perpignan, author of treatiſes on the color of negroes, 4to. on the hiſtory of equinoctial France, &c. He died 1755.

BARRETT, *George*, a native of Dublin, eminent as a ſelf-taught painter. In his youth he obtained the prize of 50l. from the Dublin ſociety for the beſt landſcape in oil, and in 1762 he gained a ſimilar prize from the London ſociety of arts. His moſt admired pieces are preſerved in the collections of the dukes of Portland and Buccleugh, and others. He died 1784, aged 52.

BARRETT, *William*, a native of Somerſetſhire, who ſettled at Briſtol as a ſurgeon, and for 20 years made collections for the hiſtory of that city. The work was publiſhed in 4to. 1788, and the author died the next year. He was intereſted much in the Chattertonian controverſy, as he was one of the earlieſt friends of the unfortunate youth.

BARRIERE, *Pierre*, a man who, from a ſailor, became a ſoldier, and formed the project of aſſaſſinating Henry IV. of France. He imparted this diabolical purpoſe to a monk, who informed the courtiers of the king's danger, and Barriere was ſeized and broken on the wheel at Melun, 1693.

BARRINGTON, *John Shute*, ſon of Benjamin Shute, merchant, was born at Theobald's Herts. He early imbibed the tenets of the diſſenters, in whoſe favor he wrote ſome treatiſes. He applied himſelf to the law, and ſo conſpicuous were his abilities, that the miniſtry applied to him when he was but 24 years old to exert his influence with the Scotch preſbyterians to promote the union. He was ſucceſsful, and his labors were rewarded by the appointment of commiſſioner of the cuſtoms, in 1708. His character was ſo highly reſpected that John Wildman eſq. of Becket, Berks, though a ſtranger, left him his eſtate, and ſome years after the ſame honorable compliment was paid him by Francis Barrington of Toſts, who had married his relation, and whoſe name and arms he aſſumed. Mr. Shute ſat in parliament for Berwick-upon-Tweed, but he did not diſtinguiſh himſelf as an eloquent or a frequent ſpeaker. In 1720 he was made a peer of Ireland by the title of viſcount Barrington, and died at Becket 1734, in his 66th year. He was the diſciple and the friend of the famous Mr. Locke. He was author of miſcellanea ſacra in two vols. 8vo. explaining the ſpiritual gifts, &c. by which the apoſtles propagated chriſtianity, a work which ſhook the infidelity of Anthony Collins. He wrote alſo other treatiſes on divinity and political ſubjects, a tract on the toleration of proteſtant diſſenters, 1701,—the rights of proteſtant diſſenters in 2 parts, &c.

BARRINGTON, *Daines*, fourth ſon of lord Barrington, was a Welſh judge, and afterwards

second juſtice of Cheſter. Theſe offices he reſigned ſome years before his death, and devoted himſelf to literary purſuits. He was author of obſervations on the ſtatutes, 4to—tracts on the probability of reaching the north pole, 4to. &c. He died 1800, aged 73, at his chambers in the Temple.

BARRINGTON, *Samuel*, fifth ſon of lord Barrington, diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the taking of St. Lucia, and at the ſiege of Gibraltar with lord Howe in 1782. He was made poſt-captain 1747, rear admiral in 1778, and died 1800, aged 71.

BARROS, or DE BARROS, *John*, a native of Viſeo, preceptor to the children of Emanuel king of Portugal. After being three years governor of St. George, on the coaſt of Africa, he was made treaſurer of the Indies; and in this employment he formed the deſign of writing the hiſtory of that lately diſcovered part of the globe. He died at Pombal 1570, in his 74th year. His hiſtory is divided into 4 decades, and contains a collection of many hitherto unknown facts, though unadorned with the graces of elegance, or the ſtricteſt attachment to truth.

BARROW, *Iſaac*, a native of Cambridgeſhire, educated at Peter-houſe. He was ejected in 1643, and retired to Oxford, and was made chaplain of New college, and after the reſtoration he was made biſhop of Sodor and Man, and ſoon after tranſlated to St. Aſaph. He died 1680. The two ſees over which he preſided were much benefited by his liberality.

BARROW, *Iſaac*, a learned mathematician and divine, of an ancient family in Suffolk, born in London. From the Charter-houſe, where he gave few proofs of application, and many of his fondneſs for fighting, he went to Felſted in Eſſex, where a change of diſpoſition ſoon diſtinguiſhed him. He was admitted penſioner of Peter-houſe, Cambridge, 1643; but when he went to reſide, he became member of Trinity college. He was afterwards choſen fellow of the college; but though his income was ſmall, from the loſſes which the civil war had brought upon his father, he did not ingloriouſly ſubmit to the ruling powers; and though he ſubſcribed to the covenant, he ſoon repented, and inſiſted upon the eraſure of his name. His ſtudies were directed to divinity; and ſoon after he applied himſelf with indefatigable zeal to aſtronomy, and made a rapid progreſs beſides in anatomy, botany, and chemiſtry. Upon not being elected Greek profeſſor, he reſolved to travel, and to ſupply his expences he parted with his books, 1655. He viſited Paris, Leghorn, and Florence, and every where enriched the ſtores of his mind by obſervation and inquiſitive reſearches. His pecuniary difficulties were removed by the liberality of Mr. James Stock, a young merchant of London, whom he met at Florence; and in his way from Leghorn to Smyrna, he diſplayed uncommon courage, by aſſiſting the crew of the veſſel in beatin off an Algerine corſair that threatened the with death or ſlavery. He paſſed from Smyr na to Conſtantinople, where he reſided on year, and returned to England through Ve nice, Germany, and Holland, in 1659. H took orders, agreeable to the ſtatutes of h college, and in 1660 was elected to the Gree profeſſorſhip of the univerſity, and two yea after to that of geometry in Greſham col lege. The next year he was made Lucaſia mathematical lecturer at Cambridge, an o fice which, in 1669, he reſigned to his gre friend Iſaac Newton. He received prefer ment from his uncle, biſhop of St. Aſaph and from Ward biſhop of Saliſbury, and, i 1672, the king, whom he ſerved by his con duct, and flattered by his poetry, made hi maſter of Trinity college, obſerving, wit real truth, that he gave it to the beſt ſchola in England. He was vice chancellor in 1675 but his public ſervices were of ſhort duratio He died of a fever 1677, aged 47, and wa buried in Weſtminſter Abbey, where h friends erected a monument over him. Th writings of Barrow are numerous and valua ble, chiefly on mathematical ſubjects. As divine he was great as well as exemplary, t that Charles II. whoſe chaplain he was, calle him, with propriety, "an unfair preacher, meaning that he exhauſted every ſubject and left nothing for others to ſay. Barrow is a remarkable inſtance of the amendmen which may happily be produced from youth ful irregularities. His conduct when a bo was ſo diſpleaſing to his father, that the ol man was heard to ſay, that if it pleaſed Go to take any of his children, he hoped it migh be his ſon Iſaac. The mathematical part o his valuable works conſiſts of Euclidis elements & data—lectiones geometricæ—Archimedi opera—Apollonii conicorum, libri 4.—Theo doſii ſpheric, libri 3. His ſermons are highl eſteemed, and have been frequently edited His works in Engliſh were publiſhed toge ther by Dr. Tillotſon, in 3 vols. fol. 1682.

BARRY, *Girald*, a native of Pembroke ſhire. He obtained preferment in the church and was made biſhop of St. David's by th chapter, which, however, could not be ſanc tioned by the pope. When afterwards offere the ſame biſhopric, in 1215, he refuſed it He is author of the hiſtory of the conqueſt o Ireland, and of the topographia Hibernica edited by Camden, 1602,—itinerarium Cam briæ, &c.

BARRY, *James*, ſon of the repreſentative of Dublin, was in 1629 made king's ſerjeant and in 1634 knighted, and appointed a ba ron of the exchequer. At the reſtoration he was made chief juſtice of the king's bench and raiſed to the peerage, by the title of lor Santry. He was intimate with the unfor tunate Stafford; and died 1673. He wrot the caſe of tenures upon the commiſſion o defective titles.

BARRY

BARRY, *Spranger*, ſon of a ſilverſmith, was born 1719. After following for two or three years his father's buſineſs, his inclination for theatrical purſuits burſt forth, and in 1744, he appeared on the ſtage, as Othello. As his acting was of ſuperior order, he was received with applauſe; and ranked with the great names of Garrick, Cibber, Sheridan, Quin, and Woffington, who at that ſeaſon were engaged on the Dublin ſtage, and from whoſe exertions in producing full houſes, a Barry, Quin, or Garrick fever, became proverbial for diſeaſes contracted in an overloaded theatre. In 1746, Barry came to England; but his connexion with Drury-lane was of ſhort duration. In Covent-garden, however, he became a formidable opponent to the great Roſcius, as he played the ſame characters, and divided with him the applauſes of the town. After eleven years of arduous contention, Barry joined with Woodward of Covent-garden in an expedition to Ireland, where they built two elegant play-houſes, at Dublin and Cork. The plan did not, however, ſucceed. Barry engaged with Foote at the Opera-houſe, Hay-market, and there introduced his wife in the character of Deſdemona, which ſhe ſupported with ſo much force that Garrick then in the pit, admired her powers, and not only foretold the high rank to which her abilities were ſoon to raiſe her, but actually engaged her and her huſband at Drury-lane. In 1773, he returned to Covent-garden, where, though broken by infirmities, and the gout, he occaſionally called forth thoſe burſts of univerſal applauſe which ſoothed his old age, and brought back to his recollection the exertions of his more vigorous years. He died 1774. His greateſt characters were Othello, Macbeth, Lear, Eſſex, and Jaffier; and ſo powerfully expreſſive of grief were his features, that the ſpectators, ſays a writer of the times, were diſpoſed to pity before he ſpoke, and his broken throbs ſo wrung the ſoul that their diſtreſs could be relieved only by torrents of tears.

BARRY, *James*, a native of Cork, whoſe genius early marked him for eminence as a painter. His piece on the legendary baptiſm of the king of Caſhel recommended him to the Dublin ſociety for the encouragement of arts; and he was noticed by Burke, Johnſon, ſir Joſhua Reynolds, and other men of great public fame. By the friendſhip of Burke, he travelled on the continent, to improve himſelf in the ſchools of Italy. On his return to England, in 1772, he publiſhed an inquiry into the real and imaginary obſtructions to the acquiſition of the arts in England. About this time he wiſhed to adorn St. Paul's cathedral with religious paintings; but the plan was rejected, as unworthy of the ſimple ſpirit of the proteſtant faith; and therefore he propoſed to the ſociety of arts to adorn their room with allegorical paintings; which patriotic deſign was completed in the labor of ſeven years, in a ſeries of ſix very beautiful pictures. In 1777 he was elelected royal academician, and in 1786 appointed profeſſor of painting. He was, in 1799, removed from his office, and ſoon after expelled from the learned body whoſe fame he had long ſupported by the elegant labors of his pencil and the animated language of his lectures. The cauſe of this diſgrace is attributed to his republican principles. This eminent artiſt was attacked by a paralytic ſtroke, which ten days after proved fatal. He died 1806, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

BARRY, *George*, a Scotch divine, educated at Edinburgh, and ſucceſſively miniſter of Kirkwall and of Shapinhay in the Orkneys, where he died, 1805, aged 57. His ſtatiſtical account of his two pariſhes for ſir John Sinclair was much admired, and his reputation as a writer and as a public teacher procured him from Edinburgh the degree of D. D. Much of his time was devoted to the hiſtory of the ſeven iſlands of the Orkneys, and this very valuable compoſition made its appearance a little before the author's death, in 1 vol. 4to. with maps, &c.

BARTAS, *Guillaume de Salluſte du*, a French poet, born in Armagnac. He was commander of a corps of cavalry under Henry IV.; and he travelled through England, Denmark, and Scotland. The poem which rendered his fame known, was his commentary of the week of creation, in 7 books; a work in which he diſplayed his conceit, as well as the barbarity of his age, by calling the head the lodging of the underſtanding, the eyes the twin ſtars, the noſe the gutter or chimney, the teeth a double paliſade, uſed as a mill to the open gullet, &c. This poem, though incorrect, in five or ſix years, paſſed through 30 editions. Bartas wrote ſome other poetical pieces, but all in the ſame contemptible ſtile. What, however, renders his character amiable, is the integrity of his life, and the innocence and modeſty of his conduct. He died 1590, at the age of 46. His works were collected by Rigaud, folio.

BARTH, *John*, was born at Dunkirk, and by his bravery roſe from a fiſherman's occupation to conſequence in the French navy. When he had the command of a ſquadron of ſeven frigates, he eluded the vigilance of the Engliſh and Dutch, who were blocking up Dunkirk, deſtroyed a fleet of 86 Engliſh merchantmen, afterwards made a deſcent near Newcaſtle, where he deſtroyed 200 houſes, and brought back prizes to the value of 500,000 crowns. He often engaged ſuperior forces, and always obtained the advantage; and for his ſervices he was ennobled. In 1694, with a ſmaller number of ſhips, he attacked the Dutch fleet, which had captured the merchant ſhips, laden with corn, which he was ordered to join, and had the good fortune to take the whole of the enemy, beſides thoſe of his own nation that had ſurrendered. His uncouth figure and rough manners were the ridicule of the

courtiers of Lewis XIV. When the monarch told him that he had made him chief d'eſcadre, you have done very well, replied the unpoliſhed ſeaman. He could neither read nor write, but merely was able to ſcrawl his name. He died at Dunkirk, 1702, of a pleuriſy, at the age of 51.

BARTHE, *Nicolas Thomas*, author of ſome dramatic pieces, of a tranſlation of Ovid's art of love into French verſe, &c. was a native of Marſeilles, and died at Paris, 1785, aged 52.

BARTHELEMI, *Jean Jacques*, celebrated as the author of the voyage of Anacharſis, was born near Aubagne, in Provence, 1716. He was educated at Marſeilles, and, after devoting himſelf to Hebrew, Syriac, and Greek, he was admitted into the church. He became, 1744, aſſociate in the care of the medals of the king's cabinet at Paris, and was afterwards ſecretary to the academy of inſcriptions; and on the death of Boze, he ſucceeded as keeper of the cabinet of medals. He viſited Italy in 1755, where he made judicious obſervations on the valuable relics of the lately diſcovered city of Herculaneum. On his return to France, he was honored with a ſeat in the royal ſociety of London, and Choiſeul gave him a penſion of about 250l. a year, to which was added, in 1765, the place of treaſurer of St. Martin de Tours, and, five years after, the poſt of ſecretary-general to the Swiſs guards. His great work, entitled the voyage of the young Anacharſis in Greece, appeared in ſeven vols. 8vo. 1788, and commanded the univerſal admiration of the world. This compoſition was the labor of 30 years, and in elegant and chaſte ſtile exhibited the moſt pleaſing characters of antiquity, interſperſed with philoſophical reflections, intereſting anecdotes, and amuſing deſcriptions, and every where abounded with proofs of judgment, taſte, and erudition. In 1793, the venerable philoſopher was dragged to a priſon; but he was ſoon after liberated, by order of the government, at a moment when, with calmneſs and reſignation, he expected death. He died 1795.

BARTHIUS, *Gaſpard*, a native of Cuſtrin. As his father was profeſſor of civil law at Frankfort on the Oder, he received the beſt inſtruction, ſo that at 12 years of age he tranſlated the pſalms into Latin verſe, of every meaſure. He unfortunately loſt his father, but his education was not on that account neglected. He went through all the univerſities of Germany, and afterwards viſited Italy, France, Spain, England, and Holland, and made himſelf a perfect maſter of moſt of the foreign languages, as his elegant tranſlations from the Spaniſh and French ſhow. He ſettled at Leipſic; and in his old age he relinquiſhed all worldly affairs for devotion. He died 1658, aged 71. His commentaries on Statius and Claudian, in 4to. and his adverſaria, in fol. are his beſt works.

BARTHOLIN, *Gaſpard*, a native of Malmoe, in Schonen, who is ſaid, at the age of 3, to have learned to read perfectly in fourteen days and to have compoſed with correctneſs, at 13 ſome Greek and Latin orations. He travelled through the greateſt part of Europe, and at laſt ſettled at Copenhagen as Latin profeſſor an employment which, ſix months after, he exchanged for the chair of medicine. A ſevere illneſs, however, alarmed his conſcience, naturally weak, and he vowed to apply himſelf to divinity if he recovered. He kept his vow and afterwards ſucceeded to the theological profeſſorſhip. He died of a violent cholic 1629, at Sora, aged 44. His works were on anatomy, metaphyſics, logic, and rhetoric.

BARTHOLIN, *Thomas*, ſon of the preceding was born at Copenhagen, 1616. He ſtudied phyſic at Leyden, Paris, Montpellier, Padua Malta, and Baſil; and in 1646 he returned to his native city, where he was appointed mathematical profeſſor, and the next year promoted to the anatomical chair. Thirteen years after he retired to his ſmall eſtate of Hageſted, near the capital, where his hopes of literary eaſe were diſturbed by the deſtruction of his library and valuable papers by fire, in 1670. His misfortunes did not paſs unnoticed. The univerſity of Copenhagen made him librarian, and the monarch made him his phyſician with a handſome ſalary, exemption from taxes and the honor of a ſeat in the council of Denmark. He died 1680.

BARTHOLIN, *Thomas*, ſon of the preceding profeſſor of hiſtory and law at Copenhagen and counſellor to the king, died 1690. He publiſhed antiquitates Danicæ, &c. His brother *Eraſmus*, was profeſſor of geometry and medicine at Copenhagen, and died 1698, aged 73. Another brother called *Gaſpar*, ſucceeded his father in the anatomical chair—*John* was profeſſor of theology—and a daughter called *Margaret*, was eminent as a poetefs in the Daniſh language.

BARTHOLOMEW, *St.* one of the apoſtles who preached the goſpel in the Indies. It is ſaid that he was flead alive in Armenia.

BARTHOLOMEW, *The Martyr*, a native of Liſbon, who attended the council of Trent and was urgent for the introduction of a reform among the clergy. He was archbiſhop of Braga, where, during a peſtilence, he behaved with all the kindneſs of a friend, and the benevolence of a good Chriſtian. He retired in his old age from his ſee to a monaſtery and died 1590, aged 76. His works have appeared in two vols. fol.

BARTLET, *John*, was miniſter of St. Thomas, near Exeter, from which he was ejected for refuſing to conform. He died in a good old age. He was author of ſome divinity tracts. His brother *William* was alſo ejected from Bideford rectory, and was a violent independent. He died 1682, author of a model of church government.

BARTOLI, *Daniel*, a jeſuit of Ferrara, who publiſhed ſeveral hiſtorical works, in Italian. His beſt compoſition was an hiſtory of his ſo-

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ciety, in six vols. fol. translated into Latin by Giannini. He died at Rome, 1685, aged 77.

BARTON, *Elizabeth*, a religious impostor in the age of Henry VIII. called the holy maid of Kent. The convulsive fits, to which she was subject, were converted to purposes of deception by Masters the minister of Aldington, her native place, and she was so perfectly instructed in her art, that she imposed upon the enlightened mind of sir Thomas More, bishop Fisher, and archbishop Warham. Her external conduct and devotion countenanced her professions, and she was believed when she asserted that she saw visions of angels, and that in her trances the virgin Mary appeared to her. When the artifice had so far succeeded, she began to prophesy, and acknowledged that God had revealed to her, that if Henry divorced his queen, his reign would not extend to a month's duration. The popish priests, encouraged by her success, fanned the flame, the king's character was blackened, and he was even insulted to his face by some of his preachers, till the boldness of the imposture roused his resentment. The maid and her accomplices were produced before the star-chamber, the whole plot was revealed, and the confession of the actors was publicly read to the astonished populace at St. Paul's cross, and the holy maid and her confederates Masters, Bocking, Deering, &c. were condemned and executed at Tyburn, 1534.

BARUCH, the prophet, author of a book not received as canonical, was the friend and associate of Jeremiah.

BARWICK, *John*, a native of Westmoreland, educated at Sedberg-school, where he acted with credit the part of Hercules in one of Seneca's tragedies. At St. John's, Cambridge, he gained so much reputation that, when only 20 years of age, he pleaded before the privy council, in the controverted election of a master. He wrote against the covenant, and procured the plate of the university for the king's service, and managed with secrecy his correspondence when at Carisbrook-castle, and in other places. His attachment was transferred to Charles II. but he was at last betrayed by one Bostock, of the post-office, and he was imprisoned. To his great sagacity and retentive memory, Clarendon, it is said, owes many of the materials of his history. On the restoration of Charles, Barwick refused the bishopric of Sodor and Man, and that of Carlisle, satisfied with the deanry of Durham, which he afterwards exchanged for that of St. Paul's. He died of a pleurisy 1664, aged 52.

BARWICK, *Peter*, brother of the dean, was eminent as a physician for his skill in the small pox. He published in Latin a life of his brother, and supported Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood, &c. He died 1705.

BAS, *le*, a French engraver of eminence. His landscapes and sea pieces were well executed. He died since 1765.

BASEDOW, *John Bernard*, a native of Hamburgh, son of a barber. He obtained in 1753 the chair of professor of moral philosophy and belles lettres at Soroe, in Denmark, which he afterwards lost for speaking irreverently of religion. He next tried a plan of education in a new method, but though he obtained large sums of money to carry his schemes into execution, the measures failed upon trial. He was author of various works of no great merit, and died 1790, aged 67, a victim, it is said, to intemperance.

BASHUYSEN, *Henry James Van*, a native of Hanau, professor of ecclesiastical history, and of the oriental languages. He was afterwards called to the divinity chair of Berlin. He printed in his own house various learned works, chiefly on rabbinical subjects, and died 1758, aged 79.

BASIL I. a native of Adrianople, of an obscure family. He was taken prisoner by the Bulgarians when a soldier, and escaped to Constantinople, where he was noticed by the emperor Michael, and at last taken as partner of the empire. Basil discovered that Michael, jealous of him, intended his destruction, and he anticipated the blow, and became sole emperor in 867. He reigned till 886, when he was killed by a stag in hunting.

BASIL II. emperor of Constantinople after John Zimisces, died 1025, aged 70, after a reign of 50 years. His inhumanity is remarkable, after he had defeated the Bulgarians, he permitted only one in every 100 to retain his eye-sight, that he might conduct his 99 eyeless companions to their terrified monarch, who, it is said, survived only two days the horrid spectacle.

BASIL, an impostor, who disturbed the peace of Constantinople in 934, by pretending to be Constantine Ducas, who had been dead for some years. He was seized and burned alive at Constantinople.

BASIL, a physician, the head of the Bogomiles, in Bulgaria, who recommended a community of goods, and even of wives. He was condemned for his heresy, by a synod at Constantinople. He pretended that God had another son called Sathanael, who revolted against his father, and was hurled from heaven with the angels, which espoused his cause, and that he was afterwards shut up in hell by Christ, who had been sent to destroy him.

BASILISCES, brother of Verina, wife of Leo I. emperor of the East, was unsuccessful in an expedition against Genseric. He afterwards seized the empire under Zeno Isauricus, and governed with cruelty. Two years after 477, he was defeated by the deposed emperor, and perished in a prison.

BASILOWITZ, *Iwan*, a bold hero, who rose against the Tartars, and in giving freedom to his countrymen, laid the foundation of the Russian power, and first assumed the name of Czar. He reigned 50 years, and died 1584.

BASINE, wife of Basin, king of Thuringia, fled from her husband to espouse Childeric I.

"Had I known a more valiant hero than yourſelf," ſaid ſhe to this new lover, "I would have flown over the ſeas to his arms." She was mother of Clovis.

BASINGSTOKE, or BASINGE, *John*, was born at Baſingſtoke, and ſtudied at Oxford and Paris. He viſited Athens, and brought back ſeveral Greek MSS. His works are ſermons, Latin tranſlations from Greek books, &c. He is ſuppoſed to have firſt introduced the uſe of Greek numeral figures into England. He died about 1252.

BASIRE, *Iſaac*, *D.D.* a native of Jerſey, who ſtudied at Cambridge. During the rebellion he retired to Oxford, and in 1646, travelled towards the Levant, to recommend the doctrines of the church of England to the Greeks. After preaching in Greek to the clergy of the Morea, he went to Aleppo and Jeruſalem, where he viſited the temple of the ſepulchre, and returned through Meſopotamia and Conſtantinople to Tranſylvania, where George Ragotzi II. raiſed him to a divinity profeſſor's chair. On the return of Charles II. he came back to England, and was promoted to a prebend of Durham, and died 1676. His works were diatriba de antiq. Eccleſ. Brit. libertate,—a letter to ſir Richard Brown, &c. the hiſtory of the Engliſh and Scotch preſbytery, &c.

BASKERVILLE, *John*, a native of Worceſterſhire, diſtinguiſhed as a printer. From a writing maſter at Birmingham, he became a japanner, and five years after, in 1750, he commenced printer. He ſpent much money in the improvement of this favorite purſuit, and it was not before 1756 that he publiſhed his firſt work, a beautiful 4to. edition of Virgil. Other books equal in beauty iſſued from his preſs, till in 1765 he ſolicited his friend Dr. Franklin to procure him at Paris purchaſers for his types. The expences of the war prevented his meeting the encouragement which he hoped, but after his death the types, much to the diſgrace of the bookſellers of London, as well as the Britiſh nation, were doomed to add celebrity to the labors of the literati of France, who purchaſed them in 1779 for 3700*l.* and ſoon after expended not leſs than 100,000*l.* in printing the works of Voltaire. Baſkerville, in his private character, was indolent, peeviſh, and reſentful, and he was ſo far an infidel that he raiſed himſelf a mauſoleum in his ground that his body might not reſt among Chriſtians, whoſe religion he diſregarded. He died 1775, aged 69.

BASKERVILLE, *Sir Simon*, *knight*, was born at Exeter, and ſtudied at Exeter college, Oxford. In 1606, he was ſenior proctor of the univerſity. He devoted himſelf to medicine, and, as a phyſician in London, he obtained diſtinction, and the honor of knighthood, and amaſſed ſo large a fortune, that he was called Baſkerville the rich. It is ſaid that he had no leſs than 100 patients a week, and the hoſpitality of his life deſerved the ſucceſs which he obtained. He died 1641, aged 68.

BASNAGE, *James*, a native of Rouen, in Normandy. He ſtudied at Saumur under Tanaquil Faber, and went at the age of 17 to Geneva, where he prepared himſelf for the miniſtry. He ſettled in his native town, but the diſgrace of the proteſtants in 1685 drove him to Rotterdam, till the penſionary Heinſius obtained for him in 1709 a ſhare in the miniſtry of the Walloon church at the Hague. Baſnage was diſtinguiſhed as a divine, and a ſtateſman, ſo that Voltaire ſaid with truth that he was more fit to be a miniſter of ſtate than of a pariſh. His abilities were courted by the regent Orleans, who directed his ambaſſador du Bois to follow his advice in the negociation for an alliance between Holland, France, and England; and the exiled proteſtant, as a reward for his ſervices, obtained the reſtitution of all his forfeited property. As a ſcholar Baſnage was of a ſuperior order, in private life he was affable, candid, and ſincere, and he cultivated friendſhip with the greateſt men in Europe, his epiſtolary correſpondence with whom does honor to his head and heart. He fell a victim to a complication of diſorders 1723, in his 70th year. His works are numerous, and his hiſtory of the Jews ſince the time of Chriſt, 15 vols. 12mo. 1716, is particularly valuable.

BASNAGE, *Henry*, brother to James, was advocate at Rouen, but fled to Holland upon the proſcription of the proteſtants, and died there 1710, in his 54th year. Among other works, he reviſed the dictionaire of Furetiere, 3 vols. folio.

BASNAGE, *Benjamin*, a proteſtant miniſter of Carentan, and author of a valuable treatiſe on the church. He aſſiſted at the national ſynod of Charenton, and died 1652, in his 72d year.

BASNAGE, *Anthony*, eldeſt ſon of Benjamin, was miniſter of Bayeux, and fled to Holland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, where he died 1691, aged 81.

BASNET, *Edward*, a native of Denbighſhire, made in 1537 dean of St. Patrick, in Ireland. During O'Neal's rebellion, he eſpouſed the cauſe of government, and marched at the head of the troops under the lord lieutenant, and for his ſervices was made a privy counſellor, and received a grant of the lands of Kilternan, in the neighbourhood of Dublin.

BASSAN, *James du Pont*, a painter, born at Baſſan, in Italy. His pieces are generally on ſubjects of landſcapes, animals, and night ſcenes, and ſo ſucceſsful, that Annibal Carracci was himſelf deceived by a book which he had drawn on a wall, and which he attempted to ſeize, as if real. In his flowers he interwove ſerpents with great dexterity, though little taſte. His valuable pieces were diſperſed through Europe; and among others, Titian purchaſed ſeveral of them. Baſſan died at Venice

Venice, 1592, aged 80, leaving four ſons, all painters. Of theſe *Francis* was employed by the Venetian republic, with Paul Veroneſe and Tintoret, to adorn the palace of St. Mark. He was of a melancholy turn, and, in a fit of ſelf-created terror, he threw himſelf out of a window, and died ſoon after, 1694, aged 44. *Leander*, another brother, obtained the collar of St. Mark, from the doge of Venice. *John Baptiſte* and *Jerome* were eminent as imitators of the ſtile of their father.

BASSANDYNE, *Thomas*, a Scotchman, educated at Antwerp. He learned the art of printing at Paris and Leyden, and returned home in 1558. He joined the reformers, and printed ſeveral books. He died 1591.

BASSANTIN, *James*, a Scotchman, who after ſtudying aſtronomy and the mathematics, at Glaſgow, travelled through the Netherlands and Germany, and at laſt ſettled at Paris. He returned in 1652 to his native country, and became early acquainted with ſir Robert Melvil, a ſtrong partizan of Mary, queen of Scots, and he afterwards ſupported the ambitious views of Murray. Baſſantin died 1568. In his religion he was a zealous proteſtant, and as a man of learning he was ſtrongly tinctured with the ſuperſtition of the time. He placed great confidence in aſtrology, and with more zeal than good ſenſe aſſerted the influence of the planets on the affairs of the world. His works are all on mathematical ſubjects, and bear ſtrong teſtimony to his merits as a philoſopher.

BASSELIN, *Oliver*, a fuller of Vire, in Normandy, in the 15th century, known for his ballads, called Vaudevilles, by corruption for Vaux de Vire, the place where he lived.

BASSET, *Peter*, chamberlain to Henry V. accompanied that prince in all his expeditions, of which he has given an account in one volume.

BASSI, *Laura*, wife of Joſeph Verati, honored in 1732 with the degree of doctor of philoſophy for her mental accompliſhments, diſplayed in her lectures on experimental philoſophy. Her private life was alſo deſerving of the higheſt encomiums. She died 1778.

BASSOMPIERRE, *Francois de*, a marechal of France, confined in the Baſtille by Richelieu, who dreaded the power of his ſatire. He remained in this confinement 10 years, till the death of his perſecutor, and employed his time in writing his memoires, 3 vols which are intereſting, though occaſionally trivial. On his releaſe, he received the offer of 500,000 livres from the ducheſs of Aiguillon, niece of Richelieu, which he politely refuſed, adding, "Madam, your uncle has done me too great an injury, to allow me to receive ſo much good from you." He was employed in embaſſies by Lewis XIII. and he poſſeſſed all the requiſites of a courtier, with great preſence of mind, affability, and wit. He ſpoke the languages of Europe with great fluency. He was much addicted to play and women, ſo that it is ſaid, that on the morning in which he was arreſted, he burned not leſs than 6000 letters which he had received from ladies of gallantry. He was found dead in his bed, 1646, in his 67th year.

BASSVILLE, *Nicholas John Hugon de*, a Frenchman, ſent as envoy to Rome to reclaim ſome of his countrymen impriſoned there. During a tumult he was ſtabbed with a razor, 1793, and died 34 hours after. This violence offered to his perſon was made a pretence for ſevere meaſures againſt the pope. Baſſville wrote elements of mythology, 8vo.—memoirs of the French revolution, &c.

BASSUEL, *Peter*, a native of Paris, diſtinguiſhed as a ſurgeon and a lecturer. His diſſertations in the memoirs of the academies are valuable compoſitions. He died 1757, aged 51.

BASTA, *George*, a native of Rocca, near Tarentum, diſtinguiſhed as a warrior in the ſervice of the duke of Parma, and of the emperor, in Hungary and Tranſylvania. He died 1607, author of two treatiſes in Italian, on military diſcipline.

BASTARD, *Thomas*, a native of Blandford, educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and New college, Oxford, from which he was expelled for a libel. He obtained preferment by means of the earl of Suffolk, and was diſtinguiſhed as a poet. His faculties were diſordered on the cloſe of his life, and he died in an obſcure ſituation near Dorcheſter, 1618. He was a man of learning, and chiefly eminent for his facetious converſation. He publiſhed epigrams, ſermons, &c.

BASTON, *Robert*, a Carmelite monk, poet laureat, and public orator at Oxford. He attended Edward I. againſt Scotland, but he was taken priſoner, and inſtead of celebrating the victories of his maſter, he was compelled by torture to ſing the ſucceſſes of the Scotch. He wrote ſeveral works in a ſtile barbarous, but not totally contemptible, for the age in which he lived. He died 1310.

BASTWICK, *Dr. John*, a native of Eſſex, born 1593, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. He travelled nine years, through Europe, and became doctor of phyſic at Padua. His publication called flagellum pontificis, &c. drew upon him the reſentment of the biſhops, and he was fined 1000*l.*, excommunicated, &c. and impriſoned, till he made a recantation. In his confinement, of two years, he wrote ſeveral things, and inveighed againſt the ſeverity of his treatment. He was therefore fined 5000*l.*, ſentenced to be pilloried, to loſe his ears, and to be impriſoned for life. He was conſequently immured in St. Mary's caſtle, in the Scilly iſlands, till the civil wars put an end to his ſufferings. In 1640, the commons voted the proceedings againſt him illegal; he was recalled to London amidſt the acclamations of thouſands, and he was repaid the fine from the forfeited eſtates of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the other commiſſioners who had ſo ſeverely treated him.

BATE, *John, D.D.* prior of the Carmelites at York, was born in Northumberland, and ſtudied at Oxford. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his knowledge of philoſophy, divinity, and Greek, and he publiſhed ſeveral things chiefly critical and theological, and died 1429.

BATE, *George*, a phyſician, born near Buckingham. He ſtudied at New college, Queen's, and St Edmund's hall, Oxford, and practiſed in the univerſity. He was phyſician to Charles I. while at Oxford, afterwards to Oliver Cromwell, and to the royal family after the reſtoration. His recommendation to the favor of Charles II. originated, it is ſaid, in the report that he had given the uſurper a ſtrong doſe which haſtened his death. He wrote a Latin account of the civil wars, &c. and died 1669.

BATE, *Julius*, a friend of Hutchinſon, by whom he was recommended to Charles duke of Somerſet, and to the living of Sutton, in Suſſex. He attended Hutchinſon in his laſt illneſs, and contradicted the report that his friend on his death bed had recanted to Dr. Mead the publication of his writings. Dr. Mead, it is to be obſerved, had much to his ſurpriſe been diſmiſſed from his attendance on Hutchinſon. Bate was author of ſome valuable pieces on criticiſm and divinity, and in defence of his friend's ſyſtem. He died 1771.

BATECUMBE, *William*; a mathematician, who floriſhed 1420. He ſtudied at Oxford, where he taught mathematics. The chief of his works are, de ſphæræ concavæ fabricâ & uſu—de ſphærâ ſolidâ—concluſione ſophiæ, &c.

BATEMAN, *William*, biſhop of Norwich, was founder of Trinity-hall, Cambridge. He was well verſed in civil and canon laws, and died 1354, at Avignon.

BATES, *William*, a non-conformiſt divine, educated at Emanuel and King's colleges, Cambridge. He was chaplain to Charles II. and miniſter of St. Dunſtan's in the weſt, from which he was ejected by the act of uniformity. He was at the conference of the Savoy, and he alſo was, with Jacomb and Baxter, engaged in the diſpute againſt Pearſon, biſhop of Cheſter, Gunning of Ely, and Sparrow of Norwich. His character was ſo reſpectable that, though a non-conformiſt, he might have obtained the deanry of Coventry, or even been raiſed, according to Calamy, to any biſhopric of the kingdom. He was intimate with Tillotſon, Finch, Nottingham, and Bridgman, and publiſhed the lives of ſome eminent men in Latin, in 4to. 1681. His works were publiſhed in a folio volume after his death, and died 1699, aged 73.

BATHE, *Henry de*, a native of Devonſhire, appointed 1238, under Henry III. to the office of juſtice of the common pleas, and afterwards of juſtice itinerant. Though for a while under diſgrace 1251, in conſequence of ſome ſlanderous accuſation, he was reſtored to royal favor, and advanced to the place of chief juſtice of the king's bench. He died 1261.

BATHE, *William*, an Iriſh jeſuit, rector of an Irish ſchool at Salamanca, where he died 1614. He is author of introduction to the art of muſic, in 4to. London—janua linguarum, &c.

BATHURST, *Ralph*, a Latin poet, phyſician, and divine of Trinity college, Oxford, of which he was preſident, 1664. In the younger part of his life he ſtudied phyſic, but after the reſtoration he took orders, and became dean of Wells, and vice chancellor of the univerſity. He refuſed, in 1691, the biſhopric of Briſtol, from his regard for the ſociety over which he preſided, whoſe chapel he rebuilt in a very elegant ſtile. He wrote poems and other pieces, and died 1704, in his 84th year. His life has been written by Thomas Wharton.

BATHURST, *Allen*, deſcended from the Bathurſts of Northamptonſhire, was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, under his uncle the preſident, and afterwards was elected for two parliaments for Cirenceſter. He oppoſed Marlborough, and was one of the 12 lords introduced in one day, 1711, to the upper houſe, to form a majority. He continued firm to his political friends even in their diſgrace, and boldly oppoſed the attainder of Bolingbroke and Ormond, and in 1718, he ſhowed himſelf as a ſpeaker among the peers the moſt formidable opponent of the meaſures of the court. In 1704, he married Catherine daughter of ſir Peter Apſley, of Suſſex, by whom he had four ſons and five daughters. His only ſurviving ſon was for ſome years chancellor of England, and made a peer by the title of lord Apſley. Lord Bathurſt was employed about the perſon of Frederic prince of Wales, and of his ſon George III. at whose acceſſion he reſigned his offices for a penſion of 1200*l.* In his private character lord Bathurſt was a man of great generoſity, and affable in manners, and his long and familiar acquaintance with Pope, Swift, and Addiſon prove him to have poſſeſſed wit, taſte, and erudition. He was attached to rural amuſements, and fond of conviviality. He drank regularly his bottle after dinner, and laughed at the temperate regimen of Dr. Cadogan which 50 years before Dr. Cheyne had recommended to him, aſſuring him that he ſhould not live ſeven years more if he did not abſtain from wine. He died 1775, aged 91.

BATONI, *Pompeo*, a native of Lucca, eminent as a painter. His beſt piece is Simon the magician contending with St. Peter, preſerved at Rome in the great church, dedicated to the apoſtle. Batoni died 1787, aged 79.

BATTAGLINI, *Mark*, biſhop of Nocera and Ceſena, died 1717, aged 71. He wrote hiſtory of councils, folio, and annales, &c. 6 vols.

BATTELY, *Dr. John*, born at Bury, Suffolk, was fellow of Trinity college Cambridge and chaplain to Sancroft, who gave him the living of Adiſham, and the archdeaconry of

the dioceſe. He wrote Antiquitates Rutupinæ, &c. and died 1708, aged 61.

BATTEUX, *Charles*, philoſophical profeſſor and member of the French academy, &c. was eminent for his erudition, as well as for his private virtues. His works are various, chiefly on claſſical literature, in which he diſplays more method and more labor, than eloquence or purity. His death was accelerated by grief, in obſerving that the elementary book which he wrote for the military ſchool at Paris, did not ſucceed ſo well as he wiſhed. He died at Paris 1780, aged 67. Among other works he publiſhed the four poetics of Ariſtotle, Horace, Vida, and Boileau, with notes, two vols. 8vo.

BATTIE, *Dr. William*, a phyſician, born in Devonſhire, and educated at Eton, and King's college Cambridge. His views to ſtudy the law were checked by his poverty, and he turned his thoughts to phyſic, and practiſed at Uxbridge and London, and became phyſician to St. Luke's. In 1738, he married the daughter of Barnham Goode, under-maſter of Eton ſchool, a man whom for a ſatirical poem, Pope has immortaliſed in his Dunciad. Dr. Battie was lampooned for the active part which he took with the college of phyſicians againſt Dr. Schomberg in 1750, in the Battiad, a poem ſaid to be written by Schomberg, Moſes Mendez, and Paul Whitehead. Dr. Battie's publications were on medical ſubjects, and all reſpectable. His obſervations on madneſs recommended him to public notice, and he was with Dr. Munro examined at the bar of the houſe of commons, with reſpect to the private madhouſes in the kingdom. Dr. Battie died of a paralytic ſtroke 1776, aged 75. He publiſhed an edition of Iſocrates, two vols. 8vo.

BAUDELOT de DAIRVAL, *Charles Cæſar*, an advocate of the Parliament of Paris, author of a treatiſe called "de l'utilité des voyages," in two vols. 12mo. He died of the dropſy 1722, aged 74.

BAUDET, *Stephen*, an eminent French engraver of Blois employed on Pouſſin's pieces. His chief work is Adam and Eve, from Dominichino. He died 1671, aged 73.

BAUDIER, *Michæl*, a native of Languedoc, hiſtoriographer under Lewis XIII. He wrote the hiſtory of the Mahometan religion,—the life of cardinal Amboiſe,—of Ximenes, Suger, &c.—and though his ſtile is inelegant, his works are curious and intereſting.

BAUDIN, *Peter Charles Lewis*, a native of Sedan, elected to the national aſſembly and to the convention. It was he who nobly exclaimed on the laws made with reſpect to emigrants, "if among the millions of the guilty, ten innocent perſons can be found, the law which ſtrikes them is unjuſt." He died 1799. He wrote anecdotes on the conſtitution, on the liberty of the preſs, &c.

BAUDIUS, *Dominique*, a native of Liſle. He viſited England in the ſuite of the Dutch ambaſſador, and formed an acquaintance with ſir Philip Sidney, and afterwards he went to France, where he ſtaid 10 years, and was admitted advocate of the parliament of Paris. He next went to Leyden, where he was profeſſor of elcquence, and hiſtoriographer to the ſtates in 1611. He was a man of genius, as well as erudition, and in his Latin poems he diſplayed taſte and elegance of compoſition. He was a zealous advocate for a truce between Spain and Holland, and two diſcourſes on the ſubject were ſo much miſrepreſented to Maurice, that he was accuſed of being bribed by the French ambaſſador. He died at Leyden 1613, aged 52. He was ſo addicted to wine and to ſenſual pleaſures that his character was expoſed to the ſevereſt ridicule, eſpecially from the pen of Scioppius.

BAUDOIN, *Benedict*, a divine of Amiens, author of a diſſertation on the ſhoes of the antients.

BAUDOT, de JUILLI, *Nicholas*, a native of Vendome, author of ſeveral hiſtorical pieces. His hiſtory of the conqueſt of England, by William of Normandy, 12mo.—of Philip Auguſtus, two vols. 12mo.—and Charles VII. two vols. 12mo.—are his beſt pieces. He wrote beſides, the hiſtory of Catherine of France queen of England, &c. and died 1759, aged 81.

BAUDOUIN, *John*, a native of Pradelle in the Vivarais, in the ſervice of queen Margaret of France. He publiſhed tranſlations of Salluſt, Tacitus, Lucian, Suetonius, &c. but as he wrote more for bread than fame, his language was occaſionally inelegant. He died at Paris 1650, aged 66.

BAUDRAND, *Mich. Anton.* an eccleſiaſtic, born at Paris. He viſited Rome, Germany, and England, and wrote "Dictionaire Geographique, two vols. fol." printed firſt in Latin, and afterwards in French. He died 1700, in his 67th year.

BAUDRICOURT, *Jean de*, a marechal of France, who ſignalized himſelf in the conqueſt of Naples, 1495. His father *Robert* was the perſon who introduced the famous maid of Orleans on the public ſtage.

BAUHINUS, *Gaſpar*, phyſician to the duke of Wirtemburg, was profeſſor of botany at Baſil, where he died 1624, aged 65. He is ſtiled in his epitaph the phœnix of his age for anatomy and botany, but Riolan accuſes him of ignorance. He wrote Inſtitutiones anatomicæ,—theatrum botanicum,—a treatiſe on hermaphrodites, &c. His ſon *John Gaſpar* was equally eminent.

BAULOT, or BEAULIEU, *James*, a lithotomiſt, born of obſcure parents in Franche-conpté. He ſerved in a regiment of cavalry, till he formed an acquaintance with an empirical ſurgeon called Paulouni. After five or ſix years of inſtruction, he began to practiſe for himſelf, and he travelled over different parts of France, and to Geneva and Amſterdam, with the boldneſs of an enthuſiaſt. He uſed to neglect his patients after the operation, adding "I have extracted the ſtone, God will cure the wound." His ſucceſs was ſuch,

that at Amſterdam the magiſtrates, in gratitude for his ſervices, had his portrait engraved, and a medal ſtruck. His method was adopted by Cheſelden with ſuch unuſual ſucceſs that it was called the Engliſh operation, though the invention belonged to the French. After viſiting Rome and Vienna, Baulot retired to a ſeat near Beſançon, where he died 1720, aged 69. His life was written by Vacher, 1757, 12mo.

Baume, *James Francis de la*, a native of Carpentras, author of a poem called the Chriſtiade, in 6 vols. 12mo. written in a pompous and affected ſtile. He wrote beſides "eloge de la paix," and other ſmall pieces; and was for more than 10 years engaged in the Courier de l'Europe. He died at Paris 1757, aged 52.

Baumer, *John William*, a native of Rheweiler, who ſtudied at Jena and Halle, and left divinity for medicine, of which he was profeſſor at Erfurt. He wrote the natural hiſtory of the mineral kingdom, 2 vols.—of precious ſtones, and other works,—and died 1788, aged 69.

Baumgarten, *Alexander Gottlieb*, of Berlin, ſtudied at Halle, where he was made profeſſor of philoſophy, and afterwards at Frankfort on Oder. He wrote metaphyſica, 8vo.—Ethica philoſophica, 8vo. &c.—and died 1762, aged 48.

Baur, *John William*, a painter and engraver of Straſburg. He excelled in pictures of proceſſions, public places, and markets, but his figures are little and mean. He died 1640, aged 30.

Baur, *Frederick William Von*, a native of Heſſian Hanau, who ſerved in the Heſſian troops in the pay of Britain, 1755. In 1757 he ſerved under Frederic II. of Pruſſia, and in 1769 he entered into the Ruſſian ſervice, and was appointed by Catherine inſpector of the ſalt works of Novogorod. He was alſo employed in ſupplying Moſcow with water, and in making deeper the canal of Peterſburgh, and in conſtructing a capacious harbour at its extremity. He died 1783, author of memoires hiſtoriques & geographiques ſur la Valachia, 8vo.—of a chart of Moldavia, &c.

Baussiri, a Mahomedan, author of a poem in praiſe of Mahomet, who cured him as he ſaid of the palſy in a dream. Every line of the poem ends with an M, the initial of the prophet's name, and it is ſo highly valued that many of the Mahomedans learn it by heart, on account of its maxims.

Bautru, *William*, a Frenchman famous for his wit. After ſeeing the eſcurial in Spain attended by an ignorant librarian, he told the king that it would be advantageous for him to make his librarian his treaſurer, becauſe, ſaid he to the monarch who enquired why, he never touches what he is intruſted with. He died at Paris 1665, aged 77.

Bauvin, *John Gregory*, a native of Arras, was eminent for his knowledge of belles lettres. He wrote a tragedy called Arminius, afterwards amended under the name of the Cheruſci. He wrote other pieces, and died 1776 aged 62.

Baux, *William de*, prince of Orange, received in 1214 from the emperor Frederic I the title of king of Arles and Vienna. He was murdered by the people of Avignon 1218 and his body cut to pieces, and it was this which cauſed the ſiege of Avignon by Lewis VIII. in 1226.

Baxter, *Richard*, a nonconformiſt, born at Rowton, Shropſhire, 1615. He was appointed maſter of Dudley free-ſchool by the intereſt of Mr. Richard Foley of Stourbridge, and ſoon after admitted into orders. He was one of thoſe who ſhowed their diſlike to an unqualified ſubmiſſion "to archbiſhops, biſhops, et cætera," as they knew not what the et cætera comprehended. In 1640 he was invited to be miniſter at Kidderminſter, but the civil war expoſed him to perſecution, as he eſpouſed the cauſe of the parliament. He retired to Coventry, till the ſucceſs of the republicans recalled him to Kidderminſter. The uſurpation of Cromwell gave him great offence, and he even argued in private with the tyrant on the illegality of his power, but in the only ſermon which he preached before him he wiſely confined his ſubject to the diſſenſions exiſting in the kingdom on religious matters. He preached before parliament the day before the king's return was voted, and likewiſe before the lord mayor for Monk's ſucceſſes. Charles II. made him one of his chaplains, and Clarendon offered him the biſhopric of Hereford which he refuſed, alleging in a letter his reaſons of conſcience, and he only requeſted permiſſion to continue his miniſtry at Kidderminſter. His oppoſition to the church government was now ſo open that he felt the perſecution of the court, and did not even eſcape confinement. In 1672 he came to London, where he built a meeting-houſe in Oxendon-ſtreet, but his preaching was forbidden here as well as in Swallow-ſtreet. In 1682 he was ſeized, and fined 1951. for preaching five ſermons within five miles of a corporation, and he would have been impriſoned had not his phyſician Dr Thomas Cox pleaded the infirmity of his health. His paraphraſe on the New Teſtament drew upon him in 1685 the vengeance of Jeffries, and he was condemned to be impriſoned for two years, but ſix months after he was diſcharged by the interference of lord Powis with James. He died 1691. His compoſitions were very numerous, not leſs than 80 according to Mr. Long of Exeter, or according to Dr. Calamy 120, or 145 ſays the Biographia Britannica. Burnet ſpeaks of him as a man of great piety, whoſe learning would have commanded univerſal eſteem if not directed to politics.

Baxter, *William*, nephew to the preceding, was born in Shropſhire. His education was ſo neglected, that when he entered at

Harrow

Harrow school at the age of 18, he knew not one letter, and understood nothing but Welch. Application surmounted all difficulties. As a grammarian, a critic, and an antiquarian, he equalled his cotemporaries, as his editions of Horace, Anacreon, his translations of some of Plutarch's, his glossary of Roman antiquities, and his dictionary of British antiquities, sufficiently evince. From a private school at Tottenham high cross, he was elected master of the Mercers' school London, which office he ably filled for more than 20 years. He resigned a little before his death, which happened 1723, in his 73d year. Some of his letters, &c. are preserved.

BAXTER, *Andrew*, a native of Old Aberdeen, engaged as tutor in Scotland. As he travelled with his pupils, he resided some time at Utrecht, and visited different places in France, Germany, and Flanders. He married a clergyman's daughter at Berwick, by whom he had three daughters and one son, Alexander, whose communications to the Biographia Britannica represent his father as a man of great learning, tried integrity, candor, and humanity. He was intimate with Wilkes, to whom he dedicated one of his works. Of his compositions the most valuable is his enquiry into the nature of the human soul, &c. He died of a complication of diseases, 1750, aged 63. He wrote besides Matho, dialogues, &c. translated.

BAYARD, *Pierre du Terrail, chevalier de*, a soldier of fortune born at Dauphiné. He followed Charles VIII. to the conquest of Naples and his heroic valor, as well as his generosity and his humanity, have been celebrated. He gave back to the daughter of his hostess at Brescia, the 2000 pistoles which he had received for the protection of the house, and he triumphed over his passion, in refusing to offer violence to a most beautiful woman, whom poverty had submitted to his power. He was with Francis I. at the battle of Marignan, and when mortally wounded, in 1524, he seated himself under a tree, exclaiming, that in his life he had always faced the enemy, and that in his death he would not turn his back upon them. He was in his 48th year, 32 of which had been devoted to the service of his king and country.

BAYER, *Theophilus Sigfred*, a German, who after visiting Dantzic, Berlin, and other towns of Germany, settled at Konigsberg as librarian, and nine years after, 1726, went to Petersburg, where he became professor of Greek and Roman antiquities. He died there in 1738, aged 44. He wrote a number of valuable dissertations. His Museum Sinicum in two vols. 8vo. is highly esteemed. His grandfather, *John*, of Augsberg, was a mathematician, chiefly known for his description of the stars in his Uranometria, in which he assigns the names of the Greek letters to the stars of each constellation.

BAYEUX, *N.* an advocate of Caen, rewarded with the poetical prize of the academy of Rouen for his ode on filial piety. He also translated the Fasti of Ovid, 4 vols. 8vo. with valuable notes, and wrote reflexions on the reign of Trajan, in 4to. He was accused of a criminal correspondence, and the massacres of September in 1792 put an end to his life.

BAYLE, *Peter*, born 1647, at Carla, a small town of Foix, was educated by his father. His scruples were raised by the controversial books which he perused, and by the conversation of a popish priest, when he attended the Jesuits' college at Toulouse, and he embraced the catholic religion, which 18 months after he renounced as unsupported by revelation. He now was employed as tutor in three private families, but this was too circumscribed for his rising fame, and he retired to Paris, and soon after was made philosophical professor at Sedan, by the united suffrages of the senate of the university. Here he maintained the high character which he had acquired, but the cause of the protestants was not favored at the court of Lewis XIV. and among other establishments the college of Sedan was suppressed 1681. Bayle, thus abandoned, doubted whether he should fly to England or Holland, but an invitation from Rotterdam drew him to that city, where he was appointed professor of philosophy and history. In this peaceful retreat, he began to publish some of his works, which, with the admiration of the learned, brought upon him the resentment and envy of rivals and enemies, and the censure of Christina of Sweden. This princess, who prided herself on her mental acquirements, and who professed herself a catholic, more from conviction than prejudice, had been alluded to by Bayle in one of his journals, as the author of a letter on the persecution of the protestants, and therefore a correspondence was opened with him, and he was persuaded by the queen in a letter, full of conceited terms of high superiority, to apologise for his expressions, and to acknowledge her as the friend of merit. His most inveterate enemies were Jurieu and Renaudot, and it is to be lamented, that men of science cannot engage in controversy without acrimony of language. He was afflicted in his latter years with a decay of the lungs; but considering it as an hereditary complaint, he disregarded medical advice. He died 1706, after writing the best part of the day. The works of Bayle are "thoughts on the comet of 1680, 4 vols. 12mo. in which he introduces with much good sense, profane and religious conclusions,—"nouvelles de la republique des lettres," a very popular periodical work,—a philosophical commentary on the words of our Saviour "compel them to come in," 2 vols. 12mo.—"answers to the questions of a provincial, 5 vols. 12mo."—"lettres in 5 vols."—and a dictionary "historical and critical 4 vols." folio. Of these works, which display strength of mind, deep research, and vast erudition, the dictionary is the most celebrated. In this, however, Bayle gave the reins to the licentiousness

tiousness of his ideas. He is to be censured, not only for indelicate expressions frequently introduced with the eagerness of a prurient imagination, but for impious sentiments, and so far did Jurieu prevail against him, that his judges yielded to the truth of the representation, and called upon the author to correct his expressions, in his second edition, from which, consequently, some offensive passages were properly expunged. Among the homage paid to Bayle should be mentioned, not only the opinion of Voltaire, who considers the dictionary as a book where a man may learn to think, but the decree of the parliament of Toulouse. When his relations wished to cancel the will that he had made in Holland, as not valid in France, Senaux one of his judges, with the indignation of a man of humanity, exclaimed, that the learned were citizens of all countries, and that he ought not to be branded with the name of foreigner, in whose birth and writings France had so much reason to glory. In his private character Bayle was liberal and disinterested, he was fond of independence, and maintained his principles under persecution and in distress. His various compositions, besides the dictionary, have been published in 4 vols. folio. Des Maiseaux has written his life.

Bayley, *Anselm*, minor canon of St. Paul's and Westminster, and subdean of the chapel royal, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He died 1794. He was author of some useful publications, the antiquity, confidence, and certainty of Christianity, canvassed, on Dr. Middleton's examination of the bishop of London's discourses on prophecy—practical treatise on singing, &c.—a complete grammar of the English language—a grammar of the Hebrew, with and without points—the old testament Hebrew and English, with remarks, 4 vols. 8vo.—&c.

Bayly, *Lewis*, a native of Caermarthen, educated at Oxford, and made bishop of Bangor in 1616. He is author of "the practice of piety," which in 1734 reached the 59th edition. The bishop died 1634, leaving four sons.

Bayly, *Thomas*, son of the preceding, was educated at Cambridge. He was with Charles at Oxford, and defended with lord Worcester Ragland castle; after which he retired to the continent, where he became a papist, and published some controversial tracts. He died in great poverty in Italy, in an obscure hospital.

Bayly, *Nathan*, was author of an English dictionary, and of some other works.

Baynard, *Anne*, daughter of a physician of eminence, was born at Preston, Lancashire, 1672. As she was well instructed in classical literature, she wrote Latin with great ease and fluency. She died 1697.

Baynes, *sir Thomas, knt.* professor of music in Gresham college, was educated at Christ's college Cambridge, and accompanied sir John Finch to Italy and Turkey. He died at Constantinople 1681, aged about 59, and was soon followed to the grave by his friend sir John. They both together left munificent donatio of 4000l. to Christ's college.

Baynes, *John*, was born at Middleha Yorkshire, and educated at Richmond scho from whence he passed to Trinity college Cam bridge. At the age of 20 he obtained the m dals for the best exercises on mathematical a classical subjects. He entered at Gray's in and espoused, with all the eagerness of a you man, the politics of the times, and he sto forth a vehement champion of reform at Yo in 1779. His abilities were displayed not on by his speeches as a member of the constit tional society, but his poetical talents fann the flame of party. It is difficult to ascerta what he wrote, but the London Courant amo other papers owed its fame for some time his exertions, and he has been considered author of the archæological epistle to de Milles. In his friendship Baynes was warm zealous, and sincere, and at all times a stro advocate for his favorite liberty. He was a tacked by a fever, hastened it is supposed excessive application, and after three days' il ness he expired 1787, aged 29.

Bazire, *Claude*, a native of Dijon, who the revolution raised to infamous celebrity. the national assembly and in the convention h shone for violent measures, and as the tool the Jacobins he inveighed indecently again the king, and proposed a law to set a price la Fayette. At last Robespierre, tired wi his bloody services, caused him to be co demned, and he suffered with Danton 179 aged 30.

Be, *Guillaume le*, an engraver and lett founder at Troyes. In 1545, at the age of 2 after seeing the manner of composing types, the house of Robert Stephens, he went to V nice, where he cut punches for the Hebre printing house of Justiniani. He returned Paris, where he died 1598, aged 73. His s *Henry* was a printer of respectability at Par and his sons and grandsons were equally em nent in the same profession.

Beacon, *Thomas*, a divine educated Cambridge, and the first who wrote again bowing at the name of Jesus. He retired Germany, under Mary, and wrote a consol tory epistle to the persecuted protestants. U der Elizabeth he obtained a prebend at Ca terbury. Of his works his "de cœnâ domini alone was in Latin in 3 vols. fol.

Beale, *Mary*, was born in Suffolk, an distinguished herself as a portrait painter in o water colors, and crayons. She copied Peter Lely's and Vandyke's portraits, and w little inferior to her contemporaries. She die 1697, aged 66, leaving two sons, who for som time studied painting. One of them after wards studied physic under Sydenham, an practised at Coventry.

Beard, *John*, known for his eminence an actor, was brought up in the king's chape and at Cannons in the duke of Chandos' ch pel. He first appeared at Drury-lane in sir

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Loverule in the "devil to pay," 1737, but his ſucceſs was interrupted for a few years, by his marriage with Henrietta, daughter of the earl of Waldegrave. He afterwards exchanged Drury-lane for Covent-garden. His wife died 1753, and ſix years after, he married the daughter of Mr. Rich, whom he ſucceeded in the management of Covent-garden. In 1759, he appeared in the character of Macheath, and divided the applauſes of the town for 52 ſucceſſive nights, with Miſs Brent in Polly. In 1768 he retired from the ſtage, and died that year, in his 74th year, reſpected for his private character.

BEATON or BETON, *David*, archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, was born 1494, and educated at St. Andrew's and Paris. In 1528 he was made lord privy ſeal, and ſome years after he was employed in negociating the king of Scotland's marriage with Magdalen of France, and afterwards that with Mary daughter of the duke of Guiſe. Not only the Scots but Henry VIII. himſelf grew jealous of his influence, and when he was raiſed to the rank of cardinal and the primacy of Scotland, the Engliſh monarch ſent an ambaſſador to king James, to inſinuate the deep and perfidious ſchemes which he meditated in favor of the catholic cauſe. James however was deaf to the repreſentations of Henry, the cardinal ſummoned heretics before him, and directed his reſentment particularly againſt ſir John Borthwick the favorite of the king of England, and George Buchanan, illuſtrious as a poet and hiſtorian. The death of James checked the career of Beaton, who aſpired to the regency, but the envied power was veſted in the hands of Arran, and himſelf confined in Blackneſs caſtle. His intrigues liberated him, he was reconciled to the regent, and again vented his perſecution againſt the proteſtants. Among thoſe who ſuffered was George Wiſhart, who was precipitately tried, condemned, and burnt as a heretic at St. Andrew's, in the preſence of his perſecutor. This inhuman deed rouſed the indignation of the kingdom, and the cardinal's pride kindled a formidable conſpiracy. He rejected a petition of the ſon of lord Rothes, and the indignant youth bound his family to reſent the inſult. The prelate was attacked in his caſtle, his ſervants were ſecured, and the firſt ſound that awoke him from his ſleep were threats againſt his life. He opened his door upon promiſes that no violence ſhould be offered to his perſon, but the fatal ſtab was given by James Melvil, with a cool ferocity, which, while it inſulted the bleeding victim, profanely called upon the God of peace to witneſs the revenge of Wiſhart's innocence. This was in 1546.

BEATON, *James*, nephew of the archbiſhop, was raiſed to the ſee of Glaſgow before his 25th year. At the reformation in 1560, he fled to France with the records, &c. of his cathedral, which he preſented to the Scotch college of Paris. He left a MS. hiſtory of Scotland, and died 1603, aged 73.

BEATRIX, daughter of the count of Burgundy, married Frederic I. in 1156. It is ſaid that ſhe was inſulted by the people of Milan, and that the emperor revenged her by the deſtruction of the place, and the ignominious puniſhment of the inhabitants.

BEATTIE, *James*, a Scotch poet, born in Kincardinſhire. He was educated at Aberdeen, and afterwards undertook the care of Alloa ſchool in Fifeſhire. He removed to Aberdeen grammar ſchool as aſſiſtant, and married the daughter of the head maſter. His minſtrel, begun in 1771, and finiſhed in three years, procured him the patronage of lord Errol, and the profeſſorſhip of moral philoſophy and logic in the Mariſchal college of Aberdeen, with a penſion of 200l. from the king. Soon after he viſited London, where he was received by Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Porteus, and other literary characters, with all the reſpect due to merit and virtue. He died 1803. Beſides his elegant poem of the minſtrel, he publiſhed a ſmall volume of poems and tranſlations 1760,—the judgment of Paris 1765,—an eſſay on the nature and immutability of truth, in oppoſition to ſophiſtry and ſcepticiſm, 1770, a work of great merit, and ſo forcible againſt David Hume's doctrines that he never heard the name of Beattie mentioned without emotions — diſſertations moral and critical in 4to. 1783,—the evidences of the Chriſtian religion in two ſmall volumes, written at the requeſt of his friend the biſhop of London, &c.

BEATTIE, *James Hay*, ſon of the above, was born at Aberdeen 1768. At the age of 13 he entered at the Mariſchal college where he took his maſter's degree in 1786, and before he was 19, he was appointed by the king aſſiſtant profeſſor of moral philoſophy and logic. To the mildeſt manners he united the profoundeſt devotion; he always carried about him a pocket bible and a Greek new teſtament. He was carried off by a nervous atrophy, 1790, to the great grief of his father and of the univerſity. His father publiſhed a ſmall volume of his poetry in 1799, and gave a pleaſing account of his lamented ſon, of whom he obſerves that he never found fault with him more than three or four times in his life. He had impreſſed early upon his mind the rules of morality, and particularly to ſpeak the truth and keep a ſecret, and, I never found, ſays the afflicted father, that in a ſingle inſtance he tranſgreſſed either.

BEATUS RHENANUS, publiſhed, among other claſſical works, the hiſtory of Vell. Paterculus, the works of Tertullian with valuable notes, and other pieces, &c. He died 1547.

BEAU, *John Lewis le*, a profeſſor of Paris, who wrote a diſcourſe on the dangers which attend literary men from poverty and from opulence. He publiſhed Homer in Greek and Latin, 2 vols. 1746, and Cicero's orations with annotations, 3 vols. 1753, and died 1766, aged 45.

BEAU,

BEAU, *Charles le*, elder brother of the preceding, was profeſſor of belles lettres at Paris, and like Rollin he enjoyed and deſerved the veneration of a great number of reſpectable pupils. Beſides contributions to the memoires of the academy, he wrote an hiſtory of the lower empire, in 22 vols. 12mo. He died 1778, aged 77. His opera latina were edited 3 vols. 12mo.

BEAUCAIRE *de* PEQUILLON, *Francois*, biſhop of Metz, wrote, beſides his treatiſe des enfans morts dans le ſein de leur mere—rerum Gallic. commentaria, from 1461 to 1562, and died 1591. In his hiſtory of France, which appeared after his death, he is too partial to the Guiſes, but otherwiſe he is correct and elegant.

BEAUCHAMP, *Richard, earl of Warwick*, a brave general who was at the council of Conſtance, and died at Rouen in Normandy 1439, aged 58.

BEAUCHAMPS, *Pierre Francois Godard de*, was born at Paris, where he died 1761, aged 72. Beſides tranſlations of Rhodantis & Doriclis, and of the loves of Iſmene and Iſmenias, &c.—he wrote "lettres d' Heloiſe & d' Abelard," and reſeaches ſur les theatres de France, in 3 vols.

BEAUCHATEAU, *Franc. Matthieu Chatelet de*, ſon of a player, born 1645, was diſtinguiſhed as a poet, and early noticed by the mother of Lewis XIV. &c. At 12 he publiſhed ſome of his poems, called la lyre du jeune Apollon, and coming over to England he was admired by Cromwell. He travelled into Perſia, where it is ſuppoſed that he died, as no intelligence was ever after heard of him.

BEAVER, *John*, a Benedictine of Weſtminſter abbey, in the 14th century, author of a manuſcript chronicle of Britiſh affairs from Brutus to his own time.

BEAUFORT, *Margaret*, daughter of John Beaufort duke of Somerſet, the grandſon of John of Gaunt, was born in Bedfordſhire, in 1441. She became mother of Henry VII. by Edmund Tudor earl of Richmond; after whoſe death ſhe married ſir Henry Stafford: and for her third huſband ſhe took Thomas earl of Derby. She founded the colleges of Chriſt and St. John, Cambridge. She died 1509.

BEAUFORT, *Henry*, brother of Henry IV. of England, was ſucceſſively biſhop of Lincoln and afterwards of Wincheſter, chancellor of England, a cardinal and legate in Germany. He crowned, in 1431, Henry VI. in the metropolitan church of Paris. He died 1447.

BEAUFORT, *Francois Vendome duc de*, ſon of Cæſar duke of Vendome, was born at Paris 1616. He was impriſoned for conſpiring againſt Mazarin, and attempted in vain to excite a rebellion. He acquired celebrity in the civil wars, and againſt the Turks in Africa, and afterwards at the ſiege of Candia, where he was ſlain, in 1669.

BEAUFORT, *Louis de*, author of the hiſtory of Germanicus,—of a diſſertation on the uncertainty of the five firſt ages of the Roman republic,—of a hiſtory of the Roman republic, &c. was member of the London royal ſociety; and died at Maeſtricht 1795.

BEAULIEU, *N. baron de*, an Auſtrian general, diſtinguiſhed in quelling the inſurrection of the Brabanters in 1789, and afterwards againſt Biron, the French general. In 1796 he commanded the Auſtrian armies in Italy, but ſunk before the good fortune of Bonaparte, and after loſing the battles of Montenotte, Milleſimo, Mondovi, &c. he reſigned his power to Wurmſer, and died ſoon after.

BEAUMARCHAIS, *Peter Auguſtin Caron de*, ſon of a clock maker, was born at Paris 1732. He was brought up to his father's profeſſion, and invented a new eſcapement in the machinery of a watch, which was diſputed with him by another artiſt, but honorably adjudged to him. He was alſo eminent as a muſician, and was noticed by the ſiſters of Lewis XV. and liberally patroniſed for the part which he ſupported in their private concerts. Upon the breaking out of the revolution, he fled to Holland, and then to England; but afterwards returned to France, and was impriſoned. Liberated with difficulty from the abbaye, he died ſuddenly, in 1799, aged 69. He wrote memoires contre Goeſman, &c.—memoire in anſwer to W. Kornman,—Eugenie, a drama, —the two friends, a play,—the barber of Seville, a comedy,—the marriage of Figaro,—Tarare, an opera,—la mere coupable, &c. Theſe plays, and his great and indefatigable activity, contributed much to render him independent and rich.

BEAUMELLE, *Laurent Angliviel de la*, a native of Valleraugues, honorably treated in Denmark, and afterwards at Berlin, where he became acquainted with Voltaire. On his return to Paris, 1753, he was confined in the baſtille for his book called "mes penſées;" but he was reſtored to liberty, and retired to Toulouſe. He was afterwards librarian to the king; but a dropſy in the cheſt rapidly terminated his uſeful career, 1773, in his 46th year. His moſt valuable works are, the memoirs of mad. Maintenon, 6 vols. 12mo.—letters to Voltaire—a commentary on the Henriade—a defence of the ſpirit of laws, &c. He poſſeſſed the powers of wit and ſatire in a reſpectable degree; but it is to be lamented that his perſonalities were ſo illiberal againſt Voltaire, whom, in ſpite of his quarrel, he ſtill reſpected and eſteemed.

BEAUMONT, *ſir John*, ſon of Francis Beaumont, one of the judges of queen Elizabeth, retired from Oxford, to his native county, Leiceſterſhire. He was knighted by king Charles, and died 1628, aged 46. He wrote the "crown of thorns," a poem, in 8 books—Boſworth-field, &c.—beſides ſome tranſlations from Horace, Perſius, Virgil, &c.

BEAUMONT, *Francis*, brother to the preceding, ſtudied at Cambridge and the Inner Tem-

Temple. His dramatic pieces, compoſed in conjunction with Fletcher, acquired great celebrity, and though he did not reach his 30th year before he paid the debt of nature, 1615, the correctneſs of his judgment, his taſte, and his genius, have immortalized his name as a poet. He was intimate with Ben Jonſon, who ſubmitted his pieces to his criticizing eye. His works are publiſhed with thoſe of Fletcher.

Beaumont, *Joſeph*, ſucceſſively maſter of Jeſus college and Peter-houſe, Cambridge, was author of Pſyche, or love's myſtery, in 24 cantos, an allegorical poem, much admired. He wrote obſervations on More's apology, &c. and died 1699, aged 84.

Beaumont de Perefix, *Hardouin*, archbiſhop of Paris, wrote a valuable hiſtory of Henry IV. for the uſe of Lewis XIV. to whom he was preceptor. He diſplayed with fidelity and elegance, the great virtues of his hero. He died 1670.

Beaumont, *mad. le Prince de*, a lively writer, whoſe works, in the form of romances, letters, memoirs, &c. were intended to improve youth in morality and religion. She was born at Rouen, 1711, and died at Anneci, 1780.

Beaumont, *Elias de*, of Carentan, in Normandy, was brought up to the bar; but though he poſſeſſed great powers of mind, he unfortunately was not bleſſed with the gift of pleaſing elocution. The memoire which he wrote on the Calas had a moſt powerful effect over the French nation. He wrote beſides various other memoires of merit. He died at Paris 1785. His wife wrote an intereſting novel, called lettres du marquis de Roſelle, 12mo. and died 1783.

Beaune, *Jacques de*, a miniſter of the priories under Francis I. He was obliged by threats to give to the queen-mother the 300,000 crowns which had been promiſed to Lautrec for the defence of the Milaneſe, and when the expedition failed he was accuſed of ſpeculation. In his juſtification, he informed the king of the application of the money; but the queen-mother perfidiouſly obtained the receipts from his ſecretary, and the unfortunate miniſter having nothing to produce in his defence, was condemned, and executed, 1527.

Beaurain, *Jean de*, a native of Aix en Iſſart, known as a negociator and a geographer. He was at the age of 25, geographer to Lewis XV. for whom he compoſed a curious perpetual almanac. His topographical deſcription of the campaigns of Luxemburg from 1690 to 1694, in 3 vols. fol. were highly valued. He died at Paris 1771, aged 75.

Beaurieu, *Gaſpard Guillard de*, a French writer, born in Artois 1728, died at Paris 1795. He was eccentric in his dreſs and character, though in his converſation he was lively, witty, and entertaining. He wrote various things, the beſt known of which are l'eleve de la nature, the pupil of nature, 2 vols. 8vo. often reprinted—cours d'hiſtoire naturelle, 7 vols. 12mo. &c.

Beausobre, *Iſaac de*, a proteſtant of Niort, who fled to Berlin for tearing the king's ſignet from the door of a reformed church which he was forbidden to enter. The king of Pruſſia eſteemed him, and he deſerved his confidence by his erudition, and the ſpirit and morality of his diſcourſes. Of his writings the moſt eſteemed was his hiſtory of the Manichæans, 2 vols. a work praiſed by Gibbon. He died 1738, aged 79. He wrote beſides a defence of the reformation—a tranſlation of the New Teſtament, with notes, &c.

Beausobre, *Louis de*, ſon of the preceding, was born at Berlin. He wrote philoſophical diſſertations on fire, "les ſonges d'epicure," &c. He died of an apoplexy, 1783, aged 53.

Beauvais, *Guillaume*, a native of Dunkirk, author of a hiſtory of the Roman emperors by medals, 3 vols. 12mo. He died at Orleans, 1773, aged 75.

Beauvais, *Charles Nicolas*, a native of Orleans, known as a violent and ſeditious member of the national aſſembly and of the convention. He died at Montpellier, 1704. He wrote eſſays hiſtoriques ſur Orleans, 8vo. —deſcription topographique du mont Olivet, 8vo. &c.

Beauzée, *Nicolas*, author of an univerſal grammar, or expoſition of the elements of languages, 2 vols. 8vo.—of an expoſition of the hiſtorical proofs of religion, and other works, was member of the academy, and profeſſor of grammar in the military ſchool. He was born at Verdun, and died at Paris, 1789, aged 72.

Bebele, *Henry*, a native of Juſtingen, in Swabia, profeſſor of eloquence at Tubingen. He was an able Latin ſcholar, and received the poetical crown, in 1501, from Maximilian I. Beſides "opuſcula Bebeliana," he wrote tracts, &c.

Beccadelli, *Lewis*, a native of Bologna, who followed the fortunes of cardinal Pole, of whom he wrote an account, in Latin. He was ambaſſador at Venice and Augſburg, and had the care of Ferdinand ſon of Coſmo I. duke of Tuſcany. He reſigned the archbiſhopric of Raguſa; but was diſappointed in his expectations to ſucceed to Piſa. He died 1572, aged 80. He wrote a life of Petrarch, in Italian.

Beccadelli, *Antonio*, a native of Palermo, profeſſor of belles lettres at Pavia. He was crowned with the poetic laurel by Sigiſmund, 1432, and died at Naples 1471, aged 97. His epiſtles, &c. were printed at Venice 1453. He wrote alſo a book on the ſayings and actions of Alphonſo king of Arragon; and was ſo partial to Livy, that he ſold an eſtate to purchaſe a copy of the hiſtorian.

Beccafumi, *Dominique*, a ſhepherd of Sienna, whoſe abilities were obſerved and encouraged by Beccafumi, one of his countrymen. In gratitude he exchanged the name of his family, *Mecarino*, for that of his benefactor.

factor. He died at Genoa, 1549, aged 65. His St. Sebastian is much admired.

BECCARI, *Augustine*, a native of Ferrara, the first Italian who wrote pastorals. His "il sacrificio" appeared 1555. He died 1560.

BECCARIA, *John Baptist*, a learned monk of Mondovi, a teacher of philosophy and mathematics at Palermo, Rome, &c. He wrote dissertations on electricity, and an essay on the cause of storms, &c. He died at Turin, 1781.

BECCARIA *James Bartholomew*, a native of Bononia, who studied medicine, and became professor of natural philosophy at Bononia. As a medical reader he acquired opulence and fame. His publications on philosophical and medical subjects were numerous, so that his opinion was courted by the learned of Europe, and his name enrolled among their most respectable societies. Beccaria studied the diseases of the temper as well as those of the body; and by perseverance he converted a sour disposition to mildness and placid composure. He died 1766, aged 84.

BECCARIA, *Cæsar Bonesana marquis*, an Italian philosopher. He published a treatise on crimes and punishments, which proved a popular work, and was translated into various languages—disquisitions on the nature of style, &c. He died 1795, aged 75.

BECCUTI, *Francis*, an Italian poet, professor of law in his native town of Perugia. He died 1509, aged 44. He is known by his burlesque poetry, in imitation of Berni.

BECERRA, *Gaspard*, a Spanish sculptor and painter in fresco, the pupil of Raphael. His best piece is a virgin, made by order of Isabella of Valois. He died 1570.

BECKER, *John Joachim*, successively physician to the electors of Mentz and Bavaria, died at London 1685, aged 40. He possessed great genius, and his discoveries in chemistry and mechanics were many and important; but these were obscured by impetuous passions, which raised him enemies, and obliged him to fly from Germany for an asylum in Britain. His publications were seven in number, on philosophical subjects, the chief of which is physica subterranea, &c.

BECKER, *Daniel*, a physician of the elector of Brandenburg, who died in his native city of Konigsberg 1760, aged 43. He was author of commentarius de theriacâ, &c. 8vo. &c.

BECKET, *Thomas*, was born at London, 1119, and educated at Merton abbey, in Surrey, and afterwards at Oxford and Paris. He passed to Bononia, in Italy, where he studied civil law, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and was made by Henry II. chancellor, 1158. As a courtier, Becket assumed all the gaiety of the times, and when he attended the king to Toulouse, he maintained in his train 1200 horse, besides 700 knights or gentlemen. On the vacancy of Canterbury, Becket was raised to the see, but, by resigning the seals of chancellor, he offended the king; and his haughtiness, and the high tone in which he asserted the privileges of the church, further widened the breach. Henry wished for a community of laws, but Becket refused to repress the disorders of his clergy by suffering them to be tried in the same manner as the laity, and though he assented to the constitutions of Clarendon, he retracted his acquiescence, and resigned his office at the feet of the pope, who not only forgave, by reinstating him, but espoused his cause, and annulled the decrees. Henry, displeased with the conduct of Becket, banished his adherents, and sent them in disgrace to their exiled master. After a while, the haughty prelate condescended to see his sovereign 1167, but broke off the conference, because Henry refused to give him the kiss of peace. In 1169, another meeting took place on the confines of Normandy, and a reconciliation was effected, and the king, in proof of his sincerity, held the bridle of Becket's horse while he mounted and dismounted twice. On his return the primate refused to restore the excommunicated bishops; and so irritated was Henry on hearing this, that he exclaimed, "he was an unhappy prince, since none of his followers had either spirit or gratitude to revenge his wrongs on so insolent a priest." The words animated four of his courtiers, who sailed for England, and dashed out the prelate's brains before the altar of his cathedral, 1171. The murderers fled, and to expiate their crimes, undertook a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where they died. The news of Becket's death alarmed Henry, who not only exculpated himself before the pope, but performed penance at the shrine of the murdered priest, and, after passing the night on the cold pavement in penitence and prayer, he suffered himself to be scourged by the monks. To his death and not to his virtues Becket was indebted for these honors. He not only became a saint by the indulgence of the church, but numerous miracles were wrought at his tomb. The spot was visited by thousands with religious awe, and the shrine of the saint was adorned with whatever was most costly and valuable in the kingdom.

BECKINGHAM, *Charles*, an eminent dramatic writer, two of whose pieces, Henry IV. of France, and Scipio Africanus, were acted before he completed his 20th year. He died 1730, aged 32.

BECKINGTON, *Thomas*, a native of Somersetshire, in the fifteenth century, author of a book about the rights of the English monarchs in France. He was of New college, and bishop of Bath and Wells.

BEDA, *Noel*, an ecclesiastic, born in Picardy, and raised to the headship of the college of Montaign. His attack on Erasmus was so severe that the offended scholar convicted him of asserting 181 lies, 210 calumnies, and 47 blasphemies. It was by his influence that the Sorbonne did not pronounce in favor of the divorce of Henry VIII. He died in exile, in the abbey of Mount St. Michael, 1537.

BEDA, or BEDE, surnamed the Venerable, was born at Wearmouth or Jarrow, in the county of Durham. His time was devoted to the severest studies, and his name became so respectable, that pope Sergius in vain solicited his presence at Rome. Confinement and application at last overpowered his constitution; but though laboring under the complicated weight of a consumption and an asthma, he continued occasionally to impart instruction to the monks of the monastery, till he expired, 735, aged 63. Of his writings, all in Latin, the most celebrated were his ecclesiastical history from the time of Julius Cæsar to his own age, collected from the annals of convents and ancient chronicles—his commentaries on scriptures, &c. Though he possessed all the puerile credulity of the times, and indulged in the relation of legendary miracles, he wrote with surprising facility, but without elegance, art, purity, or reflection. He was, according to Camden and others, a man of superior powers of mind, and he shone like a meteor in the darkness of a barbarous age. So valuable were his writings considered that a council ordered them to be publicly read in churches.

BEDELL, *William*, a prelate, born 1570, at Black Notley, in Essex. He studied at Emanuel college, Cambridge, resided upon the living of St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk, and five years after, 1604, he went to Venice, as chaplain to the ambassador sir Henry Wotton. During a residence of eight years here, he studied Hebrew, and formed a friendly and intimate acquaintance with Paul Sarpi, and others celebrated for their learning and piety. On his return home he was presented to Horingsheath, and 12 years after elected provost of Trinity college, Dublin, and two years after was raised to the see of Kilmore and Ardagh. In this station Bedell behaved with that strong sense of propriety which his private manners so much promised. He exhorted his clergy to exemplary conduct and residence. His ordinations were public and solemn, example was made to go hand in hand with profession in the great business of religion, and in a synod of his clergy some canons were enacted, excellent and conciliatory. A strong advocate for the church, he always abhorred the persecution of the papists, and supported the justice of his cause by the arms of meek persuasion, not of virulent compulsion. The liturgy as well as the bible were translated into Irish, and every method pursued which might enlighten the minds of an uncivilized peasantry. So much meekness did not go unapplauded; when the country was torn by rebellion in 1641, the bishop's palace was the only habitation in the county of Cavan that remained unviolated. Malice however prevailed; the rebels, who had declared that the prelate should be the last Englishman driven from the country, demanded the unfortunate men who had fled to his roof for refuge, and when he continued firm to his refusal, he and his family were seized. The horrors of confinement, and more particularly the misfortunes of his country, broke his heart, he expired 1641, in the house of Sheridan, a protestant, to whose care he had been entrusted. His memory received unusual honors from the rebels, who, in a large body accompanied his remains, and fired over his grave in the church-yard of Kilmore, with all the homage due to a worthy man, a pious christian, and an exemplary prelate.

BEDERIC, *Henry*, a monk, about 1380. He was born at St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk, and for his learning was honored with the degree of doctor of the Sorbonne, and chosen provincial of the Augustin order in England.

BEDFORD, *Hilkiah*, a quaker of Lincolnshire, who settled as stationer in London. His son of the same name was educated at St. John's, Cambridge; but though patronised by the earl of Winchelsea, the politics of the revolution deprived him of his benefice in Lincolnshire. He was fined 1000 marks for publishing "The hereditary right of the crown of England asserted," though the real author was Harbin, a nonjuring priest, whom his friendship thus protected. He wrote an answer to Fontenelle's oracles and Dr. Barwick's life, translated from the Latin, &c. and died 1724, aged 61.

BEDFORD, *Thomas*, second son of Hilkiah, was educated at Westminster school, and St John's, Cambridge, and he acquired some reputation among the nonjurors at Compton, Derbyshire, where he died 1773, in good circumstances and much respected. In his earlier years he was chaplain at Angiers, in France, in the family of sir John Cotton, bart. and he prepared for the press an edition of Simeon of Durham's history. He wrote also an historical catechism.

BEDFORD, *John duke of*, third son of Henry IV. the general of the English armies in France, during the minority of Henry VI. defeated the French fleet in several encounters especially near Southampton, and routed the duke of Alençon. He died at Rouen, 1435. When some courtiers advised Charles VIII. of France, to demolish the monument of this noble foreigner, the monarch answered, "Suffer to sleep in peace the ashes of a man who when alive made all France tremble."

BEDLOE, *William*, a low adventurer, whom the success of Oates animated to the discovery of a pretended popish plot, for which the commons voted him 500*l.* The play called "The excommunicated prince," is ascribed to him. He died 1680.

BEGA, *Cornelius*, a Dutch painter born at Haerlem. His landscapes, cattle, and conversations, were much admired. During a plague he fell a victim to his attention to his mistress, who was attacked by the disease 1664, in his 45th year.

BEGER, *Laurence*, of Heidelberg, was librarian to the elector of Brandenburg. He published

by the king of France. He died at Paris, 1734, aged 60.

Belleau, *Remi*, one of the ſeven poets called the pleiades of France, lived in the family of Renatus of Lorraine. He excelled as a paſtoral writer, and in his tranſlations of Anacreon he preſerved all the beauties and eaſe of the original. His poem on the nature, &c. of precious ſtones is much admired. He died at Paris 1577, aged 49.

Bellecour, *Colſon*, a diſtinguiſhed actor on the French ſtage, who died 1786. His wife, who ſurvived him till 1799, was equally celebrated, particularly in the low characters of Moliere's comedies.

Belleforet, *Francis de*, a native of Guienne, who ſtudied at Bourdeaux and Touloufe, and paſſed to Paris, where he was honored with the friendſhip of the learned and the great. His hiſtory of the ninth Charles of France,—his univerſal hiſtory of the world, his annals or general hiſtory of France,—are the moſt known of his works. He died at Paris 1583, aged 53.

Bellenden, *William*, a Scotchman, maſter of the requeſts to James VI. and humanity profeſſor at Paris. He publiſhed Ciceronis princeps, 1608, and Ciceronis conſul, 1612, dedicated to Henry prince of Wales, with treatiſes on political writers, &c. His admiration of the Roman orator, and of Seneca and Pliny, was further demonſtrated in a more comprehenſive work, "de tribus luminibus Romanorum," the completion of which, however, was ſtopped by death. This valuable treatiſe was edited in 1787, by Dr. Parr.

Bellenger, *Francis*, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, who tranſlated Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, and alſo Herodotus, of which the copy was left in MS. He wrote criticiſms on Rollin's works, to prove his ignorance of Greek. He died at Paris, 1749, aged 61.

Bellet, *Charles*, a native of Querci, who died at Paris, 1771. He obtained ſeveral prizes at Marſeilles, Bourdeaux, and Rouen.

Bellet, *Iſaac*, a phyſician, author of a treatiſe on the effects of the imagination on pregnant women—a hiſtory of Catiline's conſpiracy, &c. He died at Paris 1778.

Bellievre, *Pompone de*, of Lyons, was diſtinguiſhed as a negociator at the court of Charles IX., Henry III, and Henry IV. He died at Paris 1607, in his 78th year.

Bellin, *Gentil*, a Venetian, ſo eminent as a painter, that Mahomet ſolicited him to come to Conſtantinople. He complied, and adorned that capital with the moſt maſterly efforts of his pencil. His beſt piece was the decollation of John the Baptiſt; the ſkin of the neck of which, however, the grand ſignior cenſured, as not agreeable to nature, and to convince the painter, ſummoned a ſlave before him, and ordered his head immediately to be ſtruck off. This ſo intimidated Bellin, that inſtead of correcting the fault, he earneſtly ſolicited his diſmiſſion. He returned to Venice loaded with preſents, and died 1501, aged 80.

Bellin, *James*, a geographical engineer, of Paris, who enriched literature by 80 valuable marine charts, &c. He was member of the royal ſociety of London, and died 1772, aged 69.

Bellini, *Laurence*, a phyſician of Florence, made profeſſor of philoſophy, though only 20 years of age. He enjoyed the patronage of the grand duke Ferdinand II.; and as an anatomiſt and phyſician acquired great celebrity. His works were in Latin, and much admired. After being thirty years profeſſor, he left Piſa for Florence, where he died 1703, aged 60.

Bellocq, *Peter*, was valet de chambre to Lewis XIV., and is known for his wit, his phyſiognomy, and his ſatirical writings. He was the friend of Moliere and Racine, and died 1704, aged 59, author of a poem on the hotel des invalides—ſatires—petits maitres—nouvelliſtes, &c.

Belloi, *Peter Laurence Buyrette du*, a native of Auvergne, who, after being educated for the bar, abandoned his country, and retired to Ruſſia, where he aſſumed the character of comedian. He returned to Paris in 1758, and publiſhed the tragedy of Titus, and that of Zelmira. His moſt popular piece was the ſiege of Calais. The magiſtrates of Calais honored him with the freedom of their city, and placed his portrait among thoſe of their benefactors; and Voltaire paid the higheſt compliment to the genius and merit of the poet; which, however, the ill-natured ſatiriſt, after Belloi's death, withdrew. The ſucceſs of the ſiege of Calais was followed by Gaſton and Bayard. His laſt pieces were Peter the cruel, and Gabrielle de Vergi; but ſo little were they admired, that the poet's heart was broken through diſappointment; he fell a prey to a lingering diſeaſe; and though Lewis XVI. with exemplary benevolence ſent him 50 louis d'or, he expired 1775, aged 48. The works of Belloi were publiſhed by Gaillard, in 6 vols. 8vo. with a life and valuable annotations.

Belloni, *Jerome*, a banker at Rome, made a marquis by pope Benedict XIV. He wrote an eſſay on commerce, and often re-edited, and tranſlated into Engliſh, German, and French. He died 1760.

Bellori, *John Peter*, an antiquarian, born at Rome. He died 1696, aged 80. He was chief librarian to queen Chriſtina. His writings, which are in 12 different publications, are valuable and curious on the antiquities, monuments, &c. of Rome and Italy.

Bellotti, *Peter*, an hiſtorical painter of Venice. His portraits were alſo much admired. He died 1700, aged 75.

Belon, *Peter*, *M. D.* was born in the Maine, and travelled into Judea, Greece, and Arabia, of which he publiſhed an intereſting account. His other works were on birds, fiſhes, &c. all equally valuable. He was aſſaſſinated near Paris, 1564, in his 46th year.

BELSUNCE, *Henry Francis Xavier de*, of the society of the Jesuits, became bishop of Marseilles in 1709. His name is immortalized by the humanity of his conduct, for, during the dreadful plague which ravaged Marseilles in 1720, he was seen running from street to street to administer relief to the afflicted, as a physician, a magistrate, and as a spiritual guide. In the town-hall of the city he is represented as bestowing his benediction on some poor wretches who are lying at his feet. So exemplary a conduct drew upon him the love of the people and the favors of his sovereign; but the good bishop refused the more elevated rank of the diocese of Laon, offered him by Lewis XV. observing that Marseilles was dear to him by habit, as well as by calamity. He was honored by the pope with the pallium, which is never granted but to an archbishop, but the highest reward was the applause of the good. He died in 1755, mourned as he deserved. He founded a college at Marseilles for benevolent purposes, that still bears his name. His writings were chiefly pastoral instructions—a history of the bishops of Marseilles, &c.

BELYN O LEYN, a British chief, illustrious for his vigorous resistance against Edwin, in 620.

BEMBO, *Peter*, a noble Venetian, who studied at Florence, Ferrara, and in Sicily; and not only acquired the ease and delicacy of the Tuscan language, but imbibed a higher taste than his contemporaries for the literature of Greece. He was secretary to pope Leo X. but ill health obliged him to remove from Rome to Padua, and afterwards to Venice. Paul III. raised him to the rank of cardinal, and made him bishop of Bergamo, where he died 1547, aged 77, from a concussion received on his side against a wall, while on horseback. Bembo's life has been written by de la Casa. His writings consist of letters —a history of Venice, in 12 books—speeches —the life of Gui, duke of Urbino, all in Latin. Of his poetical pieces, only one is in Italian. His style is elegant and correct, though frequently he affects too much of the Ciceronian; but the subject of his poetry is often indelicate, and it is shocking to understand that a cardinal could write in a manner that would have disgraced the most profligate debauchee.

BEME, or BESME, a domestic of the Guises, so called because a Bohemian by birth. His real name was *Charles Dianowitz*. He murdered Coligni, and was rewarded by the cardinal de Lorraine with the hand of one of his legitimate daughters. Beme was afterwards seized by the protestants in 1575, and killed by his keeper, whom he attempted to shoot in order to escape.

BENBOW, *John*, an English seaman, who fought a most desperate engagement in the Mediterranean, against an African corsair, and for his valor was invited to the Spanish court by Charles II. who loaded him with presents, and recommended him to James II. After the revolution his skill and bravery were employed in the English navy, in the protection of commerce, and in the blockading and bombarding the French ports. He was raised for his services to the rank of a vice admiral and with a squadron he went to the West Indies, where his courage and good conduct called forth the commendation of the commons, whilst they censured the object and views of his expedition. In a second voyage to the West Indies, he fell in with the French fleet on the Spanish coast, which he pursued and attacked with his usual bravery; but his officers refused to do their duty, and the admiral, who had lost a leg in the engagement was thus dishonorably robbed of a most glorious victory. On his arrival at Jamaica, Benbow arrested his cowardly officers, but their punishment could not check the rapid powers of disease. The admiral was exhausted by the severity of his wound, and more by a broken heart, and he fell a prey to a consumptive disorder, and died 1702, aged about 52.

BENBOW, *John*, son of the admiral was shipwrecked on the coast of Madagascar, the same year that his father died in the West Indies. A long residence among the natives so altered his manners, that when he returned to his country, his friends found no longer the liveliness and ease which they had admired, but a melancholy and habitual taciturnity. He died several years after in privacy. He did not write, as was generally supposed, an account of his stay at Madagascar, but the barren journal which he kept was accidentally burnt at his brother's lodgings in 1714.

BENDA, *George*, a native of Bohemia, master of the chapel of the duke of Saxe Gotha. In 1778 he settled at Hamburgh, and afterwards went to Vienna, and then returned to Gotha, where he was rewarded with a pension, and where he died 1795, aged 74. His three brothers were like himself eminent as musicians, and his sister also married a musician. He wrote some pieces for the harpsichord, but of all his compositions his Ariadne in Naxos is the most deservedly admired.

BENDISH, *Bridget*, daughter of general Ireton was grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell, whom she resembled in dress and personal arrogance. After managing her salt works at Southtown in Norfolk with all the fatigue of a menial servant, she sometimes spent her evening at the public assembly at Yarmouth, where her princely behaviour, and dignified manners, ensured her the respect of her neighbours. This remarkable woman who in public life might have acquired some celebrity by the strong powers of her mind; died in retirement 1727, revering the memory of her grandfather as a hero and a saint.

BENDLOWES, *Edward*, after studying at St.

John's college, Cambridge, travelled over the greateſt part of Europe, and on his return became the Mecænas of the age. Poets, muſicians, and flatterers ſhared his favors, and reduced him from an income of 700 or 1000l. a year to almoſt poverty; and after a long reſidence at Oxford he died there 1686, aged 73. He wrote ſome poetical pieces, and was the friend of Davenant, Fiſher, &c.

Benedetto, *le*, or *Caſtiglione*, a native of Genoa, eminent as a painter of hiſtorical pieces, eſpecially of markets and animals. His beſt pieces are in his native city. His touch is very delicate, and in the clear obſcure, his ſucceſs is wonderfully great. He died at Mantua, 1670, aged 54.

Benedict, *St.* a native of Italy, who retired at the age of 14, to Sublaco 40 miles from Rome, and devoted his life to the moſt penitential auſterities. Surrounded by crowds of admirers, he became a ſaint, built twelve monaſteries, and laid the foundation of the ſociety of Benedictines, ſo famous in Europe His regula monachorum is the only authentic book he wrote. He died about the year 542 or 547, aged 67.

Benedict I. pope, ſurnamed *Bonoſus*, ſucceeded John III. 574, and was active and humane, during the calamities of a famine, and the invaſion of the Lombards. He died 578.

Benedict II. ſucceeded Leo II. 684, and died 685.

Benedict III. pope 855, after the death of Leo IV. was oppoſed by Anaſtaſius, and died 858. The reign of pope Joan is placed between the death of Leo and the ſucceſſion of the 3d Benedict, but though the ſtory is ſupported by ſome authors, it is diſcredited by many.

Benedict IV. ſucceeded John IX. and died 903, after a reign of three years.

Benedict V. was elected in 964, in oppoſition to Leo VIII. His ſhort reign was ſtormy, and he was carried to Hamburgh by Otho, who favored his rival. He died 965.

Benedict VI. pope after John XIII. 972, was ſtrangled in priſon by his rival antipope Boniface, two years after.

Benedict VII. ſucceſſor to Donus II. 975, died 983.

Benedict VIII. biſhop of Porto, ſucceeded Sergius IV. 1012. He was oppoſed by Gregory, but ſupported by the emperor Henry II. who came in perſon to Rome, and was crowned, with his wife Cunegonde, by the ſovereign pontiff. To the politician Benedict united the warrior, and he utterly exterminated the Saracens who had invaded Italy 1016. He alſo defeated the Greeks who ravaged Apulia, and died 1024.

Benedict IX. though only 12 years old, aſcended the papal throne after John XIX. 1033, ſupported by the duke of Tuſculum, his father. The Romans diſpleaſed with his debaucheries, obliged him to abdicate, and he ſold his honors as he had purchaſed them, and returned to a monaſtery, where he died 1054.

Benedict X. antipope, was placed in St. Peter's chair 1058, but his election was diſputed, and Nicholas II. was appointed in his room. He died 1059.

Benedict XI. *Nicolas Bocaſin*, ſon of a ſhepherd, and pope after Boniface VIII. 1303, was poiſoned by ſome cardinals, who cauſed him to be preſented with a baſon full of beautiful figs of which he eat immoderately, and died ſoon after, 1303.

Benedict XII. *James de Nouveau*, ſurnamed the Baker, becauſe his father was of that trade, was elected 1334, after John XXII. Though he conſidered himſelf incapable of the office, his conduct, however, was dignified and firm, more inclined to maintain the authority of his ſituation than enrich his family. He died 1342.

Benedict XIII. of the family of the Urſini, was biſhop of Macedonia and Benevento. He narrowly eſcaped periſhing by an earthquake which proved fatal to the people of Benevento, and demoliſhed his palace, 1688. He was elected pope 1724, and confirmed in a full ſynod the famous bull unigenitus, and died 1730, aged 81.

Benedict XIV. of Bologna, of the family of the Lambertini, was made a cardinal 1728, and in 1731 archbiſhop of Bologna On the death of Clement XII. in 1740, the conclave was held in ſuſpence during five months, by the prevalence of two factions and Lambertini, by a facetious ſally ſecured the ſuffrages of 44 members in his favor, and the election. "Why ſpend ſo much time?" exclaimed he. "If you wiſh to elect a ſaint place Gotti in the chair,—if a politician Aldrovandi,—but if you wiſh a good companion chooſe me." As he had cultivated learning he was the patron of learned men, and liberally encouraged the fine arts. He died 1758 aged 83.

Benefield, *Sebaſtian*, *D. D.* an Engliſh divine, born in Glouceſterſhire, educated at Corpus Chriſti, Oxford. He died aged 59 1630, at Meyſey Hampton Glouceſterſhire of which place he was rector. His works are all on theological ſubjects. He was ſtrongly attached to Calvin's opinions.

Benezet, *Anthony*, a man who, after engaging in a mercantile line devoted himſelf to the education of youth. He was author of "a caution to Great Britain, and her colonies 1767,"—"an hiſtorical account of Guinea with an enquiry on the ſlave trade," &c. in 1772, in 8vo. His whole life was employed in acts of charity, and his death was univerſally lamented. Several hundred negroes attended his funeral, and an American officer who had been engaged in the continental war returning from his funeral exclaimed that "h

"he had rather be Anthony Benezet in that coffin than George Washington with all his glory."

BENHADAD, king of Syria, 900 B. C. laid siege to Samaria, and was defeated by Ahab king of Israel, who treated him with humanity. He afterwards defeated Ahab, and slew him. In his old age he sent Hazael to consult Elisha the prophet about his sickness, and the perfidious minister at his return stifled his master, and ascended his throne.

BENI, *Paul*, of the island of Candia, was professor of Padua. He is known by his opposition to the della crusca academy at Florence, whose dictionary he censured in his defence of Tasso and Ariosto, the first of whom he compared to Virgil, and the latter to Homer. He wrote also some treatises on the pastor fido of Guarini, &c. He died 1625.

BENJAMIN, the youngest of Jacob's 12 sons, was born about 1738 B. C. and was tenderly loved by his father, and by his own brother Joseph. The history of these two brothers in the bible is particularly striking, and pathetic. He died in Egypt, aged 111 years.

BENINI, *Vincent*, a native of Cologna, who practised physic at Padua. He had a press in his house, where he printed editions of eight classic authors. He was author of Latin notes on Celsus,—observations in Italian, on Alamanni's poem called Culture, &c. He died 1764, aged 51.

BENIVIENI, *Jerome*, a poet of Florence, who imitated the elegant stile of Dante and Petrach. His poems, chiefly on divine love, were highly esteemed. His private character was very amiable. He died 1542, aged 89.

BENNET, *Henry*, earl of Arlington, was born 1618. He was educated at Christ church Oxford, and espoused the royal cause during the civil wars. He was knighted at Bruges, by Charles II. who employed him as his minister at Madrid, and after the restoration as his secretary of state. Though he was one of the five ministers, Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, denominated *cabal*, he did not enter into their views, nor support the schemes formed to render the monarch absolute. When accused for the ill success of the Dutch war, he ably defended himself before the commons, and was acquitted by a small majority. After serving the king 12 years as secretary, Arlington retired upon the indolent office of chamberlain, and was afterwards employed as a negociator with the prince of Orange; but he was unsuccessful in his endeavors to procure a general peace. He died 1685. In his character Arlington is described by Burnet as a proud man, but his abilities were so strong, and at the same time so versatile, that he was the only person who could manage with success the king's temper. He was a papist in religion, though in power he inveighed with bitterness against the Roman Catholics.

BENNET, *Dr. Thomas*, was educated at the grammar-school of Salisbury, his native city, and passed to St. John's college Cambridge. In 1700 he preached a funeral sermon on his friend, the rector of St. James, Colchester, and the parishioners pleased with him petitioned Compton bishop of London to appoint him to the vacant benefice, which was liberally granted. In this situation he was followed as a popular preacher for several years, till the other churches were filled with ministers of abilities, and the charms of novelty vanished, and an income of nearly 300l. a year was reduced to 60l. Upon this he removed to London, where he became chaplain of Chelsea hospital, and afterwards lecturer of St. Olave Southwark, and vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate, worth near 500l. a year. He died of an apoplexy at London 1728, aged 55. He was author of several sermons, religious and political tracts, an essay on the 39 articles, &c. and a Hebrew grammar.

BENNET, *Christopher*, a native of Somersetshire, educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, and distinguished as a physician. He wrote several treatises on medical subjects, particularly Tabidorum theatrum, seu Phthisicos, &c. Xenodochium, &c. translated into English 1720, and died 1655, aged about 38.

BENNET, *Robert*, *B.D.* was educated at Oxford, and made rector of Waddesden, Bucks, from which he was ejected for nonconformity 1662. He afterwards had a private congregation at Aylesbury and at Reading, at which last place he died 1687. He wrote the theological concordance of synonymous words in scripture.

BENOIT, *Elie*, a protestant of Paris, who fled to Holland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and became pastor of Delft. He died 1728, aged 88. He wrote histoire de l'edit de Nantes, 5 vols. 4to. Of the lady whom he married, he has given a most disagreeable picture, representing her as morose and avaricious, and for 47 years the disturber of his repose.

BENSERADE, *Isaac de*, a French poet, born near Roan. Though poor, his wit and his poetical talents rendered him popular; he was noticed by Richelieu, to whom according to some he was related, and a pension was settled upon him. After the death of Richelieu, he attached himself to the duke de Breze, and he was named as envoy to Christina queen of Sweden, an employment which he did not undertake. As a poet his talents were such that for a time he divided the applauses of the town with Voiture. His rondeaux on Ovid are his worst performances. In the last part of his life he retired to Gentilly, where he employed himself in works of piety, and translated almost all the psalms. He was so afflicted with the stone, that he reluctantly submitted to the operation of cutting, but the surgeon puncturing an artery, ran away instead of checking the effusion of blood, and the unfortunate patient expired in the arms of his confessor Conmire, 1690.

BENSON, *George*, a dissenter, born in Cumberland,

berland, 1699. After being educated at Whitehaven, and at the university of Glasgow, he assumed the ministerial character in London, and went to reside for seven years as dissenting teacher at Abingdon, Berks. He removed in 1729, to Southwark, and in 1740 he became the associate of Dr. Lardner, at Crutched Friars. He particularly studied the sacred writings, and following the example of Locke he directed his labors to elucidate scripture, and published a paraphrase and notes, on several of St. Paul's epistles. He wrote besides the life of Christ,—a defence of the reasonableness of prayer,—tracts on persecution,—an history of the planting of Christianity, from the epistles and acts of the apostles, in 2 vols. 4to. a work replete with taste and erudition, and which procured him an honorable degree by diploma from Scotland, and letters of kindness and acknowledgement from the first divines of the age. He died 1763, in his 64th year.

Bent, *John Van de*, a native of Amsterdam, who died 1690, aged 40. His landscapes are particularly esteemed.

Bentham, *Thomas*, a native of Yorkshire, fellow of Magdalen college Oxford, 1546. On Elizabeth's accession he was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. He was author of an exposition of the acts of the apostles, and translated into English some of the books of the old testament. He died 1578.

Bentham, *Edward*, canon of Christ church, was born at Ely 1707, and educated at Christ church school, and afterwards admitted of Corpus. He was for a little time vice principal of Magdalen-hall, and 1731 he was elected fellow of Oriel, and 13 years after obtained a stall in Hereford cathedral. He was afterwards named to the divinity chair at Oxford, a respectable office which he accepted with great reluctance. His lectures here were learned and instructive, they were delivered three times a week, during term time, and the course continued one year. In his private character Dr. Bentham was reserved, though his manners were amiable and his conduct mild, pious, and benevolent. He published some sermons and also tracts, and he was preparing an answer to Gibbon's objectionable chapters, when he died in his 69th year, 1776.

Bentham, *James*, *M. A.* brother to the preceding, was educated at Ely school, and Trinity college Cambridge, and became prebendary of Ely, and rector of Bowbrick-hill, Bucks. He engaged his attention to church architecture, and published "the history and antiquities of the church of Ely, from the foundation 675 to 1771," in 4to. It was his intention to give an history of ancient architecture in the kingdom, but the avocations of a busy life prevented the completion. By his perseverance turnpike roads were made, travelling was rendered easy, and the unfruitful lands of the island of Ely were converted into valuable fields by draining. He died 1794, aged 82.

Bentinck, *William*, first earl of Portland, was descended from a noble family in Holland. When the prince of Orange was seized with the small-pox, it was recommended that he should receive the warmth of a young person in the same bed. Bentinck offered himself, and caught the disease in a violent degree, but the danger to which he submitted was amply repaid by the favor of the prince. William brought him with him to England, raised him to the peerage, and granted him valuable lands. The earl faithful to his principles, served the king in various offices civil and military, and attended him in his last moments. He died 1709.

Bentivoglio, *Guy*, was born at Ferrara 1579, and studied at Padua. He produced a reconciliation between two factions which laid claim to the sovereignty of Ferrara, and for these services he was made chamberlain of the pope's palace, and employed as nuncio to Flanders and in France, and at last in 1621 raised to the dignity of cardinal. He probably would have succeeded to St. Peter's chair, on the death of Urban VII. had he not been attacked by a violent disease produced by his attendance on the conclave during the heats of the summer; so that in consequence of want of rest for 11 successive nights, he expired 1644, in his 65th year. The most known of his works are his history of the civil wars of Flanders—an account of Flanders—and letters and memoirs.

Bentivoglio, *Hercules*, a native of Bologna, employed by his relation Alfonso duke of Ferrara. He distinguished himself also as a poet, and wrote satires, sonnets, comedies, &c. He died 1583.

Bentley, *Richard*, son of a mechanic of Wakefield, Yorkshire, became eminent as a critic and a divine. He was of Saint John's Cambridge. The first specimen of his literary fame, was his lectures on Boyle's foundation, in which he displayed great powers of mind, supported by the profound philosophy of Newton and the clear reasoning of Locke, on the being and power of a God. For this he was made librarian at Saint James's, and this situation, whilst it produced a quarrel, gave rise to a long celebrated controversy. Mr. Boyle had obtained the use of a MS. from the library to complete the edition of "the epistles of Phalaris," which he was then going to publish, and when Bentley demanded the book sooner than was expected, the request was considered as an affront, and a war of words arose which drew forth on both sides the most brilliant and spirited exhibition of wit, criticism, and erudition. In 1700, Bentley was made master of Trinity college Cambridge, to which were added the archdeaconry of Ely, a benefice in the island, and the office of chaplain to the king. In the government of his college Bentley was arbitrary, and his fellows complained to the bishop of Ely the visitor, and charged him with embezzling the money of the college,

ege, an accuſation which created the moſt vi-rulent contentions, and which, at laſt after 20 years' continuance, eſtabliſhed the innocence of the maſter. As divinity profeſſor he alſo expoſed himſelf to the obloquy of the univer-ity; he refuſed to admit without the fee of four guineas, ſeveral perſons to the degree of doctor, for which meaſure he was ſuſpended and degraded by the univerſity. An appeal was made to the king, and the matter was re-ferred to the judges of the king's bench, who reverſed the proceedings, and directed his ho-norable reſtoration. During theſe ſtruggles Bentley preſerved his unſhaken firmneſs of mind, and his time was devoted to laborious criticiſm. His editions of Terence, Homer, Phædrus, Milton's paradiſe loſt, &c. evince the great powers of his mind, and the moſt exten-ive acquaintance with claſſical literature. After nearly ten years of gradual decay, this ſupe-rior ſcholar died at the college 14th July 1742, aged 80. In his private character Dr. Bentley was hoſpitable, warm in his friendſhip, and reſpected and beloved as the maſter of a family. He left three children. Dr. Bentley alſo publiſhed a Latin epiſtle to Dr. Mill with critical obſervations on Malala's chronology, 691, and an anſwer to Collins's diſcourſe on free thinking.

Bentley, *Thomas*, nephew to the preced-ng, was author of "the wiſhes," a comedy, epreſented at Drury-lane 1761, but with-drawn in 1782, from ſome apparent alluſions o politics. He alſo wrote Philodamus a tra-edy, and a ſatirical poem "patriotiſm." He lied 1782.

Benwell, *William*, an able divine, and elegant ſcholar, born at Caverſham, Oxford-hire, in 1765. From Reading ſchool, where is abilities were directed by the claſſic taſte of his brother-in-law, Dr. Valpy, he entered, n 1783, at Trinity college Oxford. In the niverſity the ſame ardent application conti-ued to mark his progreſs, and his Latin poem btained in 1785 the chancellor's prize. The ubject was the plundering of Rome by Ala-ic, and it was treated with all the energy of eſcription, and the majeſtic diguity of the Mantuan bard. Two years after he obtained nother prize for an Engliſh eſſay, "on what rts the moderns have excelled the ancients," n which he diſplayed deep reſearch, in a ſtile haſte and elegant. The ſame year he entered nto orders, and in 1790 was elected fellow of is college, where he gained the reſpect of the ociety, as an active tutor. In 1794, he ob-ained the living of Hale Magna, which he ſoon reſigned for Chilton in Suffolk. In June 1796, e married the eldeſt daughter of J. Loveday, ſq. of Caverſham, and 11 weeks after this ami-ble character was borne to his grave. He re-ded at Milton, Wilts, and during a fever in the illage he exerted himſelf in affording conſola-ion to the poor ſufferers, and unhappily caught he infection, which, after ten days, proved fatal, th Sept. 1796. He was buried at Caver-ſham. At his death, Mr. Benwell was engaged in publiſhing Xenophon's memorablia, of which the half was already printed. As a polite and claſſical ſcholar his name muſt ſtand high, as a divine the ſimplicity of his diſcourſes made its way to the heart of his hearers, by his zeal, his earneſtneſs, and his eloquence, aided by the moſt powerful recommendation of his exem-plary conduct and benevolent manners. As a poet he roſe to the eminence of genius and originality, and though he wrote little, yet the few pieces which have appeared in print, and thoſe which are preſerved in the hands of his friends, exhibit him expreſſing the true ſpirit and the majeſtic graces of the muſe.

Benyowsky, *Count Mauritius Auguſtus de*, magnate of Hungary and Poland, was born 1741, in the Hungarian province of Nittria. He embraced early the profeſſion of arms, and after ſerving in the imperial armies, he joined the confederation of the Poliſh nobles. He accepted a high command in the army, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the Ruſſians in va-rious ſkirmiſhes, till ſeveral wounds diſabled him, and he fell into the hands of the enemy. The triumph of the Ruſſians was great, in poſ-ſeſſing the perſon of ſuch an adverſary; but inſtead of reſpecting his misfortunes they in-ſulted his fate, and loading him with irons, confined him in a priſon, where the dead car-caſes of his companions in miſery threatened a peſtilential contagion. He eſcaped, but again was taken, and hurried away through the de-ſarts of Siberia to Kamſchatka, where he found himſelf an inſulted exile and degraded priſoner, 1770. In this diſtant retreat he formed the deſign of eſcaping, and the daughter of Mr. Nilon, the governor of the place, conſented to ſhare his fortunes, and to aſſiſt him in his flight. He ſucceeded in his attempts; he made himſelf maſter of Kamſchatka by force, and accompanied by 86 faithful followers and nine women, among whom was his fair protector, he ſailed on the 11th May 1771, from the har-bour, and paſſing by the iſland of Formoſa and the coaſt of China, he reached, 17th Sept. the port of Macao, from whence he departed for Europe in a French veſſel. He no ſooner landed in France, than he was encouraged by the French court to form a ſettlement at Ma-dagaſcar, and he eagerly embraced the propoſal, and after a reſidence of ſcarce ſeven months in Europe, he ſet ſail for Africa. Here, how-ever, he had to contend with the envy and malice of favorites, courtiers, and governors, who thwarted his views and oppoſed his career of glory. In his diſappointments he forgot his allegiance to the French monarchy, and con-ſidered himſelf as an independent ſovereign. On the 11th October he left his riſing ſettle-ment for Europe, that he might encreaſe his connection, and form reciprocal alliances with the more poliſhed nations of the north, but though he offered his friendſhip and ſervices ſucceſſively to France, Germany, and England, and claimed their ſupport as the independent

sovereign of Madagascar, his offers were disregarded, and he embarked again for Africa, 14th April, 1784, from London, accompanied by his family, and a number of settlers. On his return to Madagascar, the governor of the isle of France sent a small force to oppose him. Beriowsky met his invaders with his usual bravery, but his adherents were few and timid, and the hero, abandoned by the 30 natives that were with him, and assisted only by two Europeans, found himself overpowered, and a ball having struck him on the right breast decided the fortune of the day. He fell behind the parapet, but his inhuman enemies dragging him by the hair, saw him expire in a few minutes after, 23d May 1786.

Benzio, *Trifone*, an Italian poet, born at Assisi. Deformed in person, he compensated for the unkindness of nature by a lively disposition, and the most fascinating powers of conversation. The amiableness of his manners was such, that he was called the Socrates of Rome. He wrote poems in Latin and Italian, and died about 1570.

Beoteo, *Angelo*, a poet born at Padua. He directed his attention to copy the manners of the vulgar, and he is peculiarly happy in his descriptions of rustic simplicity and grotesque drollery. His principal pieces are la Vaccaria,—la Moschetta, &c. He died 1542.

Berauld, *Nicolas*, a native of Orleans in the 16th century, preceptor to the Colignys, and famous for his acquaintance with Erasmus and other learned men. He compiled a Græco-Latin Lexicon. His son *Francis* was also eminent as a scholar, and became principal of the colleges of Montargis and Rochelle.

Berchet, *Peter*, a French painter, who died 1720, aged 61. He painted the cieling of Trinity college, Oxford.

Bercheur, *Peter*, a Benedictine, who died 1362. He translated Livy, by order of John king of France, &c. It is remarkable that he invented and introduced various words, which are now of good authority in the French language.

Berengarius, *Jacobus*, a surgeon of Carpo, the first who cured the venereal distemper by mercurial ointment. His success procured him both fame and money, and he grew so insolent that he wrote in a contemptuous stile to the pope and to the king of Spain, who invited him to practise at their courts. He died 1527.

Berenger, archdeacon of Angers, maintained that the bread and wine of the sacrament were not the real body and blood of Christ, but merely human food. These tenets, before supported by John Scotus Erigena, and afterwards by the Sacramentarians, were violently opposed by Lanfranc, and Berenger was condemned at Paris and at Rome, but though he was compelled to make a public recantation, he died 1088, attached to his opinion.

Berenger I. son of Eberard duke of Friuli, caused himself to be declared king of Italy in 893. He was opposed by Guy of Spoletto, who twice defeated him, but the support of Arnolph king of Germany confirmed him in his power. Prosperity for 20 years attended him, and he had the interest to procure himself to be crowned in 915 emperor of Germany, but his rival Rodolph of Burgundy prevailed against him, and in the dreadful battle of Placentia, Berenger was defeated 922, and two years after cruelly assassinated.

Berenicius, a curious character, who appeared in Holland in 1670, and maintained himself by grinding knives, and sweeping chimnies. He could repeat by heart Horace, Virgil, Homer, Aristophanes, Cicero, Pliny, &c. and he was well versed in all modern languages and could translate passages extempore from gazettes into Greek and Latin verse. He was at last suffocated in a bog into which he had fallen when in a state of intoxication.

Beretin, *Peter*, a native of Cortona, eminent as a painter, and honored by Alexander VII. and by Ferdinand II. He succeeded best in great subjects, and chiefly excelled in the grace and expression of his heads. He died of the gout 1669, in his 73d year.

Berg, *Matthias Vanden*, a painter, of Ypres, who died 1687, aged 72.

Berghem, *Nicolas*, a painter of Haerlem, who died there 1683, aged 59. Though blamed for hasty execution, his designs are great, and the most minute things show equal perfection with the most principal figures.

Bergier, *Nicolas*, historiographer of France, was author of the history of the great roads of the Roman empire, 2 vols. 4to. He died 1623.

Bergier, *Nicolas Sylvester*, an ecclesiast born in Franche-comté. He became principal of the college of Besancon, and canon of Paris cathedral, and might have risen to higher preferment, but when offered an abbey, he answered, "I am already rich enough." He died at Paris 1790. He is author of a refutation of the system of nature 2 vols. 12mo. Deism self-confuted, 2 vols. 12mo.—Evidences of Christianity, 2 vols.—and other works.

Bergman, *Torbern*, a native of Catherineburg, educated at Upsal, and distinguished for his knowledge of medicine and chemistry, and as the friend of Linnæus. In 1761, he was made professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Upsal, and in 1767 of chemistry. His labors were employed in investigating the secrets of nature, he discovered the property of fixed air, made experiments on the regulus of manganese, the earths ponderosa and magnesia, and other substances. He wrote a treatise on electric attractions, and a theory of the earth, &c. and he was also employed to observe the transit of Venus in 1761. He was rector of Upsal university, and died 1784.

Bering, *Vitus*, a Danish navigator, in the service of Russia. He was sent by Peter I. 1728, to explore the north coasts of America, but it was only in a third voyage, in 1741, that he discovered any thing remarkable. His ship

truck on an island on the coast of Kamschatka, and while repairing the damages sustained there, he died in the place. The island and the straights still bear his name.

BERKELEY, *Dr. George*, a native of Ireland, celebrated for his writings. He was educated at Kilkenny school and Dublin college. Though falsely stiled a Jacobite, he was introduced to queen Caroline, and his opinions and conversation were courted by men of all parties. By the recommendation of Swift, he went as chaplain to lord Peterborough, ambassador to the king of Sicily, and afterwards, he spent four years on the continent as tutor to the son of Dr. Ashe bishop of Clogher. During his travels through Apulia, he communicated some ingenious observations on the tarantula to Dr. Freind, and he made some valuable collections for a natural history of Sicily, which unfortunately were lost on his passage to Naples. He was chaplain to the duke of Grafton, viceroy of Ireland, where his fortune was encreased by a legacy of about 4000l. from the celebrated Vanessa, who repaid the coldness or cruelty of Swift, by bestowing her property on his more deserving friends. In 1724, he was made dean of Derry, but in the midst of an easy fortune, he formed the wild scheme of erecting a college in the Bermuda islands for the conversion of the savage Americans, and though he was supported by the patronage of the king, and the pretended piety of the minister, and the promise of a grant of 10,000l. he proved the abortion of his hopes, after residing nearly two years at Newport in America, and he returned in disgust to England. He was raised to the see of Cloyne in 1735, and 12 years after, he refused a translation to Clogher. He came to reside in 1752 at Oxford, in quest of literary retirement, as well as to superintend the education of his son; but on the 14th of following January he was seized with a palsy of the heart, whilst his lady was reading a sermon to him, and so calmly did he expire, that his daughter only discovered while presenting him a cup of tea that he was no more. His private character was truly great and exemplary, so that Pope's panegyric is far from misapplied in attributing "To Berkeley every virtue under Heaven." As a scholar and philosopher he ranks high. His theory of vision, published 1709, and his principles of human knowledge 1710, and dialogues between Hylas and Philonous, 1713, in opposition to sceptics and atheists, display great vigor of thought, strength of reasoning, and subtle argumentation. He wrote besides sermons, the minute philosopher, 2 vols. 8vo. a masterly performance, in dialogues, after Plato's manner—some mathematical disquisitions—Siris, a curious inquiry concerning the virtues of tar-water, 1744, a work which he said cost him more labor than any of his performances, &c. &c.

BERKELEY, *George, LL. D.* second son of the bishop of Cloyne, was born in London, 1733, and after being under the care of his father, he entered at Christ-church, Oxford. He was patronised by Secker, who revered the memory of his father, and together with the livings of St. Clement's Dane, London, and Tythurst church, Sussex, he obtained the chancellorship of Brecknock, and a stall in Canterbury cathedral. He died 1795. He wrote some sermons, one of which, on Charles' martyrdom, has gone through six editions.

BERKELEY, *George, earl of*, privy counsellor of Charles I. was author of historical applications, and occasional meditations on several subjects, 12mo. a book of great merit. He died 1628.

BERKELEY, *sir William*, of the same family as the preceding, distinguished himself as vice-admiral in the dreadful engagement with the Dutch 2d June 1666, when he led the van, and fell in his cabin, overpowered by numbers.

BERKENHOUT, *Dr. John*, a native of Leeds, educated in his native town, and sent to Germany to acquire the modern languages, and qualify himself for the mercantile profession of his father, who was born in Holland. Disdaining the drudgery of the counter, he travelled over Europe; and entered into the Prussian service, which he quitted on the breaking out of hostilities between England and France in 1756, for a troop in his native country. In 1760 he began to study physic at Edinburgh, from whence he passed to Leyden, where he took his degrees, in 1765. He settled at Isleworth, and in 1778 he accompanied the commissioners to America; but being suspected of intrigues with the members of congress at Philadelphia, he was sent to prison; from which he was liberated, and rewarded with a pension on his return home. He died 1791, aged 60, distinguished for his vast erudition, for universal knowledge, and for great powers of mind. The most known of his valuable publications are, pharmacopœia medici—outlines of the natural history of Great Britain and Ireland, 3 vols. 12mo.—first lines of the theory, &c. of philosophical chemistry—biographia literaria—ways and means, or hints for taxation—letters to his son, &c.

BERKHEYDEN, *Job* and *Gerard*, two Dutch painters, born at Haerlem. The eldest excelled in landscapes, and was drowned in one of the canals of Holland, 1698, aged 70; the other was happy in his views of towns, palaces, &c. He died 1693.

BERKLEY, *sir William*, a native of London, educated at Merton college, Oxford, and, in 1666, made governor of Virginia. He wrote an account of the country, in fol. and also the lost lady, a tragi-comedy. He returned 1676, and died 1677.

BERNAERT, *Nicasius*, a Dutch painter, who died 1663, aged 70.

BERNARD, *St.* one of the fathers of the church,

church, and the founder of 160 monasteries, was born in Burgundy 1091. As abbot of Clairvaux, he acquired celebrity, and his lectures were frequented by the most famous men. He opposed schismatics, supported the power of the popes, convicted Abelard of heresy at the council of Sens in 1140, and wrought miracles to command the reverence of an admiring vulgar. He died 1153.

BERNARD, of Menthon, a native of Savoy, born 923. He labored strenuously to convert the uncivilized inhabitants of his country to Christianity, and to forward his humane purposes, he founded two monasteries in the passes of the Alps, for the relief of pilgrims and travellers; and they still subsist a monument of his benevolence, and a happy asylum to the weary.

BERNARD, *Edward*, was born near Towcester, Northamptonshire, 1638, and received his education at Northampton, next at merchant-taylors' school, and at St. John's college, Oxford. He studied not only philosophy and mathematics, but Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Coptic. In 1668, he visited Leyden, to consult some oriental manuscripts presented to that university by Scaliger, and in 1673 he was appointed successor to sir Christopher Wren, as Savilian professor of astronomy. In the intended plan of publishing all the ancient mathematicians, he compared whatever was most curious in the Bodleian and other libraries, and presented the public with a specimen of the work; which, however, was never completed. He was sent, in 1676, to Paris, by Charles II. to superintend the education of his two natural children by the duchess of Cleveland; but the reserved manners of the professor were not in unison with the dissipation of a court; and he retired in one year, from a situation which suited neither his taste nor his inclination. As he had been obliged to give up his preferments on his election to the professorship, he began now to be tired with an office which confined his attachments and his pursuits; and he resigned it 1691, to take the living of Brightwell, Berkshire. He died of a consumption, at Oxford, 1696, aged 59. He was mild in disposition, an enemy to disputes, a candid judge of literary labors, tolerant as a churchman, sincere in his friendship, exemplary in his conduct, and eminent for his learning, as his publications and manuscripts fully evince. His works are, a treatise on ancient weights and measures,—private devotions, 1689—orbis eruditi literatura, &c.—etymologicum Britannicum, &c.

BERNARD, *James*, was born at Nions, in Dauphine, 1658, and educated at Geneva. On the prosecution of the protestants he fled to Switzerland, and to Holland, where he became minister of Ganda, and professor at the Hague. William III. who hated his republican principles, refused to confirm his appointment to a church at Leyden, and it was not till 1705, after the king's death, that he appeared as public preacher there. He also professor of philosophy in the universi but he embraced the system of Descar till acquainted with the sublime discove of Newton. He died 1718, aged 60. writings were mostly periodical, such as toire Abregeé de l'Europe—besides a supp ment to Moreri's dictionary, in 2 vols. fo sermons, &c. &c.

BERNARD, *Catharine*, was born at Rou and died at Paris 1712. She wrote poe with ease and elegance, and obtained th times the prize at the French academy. H tragedies, Brutus and Laodamia, were recei with applause, and she was rewarded wit pension of 200 crowns by Lewis XIV.

BERNARD, *of Thuringia*, a fanatical h mit, who, in the 10th century, announced immediate end of the world, and with si effect that a solar eclipse at that time interpreted as a completion of the prophe and all, in consternation, fled to caves mountains.

BERNARD, *of Bruffels*, a painter, of 16th century, eminent in his hunting piec in which he introduced his patron Charles V

BERNARD, *Peter Joseph*, son of a sculp at Grenoble educated by the Jesuits of Lyo Though he possessed wit and a lively geni his compositions could not procure him bre so that for two years he was engaged clerk to a public notary, till noticed by Coigni, whose death, in 1756, left him with a patron. He afterwards gained friends Paris, till in 1771, the sudden loss of his m mory cut short the happiness of his life, as t imbecility continued to his death, 1775. wrote some operas, and light pieces, whi for their ease and elegance, have procured h the name of le gentil Bernard.

BERNARD, *Dr. Francis*, physician to Jam II. was eminent for his learning, and fo collection of books, sold, in 1698, for 160 a high price for the times. He died 16 aged 69. His brother *Charles*, who was s geon to Anne, also collected a curious libra sold in 1711.

BERNARD, *Richard*, rector of Batecom in Sometsetshire, died in 1641, author of Th saurus biblicus, a valuable concordance, &c.

BERNARD, *Samuel*, a historical paint who died at Paris 1687, aged 72. He graved Raphael's history of Attila. His was, on account of his riches, called the I cullus of his age. He was in the court Lewis XIV. and died 1739, aged 88.

BERNARDINE, an ecclesiastic, born at Ma 1380, and educated at Sienna. He was em nent as a preacher, so that several cities Italy solicited him for their bishop. T popularity raised him enemies, who accu him before pope Martin V. of erroneous d trines. He died at Aquila 1444, after foun ing 300 monasteries in Italy. His works ha appeared in fol. and 4to.

BERNAZZANO, a painter of Milan, in the 16th century. He painted ſtrawberries on a wall ſo naturally, that the plaiſter was torn down by the frequent pecking of peacocks.

BERNIA, or BERNI, *Francis*, an eccleſiaſtic of Florence, where he died 1543. He was patroniſed by Clement XII. and diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much as a ſatirical poet, that a ſpecies of burleſque was called, among the Italians, Berniaſque. His Orlando Inamorato Riſatto is much eſteemed.

BERNIER, *Francis*, a native of Angers, who ſtudied at Montpellier, and travelled to the holy land, Cairo and Suez, and the Mogul empire, where he reſided for twelve years and was phyſician to the emperor Aurungzebe. He wrote an account of his travels on his return to Paris, and died 1688.

BERNIER, *John*, a native of Blois, phyſician to Madame. He wrote medical eſſays, and topographical hiſtories—critique on Rabelais; but in an inferior ſtile. He died poor, at an advanced age, 1668.

BERNINI, or BERNIN, *John Lawrence*, of Naples, became celebrated for his ſkill in painting, architecture, ſculpture, and mechanics. No leſs than fifteen of his pieces adorn St. Peter's at Rome, the moſt admired of which are the altar and tabernacle, St. Peter's chair, &c. He was noticed in the court of Lewis XV. and died at Rome 1680. It is ſaid, that in viewing the picture of Charles I. by Vanlyke, of which he executed three buſts, he exclaimed, that he had never ſeen a more unfortunate looking face before.

BERNIS, *Francis Joachim de Pierre de*, a cardinal, born 1715. He was intended for the church; but Fleury, to whom he was introduced, conceived a diſlike for him; and he might have long remained in obſcurity, but madame Pompadour, pleaſed with a ſong which he had written for her, had not patroniſed him. By her influence, he was ſent ambaſſador to Venice; and afterwards his ſervices to the court of Rome were rewarded with a cardinal's hat, in 1758; but, ſoon after, the misfortunes of the French in Germany were attributed to him by Lewis XV. and he was ſent in exile to his abbey. In 1764 he was recalled, and employed as ambaſſador at Rome, where he procured the ſuppreſſion of the Jeſuits, though it is ſaid he diſapproved of the violence of the meaſures. Stiled the protector of the French churches at Rome, his ſole ambition was to live in ſplendor and magnificence at the papal court, but the revolution came to deſtroy his enjoyments, and to reduce him to poverty. He died at Rome 1794. His works, conſiſting of poetical pieces, on the four ſeaſons, the four parts of the days, on religion, an epiſtle to indolence, &c. have appeared in 3 vols. 4to.

BERNOULLI, *James*, a celebrated mathematician, born at Baſil 1654. He ſtudied in his native town; and purſued the bent of his genius in mathematical learning. He travelled to Geneva, France, Flanders, and England, where his reputation had preceded him, in conſequence of his learned treatiſe on the comet of 1680. He was invited to fill the profeſſorial chair at Heidelberg in 1684; which, however, his union with a Swiſs lady prevented; but three years after he ſucceeded to a vacant chair in his native city. His lectures were frequented by numbers who admired his ingenuity, the extent of his knowledge, and the accuracy of his arguments. Intenſe application brought diſorders, and Bernoulli, reduced by a ſlow fever, expired in 1705, ordering, like another Archimedes, a ſpiral logarithmical curve to be engraved on his tomb, with the words "eadem mutata reſurgo." His diſcoveries in mathematics, eſpecially the properties of the curve, have immortalized his name.

BERNOULLI, *John*, brother to James, was profeſſor of mathematics at Groningen in 1695, and afterwards ſucceſſor to his brother at Baſil, where he was born in 1667, and where he died in 1748. He viſited France and gained the friendſhip of Mallebranche, la Hire, Caſſini, Newton, Leibnitz, &c. He was engaged for ſome time in a mathematical diſpute with his brother, which was terminated only by death, and he maintained opinions with reſpect to the barometer, which drew ſevere animadverſions from Hartzoeker. His treatiſe on the management of ſhips appeared 1714, and in 1730 his memoir of the elliptical figure of the planets. His works were publiſhed at Geneva 1742, in ſeven vols. 4to. The children of Bernoulli were deſerving of their father's fame. *Nicholas* the eldeſt, died at Peterſburg in 1726, a few months after he had been called by the Czar to fill the profeſſorial chair, and *Daniel* and *John* poſſeſs equal claims to the admiration of men of ſcience and virtue.

BERNOULLI, *Daniel*, ſon of John Bernoulli, was born at Groningen, 1700, and died 1782. He was intended for a mercantile profeſſion, but following the purſuits of his father, he viſited Italy and Peterſburg, and was appointed to a profeſſorial chair at Baſil. His learning was extenſive, he gained or divided nine prizes with the moſt illuſtrious literati of Europe, an honor attained by no other beſides Euler his pupil and friend. He divided a prize with his father, but the old man felt hurt at the preſumption of the ſon, who had not the wiſdom to conceal his triumph. This quarrel was aggravated, when the ſon embraced Newton's philoſophy, which the father had always oppoſed. Bernoulli ſucceeded his father 1748 in the academy of ſciences, and he was ſucceeded by his brother John, ſo that for 84 years the chair was honorably filled by a Bernoulli. As a proof of his popularity at Baſil it may be mentioned, that it was the ſtrict injunction of every father to his child, to bow with reſpect to Daniel Bernoulli when met in the ſtreets. Once in

in his travels he met with a learned ſtranger who was pleaſed with his converſation, and aſked him his name, "I am Daniel Bernoulli," replied he; "and I," anſwered the ſtranger, who ſuppoſed that he was laughed at, "am Iſaac Newton."

Bernstorff, *John Harting Erneſt count*, an able ſtateſman. After travelling over Europe, he ſettled in Denmark, and became the favorite of Chriſtian VI. He was employed in various embaſſies, and became the prime miniſter of the kingdom. In this office he applied himſelf to the happineſs of his adopted country, her commerce was enlarged, her manufactures encouraged, and every beneficent plan adopted for the proſperity of the ſtate. A ſociety for agriculture and economy was eſtabliſhed; and another for the improvement of the Daniſh language, and of the fine arts; and a learned body was formed, whoſe object was to examine into the hiſtory, &c. of the eaſt, of which the travels of Niebuhr were a moſt intereſting ſpecimen. Bernſtorff, 1768, accompanied his maſter to England, but in 1770, he fell under the royal diſpleaſure, and retired on a penſion to Hamburgh, where he died 1772.

Bernstorff, *Andrew Peter Count*, nephew to the preceding, was born at Gartow in Lunenburg, 1735, and after ſtudying at Leipſic and Gottingen, and travelling through Europe, he ſettled in Denmark, to ſhare the honors of his uncle. As a negociator with Ruſſia, he conducted himſelf with great ability, and by perſuading Catherine, that it ill became her dignity to retain a ſmall patrimony which made her dependent on the German empire, he obtained the ceſſion of Sleſwick, and part of Holſtein, and thus ſtrengthened Denmark by the acceſſion of a territory, whoſe population amounted to above 100,000 men. In the American war he recommended the armed neutrality, and thus protected commerce againſt the belligerent powers. He retired in 1780 from the helm of the ſtate, but was again recalled four years after by the prince of Denmark, and he had the ſagacity to forbear engaging in the war of 1788 between Ruſſia and Sweden. He died 1797, reſpectfully followed to the grave by the Danes, who admired his patriotiſm and virtues, and who, to commemorate his benevolence and popularity, ſtruck medals to his honor.

Beroaldus, *Philip*, profeſſor of belles lettres at Bologne. He died there 1505, aged 52. He was diſſipated in his youth, ſo that he dreaded the reſtraints of wedlock. A lady however of ſingular accompliſhments was at laſt united to him, and ſhe produced reformation in his conduct. He poſſeſſed great learning for his age, and wrote both in verſe and proſe, but his chief labors were valuable editions of the claſſics.

Beroaldus, *Philip*, nephew to the preceding, was librarian under Leo Xth. He wrote panegyrics, epigrams, and light poetry with conſiderable ſucceſs. He died at Rom 1518, aged 40.

Beroaldus, *Matthew*, a native of Pari author of a chronology in which he rejects a heathen authority, for that of the bible. H became a calviniſt at Geneva, where he die 1584.

Beroaldus, *Francis*, ſon of Matthew was born at Paris 1558, and died 1612. H poſſeſſed a verſatile genius, and attempted t turn every thing into ridicule. He pretende to be acquainted with various ſecrets, the ph loſopher's ſtone, perpetual motion, &c. H "moyen de parvenir" is a collection of ſatire trivial anecdotes, and puerility.

Berquin, *Arnauld*, a celebrated Franc writer, born at Bourdeaux. His firſt wor was Idylles, which poſſeſs ſweetneſs, eleganc and pathos, and he afterwards wrote his r mances; but his moſt popular work is his an des enfans, in 6 vols. 12mo. This intereſtin work, which conveys inſtruction to the youth ful mind, and leads it by an agreeable na rative, clothed in ſpirited dialogue, to th admiration and to the love of virtuous action has been frequently edited and tranſlated in the various languages of Europe. He left MSS. other works, comedies, &c. He dic at Paris 1791, aged 42.

Berquin, *Lewis de*, of Artois, was a cou tier at the court of France. As a proteſta he was twice impriſoned and twice acquitte of hereſy, but as he wiſhed to avenge himſe on his accuſers, he was the third time ſeize and on refuſing to recant, he was condemn to be ſtrangled and burnt, which he underwe with aſtoniſhing fortitude, 1569, in his 40 year.

Berretoui, *Nicholas*, a painter of M cerata, died 1682, aged 65. His hiſtoric pieces were much admired.

Berriman, *William*, *D.D.* was educate at Banbury, afterwards at merchant taylor ſchool and Oriel college. He obtained th living of St. Andrew Underthaft, and a ſe lowſhip of Eton. He died 1750, aged 6 There were publiſhed of his five vols of e cellent ſermons, the three firſt of which we preached at Boyle's and Moyer's lectures, a ſome controverſial writings.

Berruyer, *Joſeph Iſaac*, a jeſuit, born Rouen, 1682. He died at Paris 1758. H wrote "l'hiſtoire du peuple de dieu," in 1 vols. 4to. a work which abounds in extrav gant ſuppoſitions, and puerile ſtories.

Berry, *ſir John*, ſon of the clergyman Knowſton, Devonſhire, was a naval office diſtinguiſhed againſt the Buccaneers, at th battle of Southwold bay, and at the demolitio of Tangier under lord Dartmouth. He w reſpected by the duke of York, whom h ſaved from ſhipwreck at the mouth of th Humber, 1682, and he commanded his fle in the invaſion of William of Orange. H

was employed after the revolution. He was poiſoned 1691, on board a ſhip at Portſmouth, in his 56th year.

BERSMANN, *George*, a German, who travelled in France and Italy, where he gave lectures with great reputation. He tranſlated David's pſalms into Latin verſe, and wrote notes on Virgil, Horace, &c. and died 1611, in his 72d year.

BERTAUD, *John*, born at Caen, died 1611, aged 59. He was chaplain to Catherine de Medicis, and was promoted to the ſee of Seez. He wrote verſes with great eaſe and elegance, but when raiſed to the prelacy, he diſregarded the effuſions of his muſe. His works, conſiſting of ſonnets, canticles, pſalms, &c. were printed in 8vo. He contributed to the converſion of Henry IV. on whom he wrote a funeral oration.

BERTHEAU, *Charles*, a French proteſtant, of Montpellier, miniſter at the ſynod of Vigan. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he ſettled in London, and was choſen miniſter of the Walloon church, Threadneedle-ſtreet, and there for 44 years he was reſpected as an exemplary paſtor. He publiſhed two volumes of French ſermons, and died 1732, aged 73.

BERTHIER, *Guillaume Francois*, a jeſuit, born at Iſſondun, known as the conductor of the journal de Trevoux for 17 years. He was an able critic, but his reflections on ſome of Voltaire's pieces, drew upon him the vengeance of the poet, which he treated with becoming diſdain. After the diſſolution of the jeſuits, he was made a royal librarian, and joint preceptor to Lewis XVI. and Monſieur, but in 18 months he reſigned his employments and retired to Offemburg. He returned to France, and died of a fall at Bourges, 1782, aged 78. His tranſlation of the pſalms into French was publiſhed in 1758, in 8 vols. 12mo. He wrote the laſt ſix vols. of "l'Hiſtoire de l'egliſe Gallicane."

BERTHOLET-FLAMEEL, *Bartholomew*, a painter of Liege. He ſettled at Paris, where he died 1675. His Elijah carried up to heaven is one of his beſt pieces.

BERTHOLON, *N.* an eminent French writer, born at Lyons, where he died 1799. He was profeſſor of medicine at Montpellier, which he quitted for the hiſtorical chair of Lyons. His works were written with ability, chiefly on electricity, aeroſtation, vegetation, &c. His memoire on the cauſes of the proſperity and of the decay of the commerce of Lyons, was a popular work, publiſhed 1782, in 8vo. and contained intereſting matter on machines, the arts, &c.

BERTI, *John Laurence*, a learned Auguſtine of Tuſcany, born 1696. His great work "de diſciplinis theologicis," in 8 vols. 4to. drew upon him the cenſures of the jeſuits, and he was accuſed before Benedict XIV. as a follower of Janſenius, againſt which he defended himſelf in 2 vols. 4to. He wr[illegible] eccleſiaſtical hiſtory in Latin, in 7 vols. 4to. He died at Piſa 1766, aged 70.

BERTIER, *John Stephen*, a native of Provence, author of two well known treatiſes, "phyſique des cometes," 12mo. and "phyſique des corps animés," 12mo. He died 1783, aged 73.

BERTIN, *Nicholas*, a painter, born at Paris, 1664, patroniſed by Lewis XIV. and by the electors of Mentz and Bavaria. His pictures, which are preſerved at Paris, poſſeſs great merit. He died 1736, aged 72.

BERTIN, *Exupere Joſeph*, a French phyſician. He was for ſome time phyſician to the Hoſpodar of Wallachia. He was aſſiſtant anatomiſt of the academy of Paris, and he publiſhed his oſteology, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1753. He died 1781, aged 69.

BERTIN, *Anthony*, a French officer, and poet, born in the iſle of Bourbon, 1752. At the age of nine he came to France, and was educated in the college of Pleſſis. He went in 1789, to St. Domingo, to marry a beautiful creole, whom he had known and loved at Paris, but on the eve of his nuptials he was ſeized with a fever, and died 17 days after, at the end of June, 1790, aged 38. His works were reprinted at Paris. 2 vols. 12mo. 1802. The French attributed to him the beauties and the faults of Propertius, a brilliant imagination, often regardleſs of the language of decorum.

BERTIUS, *Peter*, profeſſor of philoſophy at Leyden, came to Paris in 1620, where he renounced the proteſtant religion, and accepted the profeſſorial chair of mathematics, and the place of coſmographer to the king. He died 1629, aged 64. He publiſhed commentaries on the affairs of Germany—theatrum geographiæ veteris, 2 vols. fol.

BERTRADE, daughter of count Montfort, married the count of Anjou, from whom ſhe was divorced to unite herſelf to Philip I. of France, 1092. This was oppoſed by the clergy, but the love of the monarch triumphed. Bertrade was not always continent in her conduct, but after the king's death ſhe pretended ſanctity, and cauſed herſelf to be buried in a convent which ſhe had founded.

BERTRAM, *Cornel. Bonaventure*, a native of Poitou, profeſſor of Hebrew at Genoa and Lauſanne. He died at Lauſanne 1794, aged 63. He was author of a diſſertation on the republic of the Hebrews,—a reviſion of the Geneva French bible,—an edition of Pagnin's theſaurus linguæ ſanctæ,—a parallel of the Hebrew and Syriac, &c.

BERTRAND, *John Baptiſt*, a French phyſician, known for his intereſting account of the plague at Marſeilles,—his diſſertations on ſea air, 4to. &c. He died 1752, aged 82.

BERULLE, *Peter*, an eccleſiaſtic, born near Troyes. He was the founder of the oratory in France, an inſtitution which merited, by the piety of its members, the patronage of the

king, and of the pope. He was almoner to Henry IV. and after his death chief of the council of the queen-mother Mary de Medicis. He accompanied Henrietta-Maria when she came to England, on her marriage with Charles I. He was rewarded with a cardinal's hat by Urban VIII. 1627, and he died suddenly while celebrating mass, 1629, aged 55. His writings were on spiritual and controversial subjects.

BESLER, *Basil*, an apothecary of Nuremberg, author of some botanical works, held in high estimation, especially Hortus Eystettensis, —Icones florum and herbarum. His son *Michael Rupert*, wrote the Gazophylacium rerum naturalium, and died 1661.

BESLY, *John*, a French antiquarian, author of an history of Poitou, &c. He died 1644, aged 72.

BESPLAS, *Joseph Mary Anne Gros de*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Languedoc, and known as an excellent preacher, and as the comforter of such criminals as were sentenced to death. He wrote an essay on the eloquence of the pulpit, and a treatise on the causes of public happiness, 2 vols. 12mo. He died at Paris 1783, aged 49.

BESSARION, a native of Trebizond, titular patriarch of Constantinople, illustrious as one of the restorers of learning in the 15th century. He was engaged in several embassies, but that to France proved the cause of his death. He offended Lewis XI. by paying a previous visit to the duke of Burgundy, so that the monarch in an insulting manner seized his beard, observing in his vulgar Latin, "Barbara Græca genus retinent quod habere solebant," which so affronted the cardinal, that he died soon after through chagrin, 1472. Bessarion wrote orations,—epistles,—besides translations of some of Aristotle's pieces, &c. His valuable library is still preserved at Venice as a curiosity. He was the friend and patron of Poggius, Laur. Valla, Theodore of Gaza, &c.

BETHAM, *Edward*, *B.D.* was educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, 1731. He is known for his exemplary manners, and his great liberality, so that he presented to the university 2000l. for the support of the botanical garden, and he gave 600l. to erect a marble statue to Henry VI. the founder of the college, within whose walls he had received his education.

BETHENCOURT, *Jean de*, a native of Normandy, who discovered the Canary islands in 1402, and conquered five of them, with the assistance of Henry III. of Castile.

BETTERTON, *Thomas*, an actor of eminence, born in Tothill-street, 1635, and apprenticed to a bookseller. His first appearance as a player was in 1656; but after the restoration, he was sent by Charles II. to copy the superior ornaments of a Paris theatre, and on his return he added all the powers of his taste and genius to the Drury-lane and Lincoln's-inn-fields theatres, which united about 168 into one company. His abilities drew univer sal approbation; but eager to disengage him self from the oppression of the managers, h procured a patent to erect another theatre i Lincoln's-inn-fields, which opened in 169 But though supported by the royal patronag and the abilities of Congreve, the oppositio of Vanbrugh and Cibber was too powerful and though the "mourning bride," and "th way of the world," appeared with all thei excellencies, the more rapid productions o the other house procured greater success and after three or four seasons of unavailin rivalship, and after endeavouring to establish new opposition, by building the Haymarke in 1706, Betterton yielded in the struggle, an all the actors were again reunited into on society. Love for love was acted for his be nefit in 1709, and Mrs. Bracegirdle and Mr Barry stepped forth from their retirement t support the public favorite, and five hundre pounds were cleared for him. Hamlet wa the next year performed with equal succes and the Maid's tragedy was announced for th following spring; but Betterton exerted him self too much in the part of Melanthus, an the gout, kept off by external application flew to his head and proved fatal, 28th April 1710. He was interred in Westminster-abbey universally lamented, but mourned by non more than by Steele, who published in th Tatler, (No. 167) a moving detail of the me rits of his departed friend. Betterton wrot or altered three plays. His greatest meri however, arises from his theatrical power None, as Cibber says, could act with equa feeling, Othello, Macbeth, Hamlet, Brutus Hotspur, and the spirit of the poet was tran fused into the player, and on his attitude, hi language, eager expectation was suspended and the eye almost imbibed the sentiment be fore it could reach the ear.

BETTS, *John*, *M.D.* of Winchester, edu cated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, wa after the restoration one of the king's physi cians. He wrote de ortu & naturâ sanguinis 1669, 8vo.—anatomia Thomæ Parr, &c. Th time of his death is unknown.

BETUSSI, *Joseph*, an Italian poet, of Bas sano, born 1520. Besides amorous poems, h wrote the life of Boccacio, and translated hi Latin works into Italian.

BEVERIDGE, *William*, a native of Barrow in Leicestershire, educated at St. John's col lege, Cambridge. His proficiency in Hebrew was such, that at 18 he published "a treatis on the use of oriental languages." He wa vicar of Ealing, Middlesex, which he afterward gave up for St. Peter's, Cornhill. He wa liberally patronised by Hinchman and Comp ton, both successively bishops of London, an he was made chaplain to William in 168 He, in 1691, refused the see of Bath an Wells, on the deprivation of Dr. Kenn, bu

in 1704 he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph. He strongly recommended to his clergy the catechising of children, and earnestness in public instruction. He died 1707, aged 71. He left the best part of his property to charitable purposes. He published 150 sermons in 12 vols. 8vo. and two vols. folio, besides other theological tracts, &c. in Latin as well as English, &c.

Beverland, *Hadrian*, a native of Zealand, who shamefully prostituted his abilities in the composition of loose poetry and obscene pieces. His treatise on original sin was not only burnt with public execration, but the author, who boasted of it, was driven from the Hague and Leyden, and at last found an asylum in England. It is said that he repented of the immoral tendency of his writings, of which he made a recantation in his treatise "de fornicatione cavendâ," though his sincerity has been doubted. The death of his friend Vossius involved him in difficulties, and to poverty was added public contempt, and soon after the loss of his mental faculties, which persecuted him with the apprehension that 200 men had conspired his destruction. He died about 1712.

Beverley, *John of*, a native of Northumberland, abbot of St. Hilda, bishop of Hexham, and in 687 translated to York. He was a learned man, and a great encourager of learning, and founded a college at Beverley. He retired to the obscurity of a cell, and died 721.

Beverninck, *Jerome Van*, a Dutch statesman, ambassador to Cromwell in 1654. He brought about a peace between England and Holland. He died 1690, aged 76.

Beverwick, *John de*, a native of Dordrecht, distinguished as an able physician in his native town, and died 1647, aged 41, and merited to be called in his epitaph by Dan. Heinsius "Vitæ artifex, mortis fugator." His works appeared in 4to. 1651.

Beuf, *John le*, of Auxerre, was a learned antiquary, who died 1760, aged 73. He wrote memoirs on the history of Auxerre, besides collections for the history of Paris and of France, &c.

Beurs, *William*, of Dordt, distinguished as a painter of flowers, landscapes, and portraits, about 1680.

Bexon, *Scipio*, a native of Remiremont, who died at Paris 1784, aged 36. He assisted Buffon in his natural history, and published a system of fertilization, 8vo. &c.

Beys, *Charles de*, a French poet, the friend of Scarron. He died 1656.

Beysser, *John Michael*, a native of Metz. He was in the Indies and in Holland, and became general at the beginning of the revolution. He was employed in la Vendée, but being defeated, he was condemned as a traitor, and as the accomplice of Hebert, and he suffered with great composure, 1794.

Beza, *Theodore*, a zealous protestant, of Vezelai in Burgundy, educated at Orleans. He was intended for the bar, but he left France for Geneva, with a woman to whom he had promised marriage, and in 1549 he was elected to the Greek professorship of Lausanne. In 1559, he settled as protestant minister at Geneva, where he became the associate of Calvin, whose tenets he maintained with the eloquence of the pulpit, and the arguments of logical disputation. He was delegated to the conference of Poissy before the king of Navarre, and his abilities and moderation commanded universal respect. He remained with Condé during the civil wars of France, and was afterwards engaged in the synods of Rochelle, Nismes, &c. His intense studies early shattered his constitution, and after eight years of gradual decay he expired 1605. His abilities were of the most comprehensive kind. His controversies were with the most respectable scholars of the times, and he evinced the superiority of his cause as well as the extent of his learning. His publications were all on theological subjects, partly in French, and partly in Latin.

Bezout, *Stephen*, of Nemours, died at Paris 1783, aged 53. He is known by his course of mathematics, 4 vols. 8vo. and his treatise on navigation, 6 vols. 8vo. besides a general theory of algebraic equations, and other works.

Biancani, *Joseph*, author of cosmography demonstrated,—chronology of eminent mathematicians, and other works, was a jesuit of Bologna, and he died at Parma, 1644.

Bianchi, *Peter*, a Roman painter, eminent for his portraits and landscapes, sea pieces, and animals. He died at Rome 1739, aged 45.

Bianchini, *Francis*, a native of Verona, known for the establishment of the Alethofili society in his native town, for physical and mathematical subjects. He was patronised by Alexander VIII. and by his successors, and died 1729, aged 76. The people of Verona honored his memory by setting a bust of him in their cathedral. His works were in Italian, chiefly on antiquities, besides pieces of poetry and eloquence. His universal history, 1697, is highly valued.

Bibiena, *Bernardo de*, a Roman, in the service of the Medici family, by his intrigues promoted the election of Leo X. to the popedom, for which he was made a cardinal. He afterwards offended his patron, and was poisoned as it is supposed by his directions 1520, aged 50. His Calandra, a comedy, is still in high esteem in Italy.

Bibiena, *Ferdinand Galli*, a painter and architect of Bologna. He was patronised by the duke of Parma and the emperor, and the magnificent buildings erected according to his plans, shew the superiority of his abilities. He wrote two books on his art, and died blind, 1743.

Biblander, *Theodore*, professor of theo-

logy at Zurich, publiſhed an edition of the koran, ſome commentaries on ſcripture, &c. He died of the plague 1564, aged 65.

BICHAT, *Marie Francis Xavier*, a pupil of Petit at Lyons, who came to Paris, and, under the inſtruction of Deſault, was appointed medical profeſſor at the hotel Dieu. He is author of a treatiſe on the membranes—recherches phyſiologiques ſur la vie & la mort, 8vo. 1799, &c. He died 1802, aged 31.

BIDDLE, *John*, was born at Wotton-under-Edge, Glouceſterſhire, and educated at the grammar ſchool there, and at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. He was elected maſter of the free ſchool of St. Mary de Crypt, in Glouceſter, but his refuſal to acknowledge the divinity of the Holy Ghoſt, drew upon him accuſations of hereſy. Though liberated from priſon, he was ſtill unwilling to yield to the arguments which archbiſhop Uſher, in his way through Glouceſter, kindly uſed to remove his doubts and effect a reconciliation. He was ſummoned before the parliament at Weſtminſter, but the 12 arguments which he publiſhed as a criterion of his faith, expoſed him to greater perſecution, and an ordinance was paſſed by the commons to puniſh with death ſuch as denied the doctrine of the Trinity. To the horrors of a priſon were now added thoſe of poverty, but Biddle was a man of learning, and he earned a ſubſiſtence by correcting the ſeptuagint bible, publiſhed by Roger Daniel, a London printer. By the general oblivion act of 1654, he recovered his liberty, but a freſh publication again expoſed him to the rigor of Cromwell's parliament, and at laſt the protector, incited by Griffin, an anabaptiſt, who had experienced the ſuperior powers of his antagoniſt in theological diſputes, gave orders for his baniſhment to St. Mary's caſtle in the iſles of Scilly, in 1655. On the reſtoration, when the liberty of diſſenters was abridged, Biddle, who expounded his doctrines in private as well as in public, was dragged before a magiſtrate. He was fined 100l. and his hearers 20l. each, but from his inability to pay, he was detained, and after 15 weeks of confinement, a ſudden diſeaſe came to put an end to his ſufferings, 1662, in his 47th year. His life has been publiſhed by Mr. Farrington, of the Inner Temple, who extols his piety and his exemplary morals.

BIDLOO, *Godfrey*, of Amſterdam, was eminent as a phyſician and an anatomical writer. He was profeſſor at the Hague, and afterwards at Leyden, and phyſician to king William, whom he attended in England. He died at Leyden, 1713, aged 64. Some of his poems in Low Dutch were publiſhed in 1719. His great work is anatomia corporis humani, fol.

BIEFIELD, *James Frederick baron de*, a native of Hamburgh, employed by the king of Pruſſia as ſecretary of legation, and afterwards as preceptor to his brother Ferdinand. He ſpent the laſt part of his life in literary retirement, and died at Altembourg, 1770, aged 53. He is author of political inſtitutions, 3 vols. 8vo.—progreſs of the Germans in belles lettres, 8vo. &c,

BIELKE, *N. baron de*, a Swediſh gentleman, engaged in the conſpiracy of Ankerſtroem, againſt the Swediſh king. When interrogated, he refuſed to accuſe his aſſociates, and ſwallowed poiſon, 1792, aged 50.

BIERVE, *N. marechal, marquis de*, a Frenchman well known for his ready wit, and great facetiouſneſs. He wrote two plays of conſiderable merit—les reputations, & le ſeducteur. He died at Spa, 1789, aged 42. He is author of the diſtich on courtezans,

Quid facies, facies Veneris cum veneris ante?
Ne ſedeas? ſed eas ne pereas per eas.—

BIEZ, *Oudard du*, a native of Artois, in the ſervice of Francis I. His great bravery in the field of battle recommended him to the public favor. After being diſgraced for ſurrendering Boulogne, he was reſtored to his rank, and died 1553.

BIFIELD, *Nicholas*, miniſter of St. Peter's, Cheſter, and vicar of Iſleworth, was a zealous advocate of chriſtianity in the pulpit and in his writings. He died 1622, aged 44.

BIGNE, *Grace de la*, of Bayeux, accompanied king John to England, after the battle of Poictiers. He wrote "le Roman des oiſeaux," a poem for the inſtruction of the king's ſon. He died about 1374.

BIGNE, *Marguerin de la*, of the ſame family as the preceding, was eminent as a man of letters. Beſides harangues and ſermons, he publiſhed bibliotheca patrum, an uſeful collection in 8 vols. folio. He died about 1591.

BIGNICOURT, *Simon de*, a counſellor of Rheims, eminent for his knowledge of literature. His "penſées & reflections philoſophiques," are much eſteemed. He wrote, beſides, epigrams and ſhort poems, in French and Latin, none of which exceed 20 lines, in a ſtyle of ſuch elegance, that he has been compared to Catullus. He died 1775, aged 66.

BIGNON, *Jerome*, was born at Paris. His abilities were ſo prematurely diſplayed, that at the age of 10 he publiſhed his deſcription of the holy land, and at the age of 14, his treatiſe on the election of the popes. He was noticed by Henry IV. and obtained a place at court; and after his death, he travelled into Italy, where he was noticed by Paul V. On his return he devoted himſelf to the bar, and was nominated counſellor of ſtate and advocate general in the parliament of Paris. He was conſulted by queen Anne of Auſtria during her regency, he aſſiſted at the completion of the treaty with Holland in 1649, regulated the ſucceſſion of Mantua, and concluded the alliance with the Hans towns in 1654. He died 1656, aged 66, of an aſthma.

BIGOT, *Emeri*, a native of Rouen, intimate with Menage, Nicholas Heinſius, and others. He publiſhed the life of St. Chryſoſtom by Palladi, diſcovered by him at Florence, and died 1689, aged 64.

BILFINGER,

BILFINGER, *George Bernard*, profeſſor of philoſophy at Peterſburg, and afterwards of theology at Tubingen, is known for his valuable treatiſe called "Dilucidationes philoſoph. de deo, animâ humanâ, mundo, &c." He died 1750, aged 57. It is remarked that he, like all his family, was born with 12 fingers and 12 toes.

BILLAUT, *Adam*, a joiner of Nevers, known by the name of Maitre Adam. *Vide* Adam.

BILLINGSLEY, *Henry*, a native of Canterbury, educated at Oxford. He became a haberdaſher in London, and not only acquired great opulence, but roſe to the higheſt honors of the city, and in 1598 was lord mayor of London, when he was knighted. His reception of Whitehead turned his attention to geometry, and by the aſſiſtance of this poor inmate he became ſo ſkilled in mathematics that he publiſhed the firſt Engliſh tranſlation of Euclid's elements, with learned annotations, 1570, folio, with a preface written by Dr. Dee. He died 1606.

BILLIONI, *N. Buſſa*, a celebrated actreſs, born at Nancy, and much applauded on the theatres of Bruſſels and of France. Her huſband was ballet-maſter of the Italian operas at Paris. She died 1783, aged 32.

BILSON, *Thomas*, a native of Wincheſter, educated at the college there, and at New college Oxford. He was diſtinguiſhed as a poet, and he became maſter of Wincheſter ſchool, afterwards warden of the college, in 1596 biſhop of Worceſter, and three years after of Wincheſter. He was eloquent as a preacher, and was engaged in all the theological diſputes of the times, and aſſiſted in the reviſion of the bible. He died 1616, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. He publiſhed a treatiſe of the difference between chriſtian ſubjection and unchriſtian rebellion, and another on the perpetual government of Chriſt's church.

BINGHAM, *Joſeph*, of Wakefield in Yorkſhire, was educated at the grammar-ſchool there, and at Univerſity college Oxford. Hearing the Trinity attacked in the univerſity pulpit, he took occaſion when he preached before that learned body 1695, to explain in an elaborate manner the three witneſſes mentioned by St. John. The diſcourſe drew upon him the ſevereſt cenſures, and he was obliged to give up his fellowſhip at Univerſity college, and to retire to Headbourne-worthy, a living in Hampſhire, which Dr. Radcliffe conferred upon him. He continued his ſubject in two diſcourſes before the clergy of Wincheſter with general approbation, and he vindicated his conduct by printing the offenſive ſermons with a copious preface. His moſt learned and valuable work in ten vols. 8vo. and two vols. fol. is called "Origines eccleſiaſticæ." His diligence at laſt was rewarded by Trelawney biſhop of Wincheſter, who gave him the living at Havant near Portſmouth, but his improving fortune was overclouded by the ſouth-ſea bubble. He died 1723, in his 55th year.

BINGHAM, *Joſeph*, ſecond ſon of the preceding, was educated at the Charter-houſe, and at Corpus chriſti Oxford, where he prematurely died at the age of 22, in conſequence of exceſſive application. He promiſed all the learning and virtues of his father, and he had finiſhed, except the preface, a valuable edition of the Theban ſtory, publiſhed after his death.

BINNING, *Hugh*, profeſſor of moral philoſophy at Glaſgow, was miniſter of Govan, and diſtinguiſhed by his eloquence in the pulpit, and his amiable manners. He died of a conſumption 1654, aged 29. He wrote tracts, ſermons, &c.

BIÖRNSTAHL, profeſſor of the oriental languages at Upſal, was a native of Sudermania. He viſited Europe with his pupils, the ſons of baron Rudbek, and afterwards travelled to Turkey, and died at Salonica 1779. His entertaining letters, written in Swediſh during his travels, in three vols. 8vo. have been tranſlated into German.

BION, *Nicholas*, author of an excellent work on the conſtruction of mathematical inſtruments, and of a treatiſe on the uſe of the globes in 4to. was an able engineer and mathematician, who died at Paris 1733, aged 81.

BIONDI, *Francis*, a native of Lieſena in Dalmatia, introduced to the favor of James, who knighted him. He wrote a valuable hiſtory of the civil wars of the houſes of York and Lancaſter in Italian, tranſlated into Engliſh by lord Monmouth.

BIRAGUE, *Clement*, an engraver of Milan, ſaid to be the firſt who diſcovered the means of engraving diamonds. He lived at the court of Philip II. of Spain.

BIRAGUE, *Rene de*, a native of Milan, who eſcaped from the vengeance of Lewis Sforza into France, and became a favorite with Charles IV. who made him chancellor of the kingdom 1573. He was made a cardinal by Gregory XIII. and was concerned in the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew, and died 1583, aged 74. One of the ſame family diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a general in the wars of Italy.

BIRCH, *Thomas*, ſon of a quaker, coffee-mill maker, was born in the pariſh of St. John Clerkenwell, 1705. Rather than follow the profeſſion of his father, he determined to depend upon his own exertions for ſubſiſtence, and became aſſiſtant at Hemel Hampſtead ſchool, where he received his education, and afterwards in two other eſtabliſhments, all kept by quakers. He married in 1728. but his happineſs was interrupted by the death of his wife in child-bed, and his grief was feelingly expreſſed in ſome beautiful lines. His deſertion of the quakers was followed by his ordination, and he quickly paſſed by the patronage of the Hardwicke family, into the poſſeſſion of ſeveral benefices, the laſt of which were Depden in Eſſex, and St. Margaret Pattens and St. Gabriel, London. He died by a fall from his horſe between London and Hampſtead, 1766. In his private life Birch was friendly, communicative,

nicative, and unaffected, and as a writer he poſſeſſed unuſual activity, and ſolid judgment. His knowledge of Greek was not conſiderable, but French and Latin he thoroughly underſtood; and his accuracy as a modern hiſtorian is very great. His publications are voluminous, the beſt known of which are the general dictionary, &c. in 10 vols. fol. with Bernard and Lockman,—heads of illuſtrious perſons of Great Britain, &c. two vols. folio—memoirs of the reign of queen Elizabeth, 2 vols. 4to.—Hiſtory of the royal ſociety, &c. 4 vols. 4to. 1756.—Thurloe's ſtate papers, &c. beſides lives, &c. He left his books and manuſcripts to the Britiſh muſeum, and gave 500l. to encreaſe the ſalary of the librarians of that inſtitution.

Bird, *William*, known for his excellent muſical compoſitions, was employed in king Edward VI.'s chapel, and afterwards he became organiſt of Lincoln cathedral. He died 1623, aged 80.

Biren, *John Erneſt*, a perſon of mean birth, noticed by Anne ducheſs of Courland, and raiſed by her when elevated to the Ruſſian throne to the higheſt dignities. As the favorite of the empreſs his conduct was violent, not leſs than 20,000 perſons were exiled by him to Siberia, but ſtill he continued in power, and was by his miſtreſs made duke of Courland in 1737. On the death of the empreſs he aſſumed the reins of government agreeable to her will, but an inſurrection in 1740 prevailed againſt him, and the ſentence of death was exchanged for baniſhment. He was recalled by Peter III. and reſtored to favor by Catherine, He reſigned his honors as duke of Courland to his ſon in 1769, and died 1772.

Birkenhead, *ſir John*, born at Northwich Cheſhire, was ſervitor at Oriel college, and became ſecretary to Laud, and fellow of All Souls. When Charles I. came to Oxford, Birkenhead ſupported the royal cauſe by his writings, and when expelled from the profeſſorſhip of moral philoſophy, he hurled from an obſcure retreat in London all the ſhafts of his ſatire againſt the republicans. After the reſtoration he was created doctor of laws, elected member for Wilton, knighted, and appointed maſter of requeſts. His popularity as a courtier drew upon him the cenſures of jealouſy, though Dryden, Langbaine, and Winſtanley, ſpeak of him in the higheſt terms. He died 1679, aged 64. His writings were chiefly political pamphlets and ſatirical poems.

Biron, *Armand de Gonrault baron de*, a native of Perigord, for ſome time page to queen Margaret of Navarre. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars of Italy, and in the ſervice of Henry III. and IV. and was engaged in the battles of Dreux, St. Dennis, and Moncontour. He was commander in ſeven battles, and he received ſeven honorable wounds. He was defeated by the duke of Parma, when he went to the Low countries to aſſiſt the duke of Alencon, and he was killed by a cannon ball at the ſiege of Epernai, in 1592, aged 68.

Biron, *Charles de Gonrault duc de*, ſon of the preceding, was marechal of France, and a favorite of Henry IV. who made him a duke, and ſent him as his ambaſſador to England and other courts. In the civil wars of France he leagued againſt his maſter, with Savoy and Spain, for which he was beheaded 1602. His love of pleaſure and gaming is ſaid to have produced thoſe fatal ſteps to which he fell a ſacrifice.

Bischop, *John de*, a painter, of the Hague. His landſcapes and hiſtorical pieces were held in high eſtimation for taſte, judgment, and correctneſs. He died 1686, aged 40.

Bishop, *Samuel*, *M. A.* an Engliſh poet born in London 1731, and educated at merchant taylors' ſchool, and St. John's college Oxford. He afterwards was head maſter of merchant taylors' ſchool, and obtained the livings of St. Martin Outwich, London, and Ditton, Surrey. He died 1795. His poems, on light ſubjects and in a pleaſing and elegant ſtile, were publiſhed in 2 vols. 4to.

Bisset, *Charles*, M. D. at St. Andrew's, was author of an eſſay on fortifications and of ſome medical tracts. He ſerved in Flanders as an engineer, till the peace of 1748, and three years after ſettled at Skelton in Yorkſhire. He died at Knayton near Thirſk, May, 1791, aged 75. He wrote an eſſay on the theory and conſtruction of fortification, 8vo.—a treatiſe on the ſcurvy, 8vo. &c.

Bisset, *Robert*, a miſcellaneous author, maſter of an academy in Sloane-ſtreet, Chelſea. He wrote a ſketch of democracy, 8vo.—a life of Edmund Burke, a valuable compoſition 2 vols. 8vo.—hiſtory of the reign of George III.—an edition of the Spectator,—memoirs of living authors, &c. He was a native of Scotland, and was educated at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of I.L. D. after which he ſettled in London. It is ſuppoſed that his death was haſtened by the ruined ſtate of his affairs, and that he fell a victim to a broken heart, 1805, aged 46.

Black, *Joſeph*, a celebrated chemiſt, born of Engliſh parents at Bourdeaux, 1728, and educated at Belfaſt and Glaſgow. In 1776 he ſucceeded Dr. Cullen as profeſſor of chemiſtry at Edinburgh, and he became diſtinguiſhed by the ſuperior excellence of his lectures and the number of his pupils. He died 1799. He was author of a treatiſe de acido a cibis orto, an inaugural diſſertation,—experiments on magneſia and quicklime,—obſervations on the ready freezing of boiled water,—analyſis of boiling water in Iceland,—lectures on the elements of chemiſtry, two vols. 4to.

Blackburn, *William*, an eminent architect and ſurveyor, born 1750, in Southwark. He obtained a medal from the royal academy, and the flattering commendation of ſir Joſhua Reynolds, for the beſt drawing of St. Stephen's church Walbrook. When an act was

passed in 1779, for the erection of penitentiary houses, to contain 600 males and 300 females, his plans were approved, and rewarded with 100 guineas, and he was appointed to superintend the building, which however was suspended for a time by government. The design was not lost, the confinement of culprits was converted to labor and to reformation of morals, and several prisons were erected on his plan. This ingenious artist died at Preston, on his way to Scotland 1790, in his 40th year. Besides plans for penitentiary houses, he drew elegant plans for villas and mansion houses, &c. and likewise three designs for Hackney new church.

BLACKBURNE, *Francis*, a native of Richmond, Yorkshire, educated at Hawkshead and Sedburgh schools, and at Catherine-hall, Cambridge. He was promoted to the living of Richmond, to a York prebend, and the archdeaconry of Cleveland. Though supported by the church, he favored with some degree of fondness the tenets of the dissenters, as appears from his confessional, published anonymously, and so popular as to reach a third edition. He wrote also a view of the controversy concerning the intermediate state of the soul, &c. in which he asserts that the soul sleeps in an unconscious state till the resurrection. On the death of Chandler, of the dissenting congregation in the Old Jewry 1766, Blackburne was invited to succeed, which however he refused. He died at Richmond 1787. His works are collected together, in 6 vols. 8vo.

BLACKHALL, *Offspring*, *D. D.* was born in London, and educated at Catherine-hall, Cambridge. He was rector of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London, chaplain to king William, and in 1707 bishop of Exeter. He died 1716. He was a popular preacher at Boyle's lecture, and he defended Charles I. as author of Icon Basilike against Toland. Though orthodox, some have accused him of opposition to the revolution, so that he refused for two years to take the oath of allegiance to king William. His works have been published in two vols. fol. 1723.

BLACKLOCK, *Thomas*, son of a bricklayer, in Scotland, was deprived of his eye-sight by the small-pox about 1721, before he was six months old. This misfortune was relieved by the assiduities of his friends, his mind was cultivated by the books which were read to him, and at the age of 12 he wrote a small poem not devoid of beauty and elegance. The loss of his father, who was unfortunately crushed to death by the falling of a kiln upon him, left him in his 19th year destitute of friends and society; but the kindness of Dr. Stevenson of Edinburgh was extended to him; and at a grammar-school he became acquainted with the French, and the best Greek and Latin authors. After studying ten years at Edinburgh, he acquired the fame of a polite scholar and an elegant poet. His poems were universally admired, and though misfortune might in the apprehension of an infidel have clouded his thoughts with dissatisfaction, that the book of nature was shut upon him, we admire every where the most sublime piety, resignation to the will of providence, and that tranquillity of mind, which were most fully exhibited in his private character. In 1754, he was placed in an eligible situation in the university of Edinburgh, and his labors were rewarded by an ample sale of his poems. He took orders, and in 1766 obtained the degree of D.D. In 1774 he published "the Graham," a heroic ballad in four cantos, and two years after he wrote some remarks on civil liberty. This amiable man died 1791, aged 70. Both Hume and Spence have been lavish of their praises on his character, and the portrait in this instance drawn by friendship is not exaggerated. He wrote besides consolations deduced from religion, 8vo. &c.

BLACKMORE, *sir Richard*, from a private school passed to Westminster and Edmund-hall Oxford, and after visiting Italy, took his degrees in physic, at Padua. He was physician to king William, and was knighted, and he also courted popularity as a votary of the muses. Dryden, however, whom he had offended in some of his writings, treated him with scurrility, and Pope, with more illiberality than truth, directed the shafts of his ridicule against him, in a passage in the Dunciad, on which an annotator has placed these words, "a just character of sir R. Blackmore, knight, whose indefatigable muse produced no less than six epic poems, Prince and king Arthur 20 books, Eliza 10, Alfred 12, the Redeemer six, besides Job in folio, the whole book of psalms, the creation seven books, the nature of man three books, and many more." Though thus satirized, Blackmore possessed some merit. Addison spoke with respect of his "Creation," and Dr. Johnson considered it as not unworthy to find a place among the noble efforts of the English muse. Sir Richard wrote also some theological tracts, and medical treatises. He died 1729.

BLACKSTONE, *sir William*, *knt.* and *LL.D.* son of a silkman, was born in Cheapside, London, 1723, the youngest of four children. He received his education at the Charter-house, and Pembroke college Oxford. At the age of 20 he wrote a treatise, called elements of architecture, which, though not made public, yet received the applauses of the learned. He soon quitted the muses, after obtaining Mr. Benson's prize medal for the best verses on Milton, as he has beautifully expressed it in his little poem "the lawyer's farewell to his muse," and entered at the Middle Temple, where he was to become a luminary of the first magnitude. He was fellow of All-souls, where he improved their estates, and promoted the completion of the Codrington library. At the bar he did not possess in a high degree the graces or the powers of oratory, but his writings displayed deep penetration, and the lec-

tures which he delivered as Vinerian profeſſor on the laws of England received the moſt unbounded applauſe. In 1761 he was elected member for Hindon, and ſoon after, on refuſing the chief juſticeſhip of the Iriſh common pleas, he received a patent, with the rank of king's council. In 1768 he was member for Weſtbury, and in 1770 he was appointed puiſne judge of the king's bench, and ſoon after of the common pleas. His intenſe application proved deſtructive to his health, he was afflicted with a ſhortneſs of breath, which was ſucceeded with a ſtupor and inſenſibility that proved fatal 14th Feb. 1780, in his 56th year. In Oxford, where he was reſpected and beloved, he became principal of New-inn-hall, an office which he reſigned with the Vinerian lecturesſhip in 1766. The firſt volume of his valuable commentaries was publiſhed in 1764, and the three following in the four ſucceeding years. He publiſhed alſo reflections on the opinions of Pratt, &c.—the great charter, or charter of the foreſt,—a treatiſe on the law of deſcents and fee-ſimple, &c.

BLACKSTONE, *John*, an apothecary of London, who died 1753, author of Faſciculus plantarum circa Hareſield, with notes, &c. 12mo.—ſpecimen botanicum.

BLACKWALL, *Anthony*, a native of Derbyſhire, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and elected maſter of the free ſchool of Derby, and about 18 years after of that of Market Boſworth, Leiceſterſhire, where he died, 1730. He was author of a Latin grammar, and editor of Theognis, and publiſhed an introduction to the claſſics, and in 1725 that celebrated work "the ſacred claſſics, defended and illuſtrated," in one vol. 4to. which was followed by a ſecond, ſix years after.

BLACKWELL, *Thomas*, was born at Aberdeen, 1701, and after ſtudying in the Mariſchal college, he became 1723, Greek profeſſor. In 1737 he publiſhed anonymouſly "an enquiry into the life and writings of Homer, 8vo." which he afterwards accompanied with "proofs" or tranſlation of all the notes in the compoſition. He was appointed in 1748 to be principal of the college, and was the firſt clergyman raiſed to that dignity, ſince the forfeiture of the Mariſchal family in 1716. He died at Edinburgh, in his way to South Britain, 1757, aged 56. His other publications were letters concerning mythology, and the memoirs of the court of Auguſtus, in three vols. 4to.

BLACKWELL, *Alexander*, a native of Aberdeen, who ſtudied phyſic at Leyden, under Boerhaave. From a phyſician, he became a corrector of the preſs, and a printer, but he failed; and in 1740, he went to Sweden, where he practiſed as a phyſician, and projected the draining the fens and marſhes near the capital. His ſchemes ſucceeded, but ſoon after being ſuſpected of a conſpiracy with count Teſſin, he was tortured, and beheaded 1748. His wife publiſhed a curious herbal, containing 500 cuts of uſeful plants, taken from the life, &c. two vols. folio.

BLACKWOOD, *Adam*, a native of Dumferline, known as a warm advocate of the unfortunate Mary of Scots. He publiſhed an account of her martyrdom, addreſſed to the princes of Europe. He diſplayed great virulence againſt Elizabeth, whoſe illegitimacy he wiſhed to eſtabliſh. He reſided at Poictiers, and died 1613. He was eminent as a poet, civilian, and divine.

BLADEN, *Martin*, known as a tranſlator of Cæſar's commentaries, was a lieutenant-colonel under the duke of Marlborough, and member in five parliaments. He was comptroller of the mint, &c. and died 1746. He wrote, beſides the dramatic pieces of Orpheus and Eurydice, a maſque, and Solon, a tragi-comedy, of inferior merit.

BLAEU, or JANSSEN, *William*, a learned printer, the friend of Tycho Brahe, author of a beautiful atlas in three vols. folio,—treatiſes on the globes, &c. He died in his native town, Amſterdam, 1638, aged 67. His ſons, *John* and *Cornelius*, republiſhed his Atlas in 14 vols. folio, which is very ſcarce and valuable.

BLAGRAVE, *John*, was educated at Reading ſchool and St. John's college Oxford, and devoted himſelf to mathematics at his ſeat of Southcote. He publiſhed four works, the mathematical jewel, &c.—a treatiſe on the making of the familiar ſtaff, for the menſuration of altitudes,—the aſtrolabium uranicum generale,—and the art of dialling. He was of a moſt benevolent diſpoſition, and he gave 10l. to be decided by lot to one of three maids from the three pariſhes of his native town, who had lived for five years in the ſervice of the ſame family. He died 1611.

BLAGRAVE, *Joſeph*, an aſtrologer of Reading, probably related to the preceding; author of a ſupplement to Culpeper's herbal, and of an introduction to aſtrology, &c. He died 1688.

BLAIR, *John*, chaplain to ſir William Wallace, and afterwards to the earl of Murray, wrote an elegant Latin poem on the death of his firſt patron, and died in the reign of Robert Bruce.

BLAIR, *James*, *M. A.* a native of Scotland, who gained the patronage of Compton biſhop of London, who ſent him as a miſſionary to Virginia in 1685. He diſplayed ſuch ability in this employment, that he was appointed commiſſary, and he then raiſed a ſubſcription, and procured a patent for the erection of a college in Virginia, of which he was nominated the firſt preſident. He was alſo preſident of the council in Virginia, and after preſiding for near 50 years over his college, he died in a good old age, 1743. His works were ſermons in four vols. 8vo.

BLAIR, *Patrick*, a ſurgeon at Dundee, who firſt acquired reputation by his diſſection of an elephant. He was impriſoned for his attachment to the Stuarts in 1715, but upon his liberation came to London, and gained popularity by his lectures on the ſexes of plants, publiſhed

liſhed under the name of botanic eſſays. He afterwards ſettled at Boſton in Lincolnſhire as a phyſician, and publiſhed Pharmaco-botanologia, a claſſical diſſertation in alphabetical order, on Britiſh indigenous and garden plants. in which he proceeded only as far as H.

BLAIR, *Robert*, an eminent poet, eldeſt ſon of David B. one of the miniſters of Edinburgh. He was appointed miniſter of Athelſtanford, Eaſt Lothian, where he devoted himſelf to literature and botany, in which, from his ſuperior knowledge of the uſe of the microſcope, he was a great proficient. He died 1746, aged 47. The only poem of note which he publiſhed is his "grave," which has enſured him fame and immortality.

BLAIR, *John LL.D.* a Scotchman educated at Edinburgh. He was uſher in a ſchool in Hedge-lane, and in 1754 he publiſhed his "chronology and hiſtory of the world," illuſtrated with tables, &c. a valuable work improved in 1756 and 1768. He was chaplain to the princeſs dowager of Wales, tutor to the duke of York, and with ſeveral other valuable preferments was made prebendary of Weſtminſter. In 1763 and 1764, he attended his royal pupil in his tour on the continent. He died of the influenza 1782, and no doubt his death was accelerated by the fate of his brother captain Blair, who fell glorioufly in the naval battle of the 12th April 1782. His courſe of lectures on the canons of the old Teſtament has appeared ſince his death.

BLAIR, *Hugh, D.D.* a celebrated divine, ſon of a merchant, born and educated at Edinburgh. In 1736 he took his maſter's degree, and two years after was licenſed to preach, and 1742 was promoted to the pariſh of Coleſſie, in Fifeſhire. He was ſoon after invited to the ſecond charge of the Canongate church of Edinburgh, and in 1758 he was promoted to the High church, and honored with the degree of D.D. by the ſiſter univerſity of St. Andrew's. In 1759 he gave lectures in rhetoric and belles lettres, and with ſuch effect, that the King in 1762 erected for his encouragement, with a ſalary of 70l. a year, a profeſſorſhip on that branch of literature in the univerſity. His diſſertation in ſupport of the authenticity of Oſſian's poems, appeared in 1763, and in 1777 he publiſhed the firſt volume of his ſermons which met with ſuch applauſe that in 1779 he printed a ſecond volume, and afterwards three more. Theſe diſcourſes became popular, and were tranſlated into foreign languages. Such ſervices in the cauſe of religion and virtue did not paſs unrewarded, and at the inſtance of the queen to whom the ſermons were dedicated, the profeſſor obtained a penſion of 200l. a year, which was encreaſed 100l. more in 1783, when from infirmity he reſigned his offices. His lectures in three vols. appeared in 1783, and obtained as rapid a ſale and as wide a circulation as his ſermons. He died at Edinburgh 27th December 1800, and as a character amiable in private life, and univerſally reſpected as a ſcholar and as an elegant writer, carried with him to the grave the regret of every Briton, who venerates piety, virtue, and benevolence. His life, by Dr. Finlayſon, has been prefixed to a fifth volume of his ſermons.

BLAKE, *Robert*, was born and educated at Bridgewater, and then at St. Alban-hall, and Wadham college, Oxford. He took his degree of B. A. in 1617, and ſoon after embraced the tenets of the puritans, and was elected member for Bridgewater. During the civil wars he eſpouſed the cauſe of the parliament, and aſſiſted in the defence of Briſtol, and of Taunton, of which he was made governor, and for his ſervices rewarded by the commons with a preſent of 500l. In 1649 he commanded the fleet with Dean and Popham, and purſued prince Rupert to Ireland, where he blocked him up at Kinſale, and thence proceeded to Portugal and Spain, where he ſeized ſeveral valuable ſhips. On his return to England he was made warden of the cinque ports, and inveſted with the chief command in the Dutch war. His abilities were oppoſed by the equally celebrated powers of Van Tromp. The coaſts of England and Holland were witneſſes of the repeated engagements of theſe warlike leaders, in both of whom intrepidity ſupplied the want of numbers, and unſhaken preſence of mind maintained the conteſt where valor ſeemed unable to decide the victory. In the battles fought the Dutch loſt nearly 40 ſhips of war, beſides many ſmaller veſſels, and Blake next ſailed by order of Cromwell to the Mediterranean, where he chaſtiſed the inſolence of the Bey of Tunis, redeemed the Chriſtian captives from ſlavery at Algiers and Tripoli, alarmed the pope in the caſtle of St. Angelo, and by the terror of his name compelled Venice, Tuſcany, and other Italian ſtates to pay homage to the power of the Britiſh uſurper. He next attacked Santa Cruz, in the iſland of Teneriffe, and deſtroyed the whole of the Spaniſh plate fleet that had taken refuge there. This brilliant action was ſo welcome to Cromwell, that a day of thankſgiving was appointed on the occaſion, and a diamond ring worth 500l. was ſent as a preſent to the commander. Blake's health now rapidly declined, and on his return from the Mediterranean, he expired juſt as his fleet entered Plymouth, 17th Auguſt 1657, in his 58th year. His body was interred in Henry VII's chapel, Weſtminſter, but it was removed in 1661 to St. Margaret's church yard. If Blake fought with ſuch zeal for the uſurpation, it is not to be concluded that he was the friend of tyranny. When Charles I. was tried, he exclaimed, with all the bluntneſs of a ſeaman, againſt the proceeding, and offered to yield up his life to ſave that of the unfortunate monarch; and he told his officers when the Dutch expected

pected a change of measures from the dismission of the parliament by Cromwell, "It is not for us to mind state affairs, but to keep foreigners from fooling us."—Though loaded with public favors, Blake died in such circumstances, that his property was scarcely encreased 500l. more than he had inherited from his father. Like the founders of Roman freedom, he fought for his country and not for private emolument.

Blake, *John Bradley*, was born in London, 1745, and educated at Westminster school. Well skilled in chemistry, in mathematics, and in botany, he went to China as supercargo of the India company, and collected and sent to Europe, the seeds of all the vegetables used by the natives for purposes either of medicine, food, or manufactures. He began also a valuable collection of ores and fossils, but application weakened his constitution, he was afflicted with the stone, and the complaint attended by a fever proved fatal. He died at Canton 1773, in his 29th year.

Blamont, *Francois Colin de*, a French musician, whose compositions, especially Dido, and Greek and Roman festivals, were much admired. He died at Versailles 1760, aged 70.

Blanc, *John*, a noble of Perpignan, who ably defended his native town in 1474, against the French. He refused to deliver the fortress, though famine raged around him, and though the enemy, irritated by his obstinate resistance, sacrificed his son who had fallen into their hands.

Blanc, *Thomas le*, a Jesuit of Vitri, who died at Rheims 1669. He was author of some popular works addressed to the common people, as "le bon valet, &c.

Blanc, *John Bernard le*, a native of Dijon, historiographer to the della crusca academy. He preferred peaceful obscurity to the distinctions which Maupertuis in 1746 offered at Berlin in the name of the Prussian monarch. He wrote an interesting tragedy called Abensaide, besides letters on the English 1758, in three vols. 12mo. He died in 1781 aged 74.

Blanc, *Anthony de Guillet de*, professor of rhetoric at Avignon, was born at Marseilles 1730, and died at Paris 1799. He was professor of ancient languages in the central schools and member of the institute at Paris. He wrote Manco Capac, a tragedy, of little merit. The Druids, another tragedy, was proscribed by the clergy for some offensive passages. He published besides Virginie, a tragedy,—Albert I. —l'heureux evenement,—some romances, &c.

Blanc, *N.* an eminent artist, whose abilities were employed in improving and perfecting the fabrication of fire arms. He died 1802.

Blanca, *N. le*, a young woman who was found wild at Sogny near Chalons in 1731. She was then about 10 years of age, and pursued hares and other animals with astonishing rapidity. She became a nun at Chaillot, and died 1760.

Blanca, *Francis le*, author of a general account of the monies of France, published 4to. 1690, by order of Lewis XIV. and a treatise on the coins of Charlemagne, and died 1698.

Blanchard, *James*, a painter born Paris 1600. He improved himself at Lyon Rome, and Venice, and attentively studied the works of Titian, Tintoret, and Paul Veronese. The most remarkable of his pieces is kneeling St. Andrew in the church of Notre Dame, with the Holy Ghost descending. His grand pieces are few, as he devoted much of his time to madonas. He died of an imposthume in the lungs, in his 38th year.

Blanchard, *Guillaume*, a lawyer, author of a laborious collection in 2 vols. fol. 1715 of the edict and declarations of the kings of France from 897 to 1715. He died 1724.

Blanchard, *John Baptist*, a Jesuit, professor of rhetoric at Metz and Verdun. On the suppression of the Jesuits he went to Namur, and died 1797, aged 66. He wrote the temple of the Muses, a collection of fables and remarks—the school of martyrs, a collection of moral reflections, &c.

Blanche, daughter of Alphonso IX. of Castile, married Lewis VIII. of France in 1200, by whom she had nine sons and two daughters. She was, on the death of her husband in 1226, made regent of the kingdom, during the minority and the crusade of her son saint Lewis. Happy in the conduct of her children whom she had nurtured in virtue and religion, and secure in the affection of her subjects, whom her justice attached to her person, she crushed every attempt to weaken her authority. The defeat and imprisonment of her son, it is said, tended to shorten her existence. She died 1252.

Blanche, a native of Padua, celebrated for her chastity. After the death of her husband at the siege of Bassano, she refused to gratify the passion of Acciolin, the general of the enemy; but when he offered violence to her person, she threw herself into her husband's tomb, where she was crushed to death by the falling of the stone, which covered the entrance, 1233.

Blanche de Bourbon, married Peter king of Castile in 1352. She was cruelly treated by her husband, who had fixed his affections on another, and she was at last poisoned 1361, aged 23.

Blanchelande, *Philibert Francis Rouxelle de*, a native of Dijon, distinguished in the American war, and at the taking of Tobago. He was afterwards engaged at St. Domingo, but on his return was arrested, and suffered death 1793, aged 58, a victim to the suspicious

icious tyranny of the then exiſting govern-ient.

BLANCHET, *Thomas*, an eminent painter of aris who died at Lyons 1689, aged 71. Se-eral of his pieces are preſerved at Lyons and aris.

BLANCHET, *Abbé*, librarian of the king's abinet, retired from public life to ſolitude at t. Germain-en-laye where he died 1784, ged 80. He was of a melancholy turn of iind, but he poſſeſſed great abilities, as ap-ears by his "varietés morales," &c.

BLAND, *Elizabeth*, daughter of Robert iſher of Long Acre, married a linen draper f London. She was taught Hebrew by Van Helmont, and wrote it with great facility. A hilactery in Hebrew by her is ſtill preſerved nong the curioſities of the royal ſociety. She as living in 1712.

BLANDRATA, *George*, an Italian phyſician ho renewed the tenets of Arius with reſpect o the Trinity. He fled from the inquiſition o Geneva, and afterwards to Poland where he king, Stephen Battori, made him a privy ounſellor. He attempted to make the king follower to his opinions, but failed. He as ſtrangled by his nephew, to whom he had ft his property 1593.

BLASCO NUNNES, a Spaniard, who for-ſied the iſthmus of Darien, and facilitated the rogreſs of Pizarro to the conqueſt of Peru. He was beheaded on pretence of ambitious iews.

BLAVET, *N.* a muſician. engaged in the pera at Paris, and diſtinguiſhed by the ſupe-or merits of his pieces of vocal and inſtru-ental muſic. He died 1768, aged 68.

BLAURER, *Ambroſe*, a native of Conſtance, ne of the followers of Luther, whoſe doc-ines he ſpread in France and Germany. He ed 1567, aged 75.

BLEECK, *Peter Van*, an eminent painter ho painted the comedians Johnſon and Grif-n in Ananias and Tribulation in the Alche-iſt, in a very ſuperior manner. He died 764.

BLEGNY, *Nicholas de*, an eminent French rgeon, who gave lectures on the various anches of his profeſſion. He wrote various orks on ſurgery and phyſic, and died at the tter end of the 17th century.

BLESS, *Henry*, a painter of Bovine near inant. His landſcapes are much eſteemed, nd as he placed an owl in them as a mark, ey are called owl pieces. He died 1550, ged 70.

BLETERIE, *John Philip Rene de la*, a na-ve of Rennes, profeſſor of eloquence at Paris, nd diſtinguiſhed as author of a life of Ju-an, two vols. 12mo. and of Jovian, two vols. 2mo. two performances replete with eruditi-on and judgment, though the former poſ-eſſes ſuperior merit. He died 1772, in an dvanced age.

BLOCK, *Marie Eliezer*, a naturaliſt of mean parentage at Anſpach. He applied him-ſelf to medicine and anatomy, and afterwards to natural hiſtory. Beſides his memoirs on fiſhes, and a treatiſe on inteſtinal vermes, he publiſhed a general and particular hiſtory of fiſhes, with colored plates, 6 vols. fol. 1785 and and 1799. He died 1799.

BLOCK, *Daniel*, a portrait-painter of Pomerania who died 1661, aged 81. Two others of the family, *Jacob* and *Benjamin*, excelled one in architecture and the perſpective, and the other in hiſtorical pieces and portraits.

BLOEMART, a painter of Gorcum in Holland, ſelf-taught. His claro obſcuro is ſtriking, and the folds of his draperies are much admired. He died in 1647, aged 80.

BLOND, *Jean le*, a poet of the 16th century. He publiſhed le printems de l'humble eſperant.

BLOND, *James*, *Chriſtopher*, a painter of Frankfort on the Maine, the inventor of a new method of engraving in colors, on which he publiſhed a treatiſe. His portraits and miniatures were eſteemed. He died 1741, aged 71.

BLONDEL, *David*, a proteſtant miniſter, born at Chalons 1591. He wrote in favor of his party, and for more than 20 times he was ſecretary to the ſynods of the iſle of France. He was hiſtorical profeſſor at Amſterdam on the death of Voſſius. His application injured his health ſo much that he loſt his ſight, but even under that calamity he dictated two fol. vols. on the genealogy of the kings of France againſt Chofflet. He was ſuſpected for a while of Arminianiſm, and died 1655, aged 64. His other works are explications on the eucharift,—on the primacy of the church, —on biſhops and preſbyters,—a defence of the reformed churches againſt Richelieu, &c.

BLONDEL, *Francis*, eminent for his knowledge of geometry, as well as of belles lettres, was profeſſor of mathematics and architecture. He travelled with count Brienne, between 1652 and 1655, of which he publiſhed a Latin account. His writings were on architecture,—and alſo on the art of throwing bombs,—on a new manner of fortifying places, &c.—beſides a compariſon between Horace and Pindar. He died 1686.

BLONDEL, *John Francis*, nephew of the preceding, was eminent in architectural knowledge. He was born at Rouen, and died 1774, aged 69. Beſides his courſe of architecture, ſix vols. 8vo.—he wrote diſcourſe on architecture 12mo.—treatiſe on the decoration of edifices, two vols. 4to. &c.

BLONDIN, *Peter*, a native of Picardy, the friend of Tournefort, eminent as a botaniſt. He wrote ſome curious memoirs, &c. and died 1714, aged 31.

BLONDUS, *Flavius*, a native of Forli in Italy, ſecretary to Eugenius IV. and his two ſucceſſors. The beſt known of his works are, Roma inſtaurata,—Italia illuſtratto,—de origine,

gine, & geſtis Venetorum,—Hiſtor. Roman. decades tres, from the year 400 to the year 1440. He died 1463, aged 75.

Blood, *Thomas*, one of Cromwell's officers. After failing in his attempts to ſeize the caſtle of Dublin, by the activity of the duke of Ormond, he came to England, where he ſeized the perſon of that nobleman, with the intention of hanging him at Tyburn, which his ſervants happily prevented. He next gained acceſs in the diſguiſe of a clergyman, to the tower, to carry off the crown and regalia, which he might have effected if he had not heſitated, and ſpared the life of a keeper, whom he had devoted to death. Charles II. not only pardoned him, but admitted him into his preſence, and heard him aſſert that he had once formed a plan to ſhoot him. He afterwards granted him an eſtate of 500l. per ann. ſo that the wits of the times alluding to Coventry's fate, ſaid that the monarch kept the ruffian about his perſon to intimidate his enemies.

Bloot, *Peter*, a Flemiſh painter, who died 1667. His low life ſcenes were much admired.

Blount, *Thomas*, a barriſter at law, born at Bordeſly, Worceſterſhire. He was a Roman catholic, and died 1679, author of Gloſſographia, interpreting Greek, Hebrew, &c. words uſed in the Engliſh language,—jocular cuſtoms of ſome manners,—a law dictionary, fol.—Boſcobel, or the king's eſcape, &c. &c.

Blount, *ſir Henry*, born at Tittenhanger, Herts, 1602, was educated at St. Albans, and Trinity college, Oxford. In 1634 he travelled over France, and paſſed to Conſtantinople and Cairo, and on his return, two years after, publiſhed an entertaining account of his obſervations in the Levant. He was knighted in 1639, and as he was attached to the royal cauſe, he was preſent at ſeveral battles during the civil wars. In 1651 he was employed by the parliament to remedy the abuſes of the law. His integrity was admired by all parties, and at the reſtoration he was ſheriff of Herts in 1661, and paſſed the laſt 20 years of his life in literary retirement. He died 1682.

Blount, *ſir Thomas Pope*, ſon of the preceding, was created a baronet by Charles II. and was made member of parliament for St. Albans, and afterwards for Herts in three parliaments. He wrote the popular book "cenſura celebriorum authorum, &c." beſides eſſays, remarks on poetry, natural hiſtory, 12mo. 1693, &c. He died 1697, aged 48.

Blount, *Charles*, younger ſon of ſir Henry, was born 1654. As a friend to the revolution, he publiſhed a pamphlet cenſured by parliament, for aſſerting that the monarch was a conqueror. After his wife's death he fell in love with her ſiſter, and the lady, poſſeſſed of beauty, wit, and virtue, favored his paſſion, but as an application to the ar biſhop was diſregarded, ſhe refuſed at laſt ſolicitations, and the lover in deſpair ſhot h ſelf 1693. The beſt known of his works his Diana of the Epheſians,—his introduct to polite literature,—and his life of Apo nius Tyanæus,—his anima mundi, &c.- which he ſhows himſelf a deiſt.

Blow, *John*, of Collingham, Nottingh ſhire, was diſtinguiſhed by his knowledge muſic. He was maſter of the children of chapel royal, compoſer to the king, and, a Purcell's death, organiſt of Weſtminſter. died 1708, aged 60.

Blum, *Joachin Chriſtian*, a German p who ſtudied at Brandenburg, Berlin, an Frankfort on Oder; and then fought retirement which his eaſy fortune allowed h to devote himſelf to the muſes. His w were lyric poems, idyls, orations, German verbs, and Rathenau delivered, a drama preſented at Berlin. He died 1790, a 51.

Blutaeu, *Dom, Raphael*, was born in L don, of French parents. He went to Fra and afterwards to Liſbon, where he died, 1 aged 96. He wrote a Portugueſe and L dictionary, in 8 vols, fol. with a ſupplem of 2 vols. more.

Boate, *Gerard*, a Dutch phyſician, tled in Ireland. He wrote a natural hiſ of the country, publiſhed by Hartlib, 1 1652.

Bobart, a German, firſt keeper of botanical garden at Oxford, endowed by earl of Danby. He wrote a Latin catal of the plants in the garden, &c. and died 1 aged 81. His ſon *Jacob* was keeper o gardens after him.

Boccace, *John*, was born at Certald Tuſcany 1313. After ſpending ſix with a merchant at Florence and Paris, turning his thoughts to the canon law abandoned theſe purſuits, and devoted ſelf to literature. He ſtudied under his fr Petrarch; and by his ſuggeſtions re from the tumults of Florence and viſited ples where he was received with kin by king Robert, of whoſe natural daug he became enamoured. He paſſed the mainder of life in his native village, w his conſtitution was weakened by his application, and where he died of a ſick in the ſtomach, 1375. His works are in Latin and ſome in Italian. He poſſ uncommon learning, and he may be reck as one of thoſe whoſe great exertions tributed to the revival of learning in Eu His beſt known compoſition is "Decame a romance occaſionally licentious, but abo ing with wit, ſatire, and the elegance o tion. His life of Dante—his genealog the gods—his hiſtory of Rome—his t &c. are much admired. Though his p does not poſſeſs the ſweetneſs of Petra

nes, his profe in unequalled for graceful fimlicity and varied elegance.

Boccaci, or Boccacino, *Camillo*, a painter of hiftory and portraits, born at Cremona, here he died 1546, aged 35.

Boccage, *Marie Anne le Page*, a French dy of Rouen, who acquired celebrity by er writings. She was the friend of the wits f the age, of Voltaire, of Monteſquieu, Heault, and others. She obtained a prize from he Rouen academy in 1746, and nearly ained another on the eulogium of Lewis XV. gainſt Marmontel. Her Paradis terreſtre orrowed from Milton, and her tranſlation f the death of Abel, were much admired. he died 1802, aged 92.

Boccalini, *Trajan*, a wit, born at Rome. Under the patronage of cardinals Borgheſe nd Cajetan, he publiſhed his Ragguagli di Parnaſſo, his ſecretaria di Apollo, and his Pietra di Paragone; but as in this laſt piece e had attacked the Spaniſh court, he dreaded s vengeance, and fled to Venice. Here he vas attacked in his bed by four ruffians who illed him, by beating him with bags full of and, 1613, in his 57th year. Several reorts were ſpread about his death; but it was enerally imagined it proceeded from the reentment of the Spaniſh court.

Boccold, *John*, a famous fanatic, called ohn of Leyden, where he was a taylor. In ompany with Matthias, a baker of Haerlem, nd at the head of a mob of anabaptiſts, he eized Munſter, where he aſſumed the kingly ffice, to which he united that of prophet. n this dangerous elevation, he began to reform the laws, and new-model the government. He maintained a plurality of wives, nd himſelf kept fourteen, one of whom he lew with his own hands, becauſe ſhe queſtioned his divine authority. When Munter was at laſt taken, this licentious leader, who had ſcarce reached his 28th year, was put o a cruel death.

Bocconi, *Sylvio*, was born at Palermo 1633, and became eminent for his knowledge of natural hiſtory, in purſuit of which he viited Italy, Malta, Poland, Germany, France, nd England. He died near Palermo, 1704. His valuable publications, in number twelve, are chiefly on ſubjects of natural hiſtory, botany, mineralogy, &c.

Bochart, *Samuel*, a proteſtant, born at Rouen, 1599. After ſtudying at Paris, Sedan, and Saumur, he viſited England and Holland. He acquired the public eſteem in his theological diſputations with Veron; and his publications added ſo much to his reputation, that the queen of Sweden invited him to her court, and received him with all the reſpect due to merit and virtue. He died ſuddenly, when delivering an oration in the academy of Caen, 1667, from which circumſtance this elegant epitaph was written by M. Brieux:

Scilicet hæc cuique eſt data ſors æquiſſima, talis
Ut ſit mors, qualis vita peracta fuit.
Muſarum in gremio, teneris qui vixit ab annis,
Muſarum in gremio debuit iſte mori.

Beſides his geographia ſacra, a moſt valuable book, he wrote a treatiſe on the terreſtrial paradiſe—ſermons—a hiſtory of the animals and of the plants and precious ſtones mentioned in ſcripture, &c.

Bochius, *John*, a native of Bruſſels, called the Virgil of the Low Countries, from the ſuperior power of his muſe. He travelled through Italy, Poland, &c. and became ſecretary to the duke of Parma at Antwerp. He died 1609, aged 54. Beſides elegies, epigrams, &c. he wrote orations, obſervations on the pſalms, &c.

Bodin, *John*, a native of Angers, who ſtudied law at Touloufe. He came to Paris; but not ſucceeding at the bar, he devoted himſelf to writing books. His wit recommended him to public notice. Henry III. viſited him; and in the company of the duke of Alencon he was in England, where he was flattered to ſee his book on "the republic," approved and read in the univerſity of Cambridge. After the death of Alencon, he ſettled at Laon, where he roſe to conſequence as a lawyer and public ſpeaker. He died of the plague at Laon 1596. His compoſitions were numerous. Beſides his republic, he wrote a commentary on Appian—diſcourſes on coins—law tables—methods of hiſtory, &c.

Bodley, *ſir Thomas*, celebrated as the founder of the Bodleian library at Oxford, was born at Exeter, 1544, and at the age of 12 he removed with his father to Geneva during Mary's bloody reign. At Geneva he attended the lectures of Chevalerius, Beroaldus, Calvin, and Beza; and on his return to England, on Elizabeth's acceſſion, he entered at Magdalen college, Oxford; and in 1564 became fellow of Merton college. After travelling four years in France, Germany, and Italy, he was introduced at court, and was employed by the queen as a negociator to the different courts of Europe. The ingratitude of the great ſoon diſguſted a mind naturally ſtrong and independent; and in 1597, as he ſays himſelf, he abandoned all public buſineſs, and retired to eaſe and privacy. He now undertook to enrich his favorite Oxford with the moſt magnificent collection of books; a taſk, ſays Camden, ſuited to the dignity of a crowned head. He wrote, February 23, 1597, to Dr. Ravis, the dean of Chriſt-church, and his offers were accepted with raptures; and after the rareſt books had been procured, with great trouble and much expence, in every part of Europe, a building, fit to receive ſo magnificent a collection, was begun, the firſt ſtone of which was laid down, with great ſolemnity, 9th July 1610. Bodley did not live to ſee the completion of this great work; but his fortune, by his will, was applied to the uſe of the foundation; and his example

example was followed by the great and opulent, who contributed to the support of the noble institution. The library is under the care of a keeper, to whom a salary of 40l. is allowed, the under-librarian has 10l. and the whole is under the inspection of 8 visitors, who annually, on the 8th of November examine the state of the books, and of this venerable building, which for the value of the collection it contains, may be ranked among the noblest foundations in the world. Bodley died 28th January 1612, and was buried with becoming solemnity in Merton college choir.

Bœcler, *John Henry*, a native of Franconia, historiographer to Christina of Sweden. He was professor of history at Strasburg, and died 1686, aged 75. His works were, "commentaries on Pliny and on Grotius," whom he praises with great adulation,—"Notitia Sancti Rem. Imp." &c.

Bœhmen, *Jacob*, a famous Teutonic philosopher and fanatic of Germany. His original occupation was that of shoemaker, and as he possessed a strong bias to religious habits, he studied books of divinity, and was a constant attendant on the worship of his church, till at last he found himself suddenly inspired, and continued, as he says himself, "seven whole days in the most excessive joy, wrapt in the holy sabbath." This fanatical emotion was, in the course of some years, twice repeated; and in 1612 he abandoned his trade, and began to write. His first treatise, called "Aurora, or rising sun," was censured by the magistrates of Gorlitz, and suppressed; but Bœhmen resumed his pen, and for the last five years of his life he published more than 20 books on theological subjects, on visions, &c. On November 18, 1624, it is said that he pretended to hear music, and he declared to his son, that in three hours he should expire. At the expected time he took a tender farewell of his family, and, desiring his son to turn him, he expired, with a deep sigh, exclaiming, "Now I go into paradise!" This fanatic, whose private life was not disgraced by immoral acts, has had many admirers in several parts of Europe. Kahlman was a convert to his opinions, and the quakers in England have adopted several of his tenets.

Boel, *Peter*, a Flemish painter, who studied at Rome, and died 1680, aged 55. His animals, still life, &c. were much admired.

Boerhaave, *Herman*, a celebrated physician, born 1668, at Voorhoot, two miles from Leyden. He was intended for the ministry by his father, but an accident turned his thoughts to different pursuits. In his 12th year he suffered the most excruciating pains from an ulcer in his left thigh, which baffled all the powers of his surgeon, and he drew the happiest omen of future greatness, by curing it himself with a fomentation of salt and wine. He studied at Leyden, and acquired the m perfect knowledge of the classics, and becar thoroughly acquainted with mathematics, gebra, and the different branches of natur philosophy. He still however directed chief attention to divinity, but as his pat mony was now nearly exhausted, he found friend in John Vandenburg, of Leyden, w advised him to unite the study of physic theology. Boerhaave complied, he had ready received with a golden medal the a plause of the university by an oration to pro that Cicero understood the doctrines of Ep curus, and he encreased his reputation the follower of Vesalius, Fallopius, and Be tholinus. In his medical studies he soon d covered the shallowness of the authors of t middle ages, but he found a treasure of knov ledge in Hippocrates and Sydenham. Aft extending his researches to botany and ch mistry, he went to Harderwick, where he to his degree of M. D. 1693, and soon after abandoned all thoughts of entering into t ministry from the dread of the prejudic raised against him, on the supposition that favored the tenets of Spinoza. Now devot to the study and practice of physic, he becan celebrated through Europe. As professor physic and botany his lectures were crowd with students eminent for talents and learn ing, by whom he was respected and belo ed. In 1714 he was made rector of the un versity, and in 1728, he was admitted hon rary member of the academy of sciences Paris, and two years after of the royal socie of London. His constitution now began decay. In 1722 he was afflicted for months with poignant arthritic pains, a fearing a relapse, he resigned in 1729 the h nors of professor, which he had held for ne 30 years to the advancement of science a the benefit of mankind. His private labo however continued, but he found himself a fected in 1737 with a difficulty of breathin and from unusual pulsations, he grew appr hensive that he had some polypous concretio between the heart and the lungs. He wro an account of his situation to his friend D Mortimer, and expired 23d Sept. 1738, his 70th year. Boerhaave amassed a lar fortune by his profession, but though he h been stiled penurious, the benevolence of h heart, and the manner in which he conferr favors on the unfortunate, prove that he kne and felt the calls of humanity. Like tho that are eminent either in rank or in virtu he was not without his detractors, but h name must stand recorded in the annals science as a great and a good man. His v luable works are in Latin, and all on medic botanical, and chemical subjects. His fello citizens have erected to his honor in St. P ter's church at Leyden a monument on whi are inscribed these few expressive words "S lutifero Boerhaavi genio sacrum."

Boethie, *Etienne de la*, of Sarlat in Perigord, died near Bourdeaux 1563, aged 32. He was eminent as a ſcholar, and tranſlated ſeveral of Plutarch's and Xenophon's works, beſides "Voluntary ſlavery."

Boethius, Boece, or Boeis, *Hector*, was born at Dundee about 1470, and after ſtudying in his native town, and at Aberdeen, he went to Paris, and was recalled to be principal of the college of Aberdeen. He wrote the lives of the biſhops of Aberdeen in compliment to his patron Elphinſton. He afterwards engaged in an hiſtory of Scotland, in which he diſplayed great reſearch, but too much credulity. He has been cenſured for his fondneſs for legendary tales, but Eraſmus, who knew him, ſpeaks of him as "a man of an extraordinary happy genius, and of great eloquence."

Boffrand, *Germain*, of Nantes, was an able architect. Several princes employed him, and France has ſtill to boaſt of ſeveral monuments of his genius in her magnificent edifices, in canals, ſluices, and bridges. He has written a general ſtatement of the principles of his art, with an account of all the works which he erected. He died at Paris 1755, aged 88.

Bogan, *Zachary*, a learned Engliſh divine, born at Little Hempſtone Devonſhire, and educated at St. Alban's hall, and Corpus chriſti, Oxford. He wrote comparatio Homeri cum ſcriptoribus ſacris, &c.—a view of the threats and puniſhments mentioned in ſcripture, 8vo. —additions to Rous's archæologiæ atticæ, &c. He died 1659.

Bogoris, king of the Bulgarians, embraced chriſtianity 865.

Bohadin, a learned Arabian, known as the favorite of Saladin, and the hiſtorian of that prince's life.

Bohemond, prince of Antioch, accompanied his father Robert Guiſcard in his invaſion of the eaſtern empire 1081. Embarking for the cruſades, he took Antioch, of which he called himſelf the duke, but ſoon after he was made priſoner, and when ſet at liberty returned to Europe, and prepared a large army. He married the daughter of Philip king of France, and died in Apulia 1111.

Bohn, *John*, a native of Leipſic, eminent as a phyſician, a profeſſor, and chemiſt. He died 1719, aged 79. He wrote on phyſiology and acids.

Boiardo, *Marteo-Maria*, governor of Reggio, was the author of Orlando Inamorato. This unfiniſhed poem is in imitation of the Iliad, and founded on the loves of Rolland and Angelica, with the ſiege of Paris, to repreſent that of Troy. It was in continuation of it that Arioſto wrote his Orlando Furioſo. Boiardo poſſeſſed great poetical powers, his imagination was ſtrong and lively, and his conceptions bold and animated. He wrote, beſides, ſonnets and other lighter poetry, and tranſlated Herodotus, Apuleius, &c. He died at Reggio 1494.

Boileau, *Giles*, eldeſt brother of Deſpreaux, tranſlated Epictetus, and wrote two diſputations, &c. and died 1669, aged 38.

Boileau, *James*, brother of the preceding, was doctor of the Sorbonne, and author of ſeveral curious eccleſiaſtical works. He died 1716, aged 71.

Boileau, *John James*, a French eccleſiaſtic. He was a man of great ſenſe and learning, and wrote letters on morality and religion, 2 vols. 12mo. &c. He died 1735, aged 86.

Boileau Despreaux, *Nicholas*, a celebrated poet, born at Paris 1636. He early loſt his mother, and his infancy was entruſted to a female ſervant who treated him with harſhneſs. His father, who left him an orphan before he was 17, had not formed the moſt promiſing expectations of him, but the dullneſs of youth diſappeared as he approached to maturity. Studying the law, he was admitted advocate in 1656, but he did not poſſeſs the patience requiſite for the bar, and exchanging his purſuits for divinity, he at laſt diſcovered that a degree at the Sorbonne was not calculated to promote the bent of his genius. In literature he now acquired eminence and fame. The publication of his firſt Satires 1666 diſtinguiſhed him above his predeceſſors, and he became the favorite of France and of Europe. His art of poetry added to his reputation, it is a monument of his genius and judgment, and far ſurpaſſes the ars poetica of Horace, in that happy arrangement of his ideas, the harmony of his numbers, and the purity of his language. His Lutrin was written in 1674 at the requeſt of Lamoignon, and the inſignificant quarrels of the treaſurer and eccleſiaſtics of a chapel are magnified by the art of the poet into matters of importance, and every line conveys with the moſt delicate pleaſantry, animated deſcription, and refined ideas. Boileau became a favorite at the court of Lewis XIV. a penſion was ſettled on him, and the king declared he wiſhed his ſubjects to partake the ſame intellectual gratification which he himſelf enjoyed. The monarch engaged the poet to write with Racine an hiſtory of his reign, but the work though begun was never completed. As a proſe writer Boileau poſſeſſed ſuperior merit, as is fully evinced by his elegant tranſlation of Longinus. After enjoying the favors of his ſovereign, and the honors due to his merits, Boileau retired from public life, diſſatisfied with the inſincerity of the world and the profligacy of manners which he had ſatirized with ſpirit and truth, and he ſpent his time in literary privacy, in the ſociety of a few ſelect friends. He died an example of great reſignation and piety, March 2d 1711, in his 75th year. He wrote beſides, odes, ſonnets, 56 epigrams, critical reflections, ſome Latin pieces, &c. As a poet Boileau has deſervedly obtained the applauſes of every man of genius and taſte.

Not

Not only his countrymen boaſt of the ſuperior effuſions of his muſe, but foreigners feel and admire the graces, the ſtrength, and harmony of his verſe, and that delicacy of ſatire and energy of ſtile by which he has raiſed himſelf to immortality.

Boileau, *Charles*, abbé of Beaulieu, was eminent as a preacher at the court of Lewis XIV. He died 1700.

Boindin, *Nicholas*, was born at Paris in 1676, and at the age of 20 he entered into a regiment of muſqueteers, which he relinquiſhed for literary purſuits. He became a member of the academy of inſcriptions, but his atheiſtical opinions created him enemies. He died in conſequence of a fiſtula 1751, and the honors and ceremonies of public burial were refuſed to his remains. His works were publiſhed after his death by M. Parfait, two vols. 12mo. 1753, conſiſting of comedies, &c.

Bois, *Jean du*, of Paris, from an eccleſiaſtic diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the military ſervice of Henry III. ſo that the monarch called him the emperor of monks. After the death of his patron, he reſumed his clerical character, but his boldneſs in accuſing the jeſuits of the murder of Henry IV. drew upon him the reſentment of the order, and on his viſiting Rome, he was thrown into the caſtle of St. Angelo, where he died 1626, after a confinement of 14 years. He publiſhed ſome eccleſiaſtical tracts in Latin, beſides a character of Henry IV. &c.

Bois, *Gerard du*, of Orleans, was author of a Latin hiſtory of the church of Paris, 2 vols. folio. He reviſed the third volume of the eccleſiaſtical annals of France, of le Comte, and died 1696, aged 67.

Bois, *Philippe du*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who edited Tibullus, Catullus, and Propertius, in 2 vols. 8vo. &c. and died 1707.

Bois, *Guillaume du*, was born in Lower Limouſin, and by the verſatility of his talents became preceptor to the duke de Chartres, a cardinal, archbiſhop of Cambrai, ambaſſador to the Engliſh court, and at laſt prime miniſter of France. Addicted to debauchery, the ſlave of ambition and intrigue, he ſpared no pains to obtain his purpoſes; and a penetrating judgment and ſanctified diſſimulation enabled him to convert the ſincerity of the prudent and the errors of the vicious to his views. His conſtitution was exhauſted by his licentiouſneſs, and he died 1723, aged 67.

Boismorard, *abbé Chiron de*, was born at Quimper, with a fertile imagination, and a fund of genuine wit. Under a fictitious name, he attacked the Jeſuits, of whoſe order he was a member, and afterwards refuted for a conſiderable ſum the calumnies of their unknown aggreſſor. He died at Paris 1746, aged 60.

Boisrobert, *Francois le Metel de*, of Caen, is known for his wit and his facetiouſneſs. He was peculiarly great in the livelineſs of his converſation, which was aided by a ſtrong retentive memory, enriched with all the treaſures of Boccace and Beroaldus, a he became the favorite and the buffoon Richelieu. He died 1662, aged 70. H wrote poems, letters, tragedies, comedies, &

Boissard, *John James*, an antiquary, bo at Beſancon 1528. He viſited Italy, and t iſlands of the Adriatic, and examined the m numents of Peloponneſus; but his valuab remarks were unfortunately deſtroyed in t ravages to which Franche Comté was expoſ from the people of Lorraine. Boiſſard ſav from the general wreck only the materi from which he publiſhed his account of Rom in 4 vols. folio. He wrote epigrams, elegi &c., but his chief merit is as an antiquaria He died at Metz 1602.

Boissat, *Pierre de*, of Vienne in Dauphin was known for his eccentricity. At differe periods he became a monk, a ſoldier, and hermit, and ſupported his character with co rage and diſſimulation. He wrote ſome piec in verſe and proſe, beſides a tranſlation of Italian romance, &c. and died 1662, aged 6

Boissieu, *Bartholomew de Camille de*, eminent phyſician, born at Lyons 1734. died 1770. He publiſhed two treatiſes merit.

Boissy, *Louis de*, was born at Vic in A vergne, and became at Paris a moſt popu author. But while the favorite of the publ he ſunk under the moſt melancholy dejecti through want, and took the reſolution of ſta ving himſelf to death, rather than ſubſiſt ſoliciting relief. His wife acceded to meaſures, and their only child was alſo ma to ſhare this dreadful fate. They were, ho ever, fortunately diſcovered by a friend, whom, in the laſt gaſp of expiring natu they were reſtored to life. This extraordina circumſtance excited the pity of the Pariſia Madame de Pompadour ſent them 100 lo d'ors, and Boiſſy ſoon after was made com troller of the Mercure de France, with a pe ſion for his wife and ſon if they ſurvived hi His plays are in nine vols. 8vo. the m celebrated of which is le babillard. He d 1758.

Boivin, *John*, of Montreuil l'Argile, v Greek profeſſor at Paris, and librarian to t king, and died 1726, aged 64. He wrote apology for Homer, and the ſhield of Achill and tranſlated the Œdipus of Sophocles, t birds of Ariſtophanes, the batrachomyomac of Homer, &c.

Boizard, *John*, a man of abilities, e ployed in the mint at Paris, in the 17th ce tury. He wrote a book on his employme not made public, as it contained ſecrets ſpecting coinage, &c.

Bokhari, a learned Arabian, who wr at Mecca, a book, in which he has colle ed 7275 authentic traditions, ſelected fr 100,000 other traditions, all on the Mah metan religion. He died the year 256 of t hegira.

Bol, *Ferdinand*, a Dutch painter, who di

1681, aged 70. His pieces are portraits, and alſo on hiſtorical ſubjects, and poſſeſs great merit.

Boleslaus I. firſt king of Poland, 969. Otho III. gave him the title of king, and made Poland an independent kingdom in 1001. He died 1025.

Boleslaus II. called the bold and the cruel, ſucceeded his father Caſimir I. 1059. He reſtored Bela to the throne of Hungary, and invaded Ruſſia, but his abſence in the field gave ſuch offence to the Poliſh females, that they beſtowed their favors on their ſlaves. The abſent ſoldiers returning to avenge the inſult, the conteſt between the huſbands and the ſlaves was long and bloody. Boleſlaus died in Hungary about 1080.

Boleyn, *Anne*, daughter of ſir Thomas Boleyn, was wife of Henry VIII. and the occaſion of the reformation. She was in her youth one of the attendants of the Engliſh princeſs, wife to Lewis XII. and afterwards to Claudia the queen of Francis I. and then of the ducheſs of Alencon. About 1525, ſhe returned to England, and when maid of honor to Catherine, ſhe drew upon herſelf the affection of Henry VIII. and by her address ſhe prevailed upon him to divorce his wife, and as the pope refuſed to diſannul his marriage, England was ſeparated from the ſpiritual dominion of Rome. Henry was united to his favorite 1532, by whom he had a daughter, queen Elizabeth, but Anne Boleyn ſo long admired, ſo long courted by the amorous monarch, was ſoon deſpiſed for Jane Seymour, and cruelly beheaded May 19th, 1536. She bore her fate with reſignation; but though branded with ignominy by catholic writers, ſhe muſt appear innocent in the judgment of impartial men, and her accuſation of a criminal connection with her own brother and four other perſons, muſt be attributed to the malice of that tyrant, who made the law and morality ſubſervient to his luſt.

Boleyn, *George*, brother to queen Anne, ſtudied at Oxford, and was admired for his wit and learning. He was made a peer by the title of lord Rochfort, conſtable of Dover, warden of the Cinque Ports, and engaged in ſeveral embaſſies. He ſhared the queen's diſgrace, and, upon a falſe accuſation of inceſtuous commerce with her, was beheaded on Tower-hill, 1536. He wrote ſome poems, ſongs, odes, &c. which poſſeſſed merit.

Bolingbroke. *Vid.* St. John.

Bollandus, *John*, a jeſuit of Tillemont in Flanders, poſſeſſed of judgment, erudition, and ſagacity. He collected materials for the lives of the ſaints of the Romiſh church, five vols. of which he publiſhed in folio, but died before the completion in 1665. This work, called Acta Sanctorum, was continued, and contains upwards of 47 vols: ſometimes intereſting, and often tedious.

Bologne, *Jean de*, a native of Douai, who adorned Florence with a beautiful groupe, repreſenting the rape of a Sabine. He died at Florence 1600.

Bolognese, *Franciſco*, the aſſumed name of Francis Grimaldi, the pupil of Annibal Caracci. He was born at Bologna, and died 1680, aged 74. His landſcapes were particularly admired. His ſon *Alexander* was an artiſt of eminence.

Bolsec, *Jerome*, a Carmelite of Paris, who forſook his order, and fled to Italy, and afterwards to Geneva, where he practiſed as a phyſician. Embracing the doctrines of Pelagius, he inveighed againſt Calvin, who endeavoured to reclaim him, till the boldneſs of his oratory rouſed the indignation of the magiſtrates to baniſh him from the country. On his return to France, he practiſed phyſic; but his reſtleſs temper rendered him ſuſpected both to proteſtants and papiſts. His morality was of the moſt looſe nature, ſince he proſtituted his wife to the canons of Autun, to regain the favors of the catholics. He died about 1584. His lives of Calvin and Beza are a collection of abuſe.

Bolswerd, *Sheldt*, of Flanders, was an eminent engraver. His plates, from the pieces of Rubens, Vandyke, &c. poſſeſſed merit.

Bolton, *Robert*, of Northamptonſhire, was educated at Wadham college, Oxford. He reſided at Fulham and Kenſington, and became acquainted with Whiſton, Pope, and Mrs. Butler, a lady whoſe memory he embalmed in the public papers of the time by the effuſions of a warm heart and the language of friendſhip. He was chaplain to ſir Joſeph Jekyl, and to lord Hardwicke, by whoſe friendſhip he became dean of Carliſle in 1735, and three years after he obtained St. Mary's vicarage Reading. He printed ſome few of his ſermons, and late in life he attacked the vices and foibles of the times in ſmall tracts, which diſplayed good ſenſe and great piety. He died in London 1763, aged 65.

Bolton or Boulton, *Edmund*, was author of an hiſtorical book called Nero Cæſar, dedicated to the duke of Buckingham, in 1624, and valuable for the medals with which it is adorned, and for the curious obſervations which it contains. He ſays that the battle of Boadicea with the Romans was fought on Saliſbury plain, and that Stonehenge was erected as her monument. He publiſhed elements of armories, 1610, 4to. &c.

Bolton, *Robert*, a puritan of great learning. When James I. viſited Oxford, 1605, he publicly diſputed before him. Of his numerous publications, the beſt known is his book on happineſs. He died 1631, aged 60.

Bolzani, *Urbano Valeriano*, a monk of Belluno. He viſited Greece, Egypt, Paleſtine, &c. and twice aſcended to the top of Ætna, to ſurvey its aſtoniſhing crater. He was the firſt perſon who wrote a grammar of the Greek language, in Latin. He died at Venice, where he taught Greek, 1524, aged 84.

Bomberg, *Daniel*, a printer born at Antwerp. He settled at Venice, and obtained a name from the correctness of the books which issued from his press, especially his Hebrew bible in four vols. fol. 1549, and his Talmud, 11 vols. fol. He died 1549.

Bona, *John*, an ecclesiastic, born at Mondovi 1609. Alexander VII., who knew his merit, promoted him to places of honor, to induce him to settle at Rome, and such was his character that it was wished he might be elected pope after Clement IX. He was author of several tracts on devotion. He died 1674.

Bonac, *John Louis d'Usson marquis de*, a French nobleman, employed by Lewis XIV. in embassies to Sweden, Poland, Spain, and Constantinople. He possessed the dexterity and firmness requisite for his situation, and to these he added many private virtues and great erudition. He died at Paris, 1738, aged 66.

Bonamy, *Peter Nicholas*, a native of Louvres. He conducted the journal de Verdun, a periodical work of great reputation, and died 1770, aged 76.

Bonanni, *Philip*, a learned Jesuit, known for several works on antiquities and history, the best of which are his recreatio in observat. animak testaceorum, with near 500 figures, 1694, 4to.—his collection of the medals of the popes, two vols. fol. 1699, &c. He died at Rome, 1725, aged 87.

Bonardi, *Jean Baptiste*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Aix. He died at Paris 1756. He left some manuscripts, the most valuable and curious of which is a dictionary of anonymous and pseudonymous writers.

Bonarelli, *Guy Ubaldo*, a nobleman, born at Urbino 1563. He is known as a politician in the service of the duke of Ferrara, but more as the author of "filis de Sciro," a pastoral which displays his art and ingenuity, though he makes his shepherds courtiers, and his shepherdesses prudes. The chief character Celia is censured for entertaining a violent passion for two lovers at once. He died 1608, aged 45.

Bonarota or Buonaroti, surnamed Michael Angelo. *Vid.* Angelo.

Bonaventure, *John Fidauza*, a cardinal and saint of the Romish church, born in Etruria 1221. He was so disinterested in his conduct that he refused the archbishopric of York. When the cardinals disagreed in the election of the pope, he was universally called upon to decide, and he fixed his choice on Theobald, afterwards Gregory X. He died 1274, highly respected. He was canonized 1482. His works, on subjects of divinity and morals, are in eight vols. fol. 1588.

Bonaventure, of Padua, a cardinal, who studied at Paris. He supported the rights of the church against Francis de Carrario, of Padua, who had the meanness to have him shot by an assassin with an arrow as he crossed the bridge of St. Angelo at Rome, 1386, in his 54th year. He wrote commentaries o the epistles of St. John and St. James, besid sermons, &c. He was intimate with Petrarc whose funeral oration he delivered 1369.

Boncerf, a French writer, who applie himself to the draining of marshes, and wro a treatise against feudal rights. This prov so offensive to the parliament that they order it to be burnt. At the revolution he w employed to dismiss that parliament which h voted his disgrace. His services could n escape the notice of the revolutionary tribun but by the majority of one voice his life w spared. He however soon after died of broken heart.

Bond, *John*, an eminent commentato educated at Winchester school and New co lege. He was master of Taunton scho which he resigned for the practice of phys He died at Taunton 1612, aged 62. H wrote valuable notes on Horace, Persius, &c

Bonet, *Theophilus*, a native of Gene who studied at most of the universities Europe. He was very successful as a phy cian, but after 40 years' experience he w afflicted with deafness, and retired to litera ease. He published several medical treatis and died of a dropsy 1689, aged 69.

Bonfadius, *James*, an Italian writer, e gaged as the secretary of cardinal Bari, Rome. After wandering through Italy, settled at Genoa, and by reading lectures the politics and rhetoric of Aristotle he gain popularity, and with the title of historiograph a handsome pension. He spoke with unp donable freedom of several families in t annals of Genoa, and in revenge for the se rity of his remarks some unnatural prope sities towards a favorite youth which he h gratified, were revealed to the public e The facts were proved, and Bonfadius w sentenced to death, which he suffered in 15 His writings were speeches, Latin and Itali poems, &c. Before his execution, he wr to his friend Grimaldi, that he would visit h if it were possible in no terrific shape, and rep the state of the other world.

Bonfinius, *Anthony*, an historian of Asc in the 15th century. He was invited i Hungary by Matthias Corvin, the king of t country, and undertook at his desire an histe of Hungary, carried it to the year 1495, 45 books, which were deposited in the ro library at Buda. Bonfinius died about 150

Bongars, *James*, a native of Orlea who studied at Strasburg, under Cujacius, a devoted himself to the service of Henry I whom he represented at several of the G man courts. As a statesman and negocia he was sagacious and well informed, and a scholar he possessed an extensive fund of e dition. He published, besides his elegant l ters, a valuable edition of Justin, and " gesta dei per Francos," in 2 vols. folio, co taining the history of the expedition i Palestine. Bayle speaks of him with h co

ommendation, and represents his stile as fine, ear, and full of natural charms. He died at aris 1612, aged 58.

Boniface, the apostle of Germany, was orn in England, and sent by Gregory II. to onvert the barbarians of the north. He was ccessful in his mission, and loaded with hoors by the pope. He was killed by some of ie pagans of Frizland 754, aged 74. His ritings are obscure and inelegant.

Boniface I. *St.* successor of Zosimus, at ome, 418, died September 422.

Boniface II. succeeded Felix IV. in 530, id died two years after. His father was a oth. He died 532.

Boniface III. was made pope 606, after binian, and died the same year.

Boniface IV. son of a physician of Vale-a, succeeded the preceding. He dedicated to e virgin and martyrs the pantheon built by grippa, still venerated at Rome as a magnicent edifice. He died 614.

Boniface V. of Naples succeeded Deotus 617, and died 625.

Boniface VI. filled only for 15 days the pal chair after Formosus, 896.

Boniface VII. raised himself to the pope-m, after the murder of Benedict VI. and hn XIV. in 984, and died four months ter.

Boniface VIII. born at Anagni, was made Martin II. a cardinal, and after the abdiation of Celestinus, which he procured by rrifying him at midnight, and threatening m with eternal damnation, if he did not ign, he filled the papal chair in 1294. He irled the thunder of the Vatican against the ngs of Denmark and France, and annulled e election of Albert, to be king of the Roans. The family of the Colonnas were rticularly marked as objects of his venance; but his insolence did not long triumph, ough he had declared that God had placed m as lord over kings and kingdoms. Philip France ordered him to be seized by his neral Nogaret at Anagni, that he might ing him to the council of Lyons, but the afty prelate escaped to Rome, where, overwered with the indignities offered to his rson, he died one month after, 1303.

Boniface IX. a native of Naples, raised the papal chair 1386, after Urban VI. He d in 1404.

Bonifacio, *Balthazar*, a Venetian, profor of law at Padua. He was author of veral learned tracts on history, besides some tin poems, &c. He died 1659, aged 75.

Bonjour, *Guillaume*, an Augustine monk Toulouse, who assisted Clement XI. in disvering the errors of the Gregorian calendar, d died in China, where he was missionary, 14, aged 44. He was well versed in oriental erature, and wrote some dissertations, &c.

Bonne, a shepherdess of the Valteline, o became the mistress and afterwards the e of Brunoro, a famous warrior of Parma. She displayed great courage in the field of battle, and with her husband supported the power of Venice against the duke of Milan. She went with Brunoro to defend Negropont against the Turks, but on the death of her husband there, she abandoned the place, and died in the Morea on her return to Venice 1466.

Bonnefons, *John*, of Clermont in Auvergne, distinguished himself as the imitator of Catullus, in his Pancharis and Phaleuric verses. He died 1614, aged 60.

Bonnell, *James*, an Englishman eminent for his virtues. He was born 1653 at Genoa, where his father was a merchant, and was educated at Dublin and Cambridge. He was afterwards tutor in a private family, and then was joined with his father in a patent to hold the office of accomptant general of Ireland. He discharged the duties of his office with great integrity, and died at Dublin 1699. His funeral sermon was preached by bishop Wettenhall, and his life was written by archdeacon Hamilton, in which some of his meditations are introduced.

Bonner, *Edmund*, bishop of London, was the son of a man of indigent circumstances in Worcestershire, and charitably educated at the expence of the family of Lechmere. He entered 1512 at Broadgate hall, now Pembroke college, and recommended himself to the notice of Wolsey, who procured him ecclesiastical preferments, and favor at court. He was chaplain to the king, and promoted with all his power his divorce from Catherine. He was sent to Rome to plead the king's cause before Clement VII., but he spoke with such vehemence against the holy see, that the pope threatened to throw him into a cauldron of melted lead. As his abilities as a negociator were great, he was employed as ambassador to the courts of Denmark, France, and Germany. In 1538 he was nominated to the see of Hereford, by the recommendation of his patron lord Cromwell, who had succeeded Wolsey, and before his consecration, he was promoted to London. He had formerly opposed the pope's prerogative to rise in Henry's favor, but after his death he withstood the measures adopted by Edward VI. to spread the reformation, and for this he was deprived of his bishopric, and committed to the Marshalsea. This endeared him the more in the eyes of Mary; she no sooner ascended the throne than Bonner was restored to his honors, and made president of the convocation in the stead of Cranmer. In this office he not only excommunicated several of the clergy, but he committed some hundreds to the flames for not renouncing the doctrines of the reformation. On the death of Mary he paid his respects to the new queen, but Elizabeth turned away from a man stained with the blood of suffering innocence, and when summoned before the council, he refused to take the oaths of allegiance, and was again deprived

of his bishopric, and imprisoned. He died about the 10th year of his confinement 1569, and as he was excommunicated, his body was privately buried at midnight in St. George's church-yard, Southwark, In his person Bonner was fat and corpulent, his character was ferocious and vindictive, his knowledge of divinity was not extensive, but he was well versed in politics and canon law. He wrote some tracts now forgotten.

BONNET, *Charles*, a native of Geneva, disturbed from his pursuits in the law by reading la Pluche's spectacle de la nature, and Reaumur's memoirs of insects. Devoted to natural history and metaphysics, he made some valuable discoveries in entomology at the age of 20, and when 27, published his treatise on psychology and his analytical essay on the mental powers, and his system of physics. He died at Geneva 1793, aged 73. He published considerations on organized bodies, &c.

BONNÉVAL, *Claudius Alexander count de*, of Limousin, was allied by blood to the royal family of France. He quitted the French service, and followed the fortunes of Eugene. His interest at the court of Vienna was ruined by the intrigues of de Prié, and he offered his services to Russia, and afterwards to Turkey, where he was honorably received, made bashaw of three tails, and appointed to a government, and the command of 30,000 men. As the vassal of the Turkish emperor, he quelled a dangerous insurrection in Arabia Petræa, and defeated a large Austrian army on the Danube. His successes hastened his disgrace. Though the favorite of the sultan, he was banished to the island of Chio, from which he was afterwards recalled, and restored to places of honor and emolument. He wrote the memoirs of his own life, and died in Turkey 1747, aged 75.

BONNIER D'ALCO, *N.* a Frenchman, known for his strong republican principles. He was engaged as minister in the conferences with the English ambassador at Lisle, and afterwards at Radstadt; on returning from which he was assassinated by some men in the dress of Austrian hussars, 1799.

BONTEKOE, *Corneille*, a Dutchman, physician to the elector of Brandenburg, and author of a treatise on tea, &c. died young.

BONTEMS, *Madam*, a woman deservedly respected for the delicacy of her wit, the goodness of her understanding, and her benevolent heart. She translated Thomson's Seasons, and died at Paris 1768, aged 50.

BONTIUS, *James*, a Dutch physician at Batavia, author of some treatises on the diseases, the botany, and natural history of India, 1658.

BONTIUS, *Gerard*, a native of Ryswick, medical professor at Leyden, where he died 1599, aged 63. He invented some famous pills, called pillulæ tartareæ.

BONWICKE, *Ambrose*, a nonjuring clergyman, born 1652, and educated at merchant taylors' school, and St. John's college, Oxford. was master of merchant taylors' school in 16 and expelled in 1691, for not taking the oa of allegiance. He afterwards kept a school Headley in Surrey.

BOOKER, *John*, a haberdasher, who af wards became a writing-master at Hadley, an astrologer, well versed in the discovery thieves, and in the solution of love inquir He is celebrated by Lilly, but he was sever attacked by George Wharton. He wrote " bloody Irish almanac," &c. and died 166

BOONE, *Daniel*, a Dutch painter, wh pieces are expressive, in the most natural for of low scenes, &c. He died in England 16

BOOTH, *Barton*, a celebrated actor, b in Lancashire 1681. He was educated Busby at Westminster; and his theatr powers were first roused to action at the presentation of a Latin play at that sch The applauses which he received induced to oppose the wishes of his father, and inst of going to college he eloped, in 1698, fr the school, and engaged himself in Ashbu strolling company in Ireland. After spend three seasons in Dublin, he came back London, where he was noticed by Better and his incomparable acting of the charac of Maximus in Valentinian, and of Arta in the Ambitious Stepmother, drew upon the decided approbation of the public. 1713, he became manager of the theatre w Cibber, Wilks, and Dogget; but his con tution was naturally weak, and he fell a tim to a complication of disorders 1733. maintained the high character which he at first acquired on the stage; and though failed in comedy, his powers in tragedy evin superior judgment, and wherever the m turbulent passions of the heart, the signific expressions of voice and countenance, w required, he left all competitors far beh him. His most capital performance Othello, in the opinion of Cibber.

BOOTH, *Henry*, earl of Warrington, distinguished as a statesman. He strenuo opposed the papists, and promoted the exc sion of the duke of York; and to this he ow the confinement which he endured three ti under James II. He was tried for treas but acquitted, in spite of the efforts of Jeff and the court; and in his retirement he vored the cause of William of Orange. the revolution he was advanced to high offic but as he wished to check the royal prero tive, William dismissed him, not without co plimenting his services with a pension of 2 and the earldom of Warrington. He d 1694, aged 41. He wrote some polit tracts, besides speeches, &c.

BOOTH, *George*, earl of Warrington, of the preceding, published an anonymous tr on " the institution of marriage," recomme ing divorces where the tempers disagree. died 1758.

BORBONIUS, *Nicholas*, a Latin poet, favo

favorite of the court of Francis I. He wrote poems called Nugæ, in which he ſeverely attacks the character of ſir Thomas More, with whom he had been in habits of intimacy. He was alſo connected with Eraſmus, Scaliger, and other learned men.

Borda, *John Charles*, a French mathematician, born at Dax 1733. He ſerved as engineer and lieutenant in the navy, and in 1771 was ſent with Verdun and Pingré to America to make obſervations on various iſlands, and in 1774 he continued the ſame reſearches. During the American war he ſerved under d'Eſtaing, as rear admiral. He introduced more uniformity in the building of ſhips of war, and by his experiments contributed much to the improvement of all veſſels. He publiſhed, beſides his diſcoveries in America, &c. in two vols. 4to. the deſcription and the uſe of the circle of reflection, in which he recommended the ſpecular circles of Tobias Mayer, 1787, and other treatiſes, inſerted in the memoirs of the academy of ſciences. The ſmall rod for the menſuration of angles was of his invention, and he alſo introduced a new method to obſerve the length of the pendulum, &c. He died at Paris of a dropſy in the cheſt, 1799.

Borde, *Andrew*, a native of Suſſex, educated at Oxford. He ſtudied phyſic; and after travelling over the greateſt part of Europe and Africa, he ſettled at Wincheſter, and took his degrees at Montpellier. In his character he was eccentric in the extreme. He was not devoid of wit and learning; but though commended for his ſkill, he never acquired opulence by his profeſſion, as he died in the Fleet, 1549, aged 49. He has been accuſed by Bale of poiſoning himſelf, becauſe he kept a brothel for the Carthuſian monks. He wrote the breviary of health,—ſome medical tracts,—a jeſt book, &c.

Borde, *John Benjamin*, a writer, born at Paris 1734. He was at firſt the valet of Lewis XV., and on the monarch's death, was appointed farmer-general. Naturally fond of literature, he cultivated it in the midſt of buſineſs. His eſſays on ancient and modern muſic, 4 vols. 4to.—memoires hiſtoriques de Coucy, 2 vols. 8vo.—pieces intereſſantes for the hiſtory of Lewis XIII. and Lewis XIV. 12mo.—letters on Switzerland, 2 vols 8vo.—hiſtory of the South ſea, 3 vols. 8vo.—Swinburne's travels tranſlated—beſides a valuable collection of airs, in 4 vols. 8vo. &c. During the revolution he retired to Rouen, but Robeſpierre diſcovered him, and he was guillotined 1794, aged 60.

Bordelon, *Laurence*, a native of Bourges, who died at Paris 1730, aged 77. Though an eccleſiaſtic, he wrote for the theatre, but his pieces are now deſervedly forgotten.

Bordes, *Charles*, a poet and philoſopher of Lyons, who died 1781. His works were publiſhed in 4 vols. 8vo. and among them are admired an ode on war,—Blanche de Bourbon, a fine tragedy,—epiſtles, &c.

Bordeu, *Theophilus de*, was born 1722 in Bearn, and at the univerſity of Montpellier, at the age of 20, he held a theſis de ſenſu generice conſiderato, in ſo learned a manner as to aſtoniſh his auditors. He gained great reputation at Paris as a phyſician. His conſtitution was early impaired by a flying gout, and a deep melancholy, and he expired under an attack of apoplexy 1776. He publiſhed nine different treatiſes on anatomical and medical ſubjects, much admired.

Bordingius, *Andrew*, a Daniſh poet, whoſe works, highly eſteemed in Denmark, were printed 1738, at Copenhagen.

Bordone, *Paris*, a painter of Venice, the favorite of Francis I. He excelled in the delicacy of his ſtrokes and the purity of his outlines, and gained reputation by his portraits of the beauties of the French court. He retired to Venice from France, and died in 1587, aged 75.

Bore, *Catharine von*, a nun of the convent of Nimptſchen, who, with eight others, quitted the veil on the firſt diſſemination of Luther's principles. The many qualities of her mind, and the beauty of her perſon, recommended her to the notice of the great reformer, who loved her, and, though far more advanced in life, married her, in her 26th year. Luther reaped in her fidelity both happineſs and inſtruction; and though malevolence propagated reports to her diſcredit, it is incontrovertible, that the affections of the huſband were beſtowed on none but a woman of delicacy and virtue. She died 1552, aged 53, leaving three ſons, *Paul*, *Martin* and *John*.

Borelli, *John Alphonſus*, was born at Naples 1608, and diſtinguiſhed as a philoſopher and mathematician at Florence and Piſa. As he was concerned in the revolt of Meſſina, he fled to Rome, where Chriſtina queen of Sweden alleviated his diſtreſs. He there taught mathematics, and died of a pleuriſy 1679, aged 72. He wrote 13 different treatiſes in Italian and Latin, highly eſteemed.

Borgnese, *Paul Guidotto*, a poet and painter of Lucca, who, though acquainted with 14 different trades, died poor and neglected 1626, aged 60. He attempted to rival Taſſo, by a deſpicable poem called "Jeruſalem ruined."

Borghini, *Vincent*, a Benedictine monk of Florence. He wrote, beſides an edition of the decameron, of Boccace, "Diſcorſi," on the antiquities, &c. of Florence, a valuable work. He refuſed the archbiſhopric of Piſa, and died 1680, aged 65.

Borgia, *Cæſar*, a natural ſon of Alexander VI. He no ſooner heard of his father's exaltation than he left Piſa, where he was fixed for his education; but the proſpects which he had formed were obſcured by the coolneſs with which Alexander received him. He complained to his mother Vanozza, who for a while quieted his impatience, but he was diſſatisfied to ſee the dukedom of Gandia con-

ferred upon his elder brother, whilſt the primacy of Valenza was reſerved for himſelf. Afterwards, by the influence of his mother, whoſe greateſt favorite he was, the dignity of cardinal was conferred upon him, and he became the confident of his father's counſels. The elevation of his brother to ſecular power excited his jealouſy, ſo that to gratify his revenge he cauſed him to be murdered by aſſaſſins, and thrown into the Tiber. The pope bitterly lamented his fate, but all enquiries after the murderer were ſilenced by Vanozza, who, juſtly ſuſpected, terrified the aſtoniſhed father, by declaring that if he did not deſiſt, the ſame dagger was ready to ſtab him to the heart. Cæſar ſucceeded to his brother's honors and reſigned the dignity of cardinal, with greater latitude to gratify his avarice, ambition, and cruelty. Aſſaſſins were kept around him, who ſacrificed both friends and foes; but his murderous ſchemes proved nearly fatal. United with his father in the attempt to poiſon nine newly created cardinals that they might ſeize their poſſeſſions, the wine was by miſtake brought to them, ſo that Cæſar eſcaped with difficulty by the power of antidote and ſtrength of conſtitution, but the pope died of it. His crimes were now too public to be unnoticed. Though raiſed to the dukedom of Valentinois by Lewis XII. he was ſent a priſoner to Spain, but he eſcaped to the court of his brother-in-law John king of Navarre, and engaged in the civil war, by which that kingdom was diſtracted, and was killed by the ſtroke of a ſpear under the walls of Viana 1507. This extraordinary character, ſo infamous in principle, has been propoſed by Machiavel as a pattern to princes who would act the part of wiſe and politic tyrants.

Boris, *Gudenon*, regent of Muſcovy under Foedor, aſſaſſinated Demetrius the brother of Foedor, and afterwards Foedor himſelf. His ſucceſs was of ſhort duration. Griſka, an impoſtor, aroſe, who pretended to be Demetrius, and as his cauſe was eſpouſed by many he was enabled to attack Boris, who died of a broken heart 1605. The ſon of Boris was proclaimed by the Boyards, but the fortunes of the falſe Demetrius prevailed.

Borlace, *Edmund*, *M. D.* was educated in Dublin, and afterwards ſtudied at Leyden and Oxford. He died at Cheſter, in 1682, author of ſeveral books on the hiſtory and antiquities of Ireland, &c,

Borlase, *William*, *L.L.D.* of Cornwall, 1696, was educated at Penzance and Plymouth, and Exeter college, Oxford. He was made rector of his native pariſh, St. Juſt, in Pendeen, and his genius was now directed to inveſtigate the curioſities, and the mineral and metallic foſſils which ſurrounded him. He publiſhed the antiquities of Cornwall in folio,—obſervations on the Scilly iſlands, 4to.—and the natural hiſtory of Cornwall, folio, works univerſally admired, &c. He enriched likewiſe the Aſhmolean muſeum at Oxford, with ſeveral curious remains of antiquity, for which he was thanked by the univerſity in 1758, and he beautified the grotto of Twickenham for his poetical friend Pope. He died 1772, aged 77.

Born, *Ignatius*, a German baron, who reſided at Prague, and devoted himſelf to mineralogy and natural hiſtory. Beſides valuable treatiſes on theſe ſubjects, he wrote a ſatire on the monks. He died 1791, aged 49.

Borri, *Joſeph Francis*, of Milan, was diſtinguiſhed by his extravagant pretenſions as chemiſt and a quack. After playing the prophet at Rome he returned to Milan, where he exacted an oath of ſecrecy from individuals whoſe riches flowed into his hands, with the expectation that the kingdom of God was going to be eſtabliſhed on earth. His ſchemes were ſo well concerted that he nearly ſeized the ſovereign power, till being diſcovered he fled, whilſt the inquiſition paſſed ſentence of condemnation on his character, and publicly burnt his effigy and his writings in 1660. From Straſburg he came to Amſterdam, and there figured as a character of ſuperior dignity. He was courted as an univerſal phyſician, till a revolution in his fortune drove him from the country, loaded with the borrowed jewels of the credulous Hollanders. At Hamburgh he obtained the protection of Chriſtina of Sweden, by pretending to find the philoſopher's ſtone, and he gained the ſame confidence at Copenhagen from the king. When his hypocriſy at laſt became known, he attempted to retire to Hungary, but being accidentally ſeized as a ſpy, his name was reported to the emperor of Germany in the preſence of the popiſh nuncio, who claimed him as an excommunicated heretic. The emperor conſented, provided his life was ſpared, and Borri conveyed to Rome, was condemned to perpetual impriſonment, which was ſoftened by the interference of the duke of Eſtrées, whom he cured in a dangerous illneſs. He died at the caſtle of St. Angelo, in 1695, aged 70.

Borrichius, *Olaus*, a native of Denmark educated at Copenhagen, where he became profeſſor in poetry, chemiſtry, and botany. After practiſing as a phyſician, and refuſing the rectorſhip of the ſchool of Heſſlow, he travelled and viſited Holland, England, France, Italy, and Germany, and after an abſence of ſix years returned to his native country in 1666. After being dreadfully afflicted with the ſtone, and unſucceſsfully cut for it, he died 1690, aged 64. He publiſhed ſeveral tracts in Latin, on ſubjects of chemiſtry, philoſophy and antiquities, the beſt known of which are de Poetis Græcis & Latinis—antiquæ Romæ imago—de uſu plantarum indigenarum 1688 &c.

Borromeo, *Charles*, a ſaint of the Romiſh church, born 1538, at the chateau d'Autone, and patroniſed by his maternal uncle, Pius IV. who made him a cardinal and archbiſhop of Milan though only 22 years of age. Theſe dignities we

were due to his virtues. Borromeo was an example of meekness and piety, he reformed the abuses of his clergy, relieved the necessitous, and provided institutions for the reclaiming of profligate and debauched women. This however enraged the humilies, an order which he attempted to reform; and one of the brethren, Farina, fired a gun at the worthy prelate while in prayer with his domestics. During a pestilence the attentions of Borromeo to the distressed were unusually exemplary, yet he was accused by the governor of Milan, before Charles V. of attempting innovations in the ecclesiastical institutions of the city, but his innocence was too plain to need defence. This good man died 1594, aged 47, and his name was canonized by Paul V. in 1710. He wrote several works on doctrinal and moral subjects, in 5 vols. folio.

Borromini, *Francis*, an architect of Bissone, who acquired much reputation at Rome. He deviated from that simplicity which taste and judgment have always pronounced the basis of the beautiful. He died in consequence of a wound which he had given himself in a fit of madness, 1667.

Borzoni, *Luciano*, of Genoa, was eminent as an historical and portrait painter. He died at Milan 1645, aged 55, His three sons, *John Baptist*, *Carlo*, and *Francis Marie*, were equally great. The two first died young, and the last showed superior genius in his sea pieces, storms &c. He died at Genoa 1679.

Bos, *John Baptist du*, a native of Beauvais, employed under Torcy in negociations with Germany, Holland, England, and Italy. He received a pension for his services, and died at Paris 1742, aged 72. He wrote critical reflections on poetry and painting, an elegant work, in three vols. 12mo.—history of the French monarchy, &c.

Bos, *Lambert*, a native of Workum, Greek professor at Franeker, where he died 1717, aged 47. He devoted himself to literature, and published the septuagint two vols. 4to.—the antiquities of Greece,—and other learned works.

Bos, *Jerome*, a Flemish painter, whose devils, spectres, and incantations, though well represented, had a most disagreeable appearance. He died 1500.

Bos, *Lewis Jansen*, a Flemish painter. Not only his leaves and flowers were beautiful, but the dew was represented so much like nature as to deserve universal approbation. He died 1507.

Bosc, *Pierre du*, of Bayeux, was protestant minister at Caen at the age of 23, and maintained with spirit the doctrines he had embraced. When Lewis XIV. published a proclamation against the protestants, Bosc obtained a royal audience, and disarmed the rigor of the catholics; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he retired to Holland, where he was minister of the church of Rotterdam till his death, 1692. His sermons, in four vols. 8vo. are masterly pieces.

Boscager, *John*, a native of Beziers, author of the institute of the Roman and French law, 4to. and of a posthumous work de justitia & jure, 12mo. He died 1684, aged 83.

Boscan, *John*, of Barcelona, introduced the Italian rhyme into the poetry of his country, and distinguished himself by the elegance of his diction. He wrote Medina, 4to. and Salamanca, 8vo. two poems, besides some sonnets, and died 1543.

Boscawen, *Edward*, a celebrated admiral, second son of lord Falmouth, was born in Cornwall, and early devoted to the sea service. In 1740 he was commander of the Shoreham, and distinguished himself at Porto Bello, and also at Carthagena, where with a few seamen he took a battery, though annoyed by the most tremendous fire. In 1744 he took the Medix commanded by Hocquart, who again fell into his hands at the battle off Cape Finisterre, under Anson three years after. He in 1747 commanded an expedition to the East Indies, and though he was unsuccessful in his blockade of Pondicherry, he took Madras. On his return he was made one of the lords of the admiralty, and in 1755 he intercepted a French squadron in North America, and again took prisoner for the third time Hocquart in one of the two ships which surrendered. In 1766 he succeeded in the capture of Cape Breton, and Louisburg. In 1759 he went to the Mediterranean, and pursuing the French fleet he took three ships, and burnt two in Lagos bay. These services were acknowledged by the gratitude of the parliament, and the admiral was made general of marine, with a salary of 3000l. a year, but he did not long survive these honors. He died 1761.

Boscu, *Balthasar Vanden*, a painter of Antwerp, whose conversation pieces are highly admired. He died 1715, aged 40.

Boschaerts, *Thomas Willebos*, a Flemish painter of Berg. He was patronised by the prince of Orange, and distinguished himself in allegory and coloring. He died 1667, aged 54.

Boscovich, *Joseph Roger*, a geometrician and Jesuit, born at Ragusa 1711, and professor of mathematics at Rome, Pavia, and Milan. Upon the suppression of the Jesuits, he came to France, and afterwards retired to Milan, where he died 1787. As his knowledge of optics, geometry, and metaphysics was great, he was employed in measuring a degree in Lombardy. His works are on mathematical subjects. He travelled over the greatest part of Europe, and greatly improved the theory of achromatic glasses. His poem de solis & lunæ defectibus is admired.

Bosio, *Anthony*, of Milan, is known by his Italian description of the tombs and epitaphs of the early Christians at Rome. The work was translated into Latin, and is valuable, in two vols. folio, 1651.

Boson, count of Arles, was king of Provence in 879.

Bosse, *Abraham*, of Tours, is known as an engraver and an architect. He published some useful treatises on the art of engraving, 8vo.—on perspective, 8vo.—representations of human figures, from the antiques of Rome, &c. and died about 1660.

Bossu, *Rene le*, was born at Paris 1631, and after studying at Nanterre, he became canon of St. Genevieve. He devoted himself to divinity and belles lettres, on which he read lectures. He published a comparison between Aristotle's and des Cartes' philosophy, and a treatise on epic poetry, the best composition ever written on the subject in French, according to Boileau. He died 1680.

Bossuet, *James*, was born at Dijon 1627, and studied in the college of Navarre at Paris. He distinguished himself as a preacher at Paris, and was made preceptor to the Dauphin, to whom he dedicated his discourse on universal history, in 1681. He became bishop of Condom, afterwards of Meaux, and in 1695 he was made superior of the college of Navarre. His writings gained universal admiration. As a catholic he displayed firmness and moderation, and it is said that his strong appeals to the protestants drew back many from the new tenets to the pale of the Romish church. His history of the protestant churches, —his history of France, &c. are well known, but his funeral orations in honor of the memory of princes and great men, possess peculiar sublimity. After a life spent in the defence of religion, he died at Paris 1704. The learned evinced their respect for this great man's memory, by the encomiums delivered to crowded audiences, as tributes of gratitude, at Meaux, Paris, and Rome. His works appeared at Paris together 12 vols. 4to.

Boston, *Thomas, M. A.* a native of Dunse in Scotland, educated at Edinburgh, and minister of Etterick, where he died of a scorbutic disorder 1732, aged 36. He wrote a well-known book "Human nature in its fourfold state," besides other pieces &c.

Boswell, *James*, eldest son of lord Auchinleck, one of the Scotch judges, was born at Edinburgh 1740. He studied civil law at Glasgow and Edinburgh, and though inclined to a military life, he was called to the Scotch bar. As his heart was open and generous, he cultivated the friendship of men of worth and learning, among whom were lord Somerville, Mr. Temple, and particularly Dr Johnson, to whom he was introduced 1763. A desire of studying men and manners induced him to travel, and after crossing Germany and Switzerland, and paying his respects to the poet of Ferney and to the philosopher of Geneva, he went to Corsica, and the kindness of Paoli was repaid by encomiums in the history which he published of that island; a volume which has to add to the commendation of Johnson the labors of Dutch, German, Italian, and French translators. He returned to Scotland in 1766, and at the jubilee at Stratford on Avon, he supported at a masquerade the favorite character of an armed Corsican chief. As his intimacy with Johnson was founded on reciprocal esteem, it is a happy circumstance that he began early to collect materials for the life of this extraordinary man. Besides Dr. Johnson's life, he published an account of his tour to the Hebrides with the great moralist,—two letters to the people of Scotland,—and essence of the Douglas cause. Boswell had a strong predilection for London, and he not only visited the capital frequently, but at last settled there in 1785, and was called to the English bar. He did not however meet with success, but though he possessed not the superior powers of eloquence, he was distinguished as a lawyer by strong sense and deep penetration. He was suddenly on his return from Auchinleck seized with a disorder which proved fatal, He died at his house in Portland-street 1795, aged 55 Though the man of wit, the pleasing and lively companion, Boswell was subject to moments of constitutional melancholy, and it was during those depressions he wrote his hypochondriac a periodical publication in 1782. His character is painted in flattering colors by Johnson who says in his tour to the Hebrides that "Boswell would help his enquiries, and that his gaiety of disposition and civility of manner were sufficient to counterbalance the inconveniences of travel, in countries less hospitable than he had passed."

Botal, *Leonard*, physician to Henry III. of France, recommended frequent bleeding in fevers, which other medical men severely condemned. His works appeared 1660, 8vo.

Both, *John* and *Andrew*, two Flemish painters, so fond of each other that their pictures were generally executed in common John imitated Claude Lorraine, and his brother copied the manner of Bamboche. John was drowned 1650 in the canal of Venice, and the other died at Utrecht 1656.

Bothwell, *James Hepburn, earl*, known in Scotch history for his marriage with queen Mary. It is supposed by some that he was concerned in the murder of Darnley, Mary's husband, but though suspected, his innocence was inferred from his acquittal upon the trial. If the death of Darnley did not pave the way to his elevation, he made himself sure by seizing the queen at Edinburgh, and carrying her a prisoner to Dunbar castle, where he prevailed upon her by violence to yield to his wishes and to marry him. Though seemingly secure, and though created earl of Orkney, by the queen, he soon found that his conduct roused the indignation of the kingdom. Mary found not in him that fond husband she expected, and Bothwell became unkind and brutal. A confederacy was formed against him the queen was liberated from his power, an

he escaped to the Orkneys, and afterwards to Denmark, where he died 1577. In his last moments, it is said, that with an agonizing conscience, he confessed his own guilt and the queen's innocence of the murder of Darnley.

Boticelli, *Alexander*, a painter of Florence, who died 1515, aged 78. His Venus rising from the sea, and his Venus adorned by the Graces, were admired.

Bott, *John de*, an architect born in France. He was in the military service of William III. and afterwards of the king of Prussia, and of the king of Poland. The arsenal of Berlin, the fortifications of Wesel, and several public edifices at Dresden, are monuments of his genius. He died at Dresden 1745, aged 75.

Bott, *Thomas*, of Derby, was the youngest of six children, and the attention of his mother fully supplied the negligence of his father, who had wasted away his property in gaming. He was minister of a dissenting congregation; but he afterwards studied physic, which he abandoned for the church of England. He obtained Winburg and Edgefield rectories, in Norfolk, and died at Norwich 1754. He wrote some theological tracts, besides sermons.

Bovadilla or Bobadilla, *Don Francisco de*, a Spaniard, governor general of the Indies in 1500. His conduct was tyrannical, but when he loaded with irons, and sent as prisoners to Europe Diego Columbus and his illustrious brother, to whose zeal the discovery of America was due, Ferdinand and Isabella repented of their choice. The noble sufferers were treated with distinction, Ovando was sent to supersede Bovadilla, who, however, never reached home, as his fleet was shipwrecked, and with an immense quantity of gold sunk to the bottom 1502.

Bouchardon, *Edmund*, a native of Chaumont, who devoted himself to sculpture, and adorned Paris with various monuments of his genius. He was honored by the king and by the academy, and died 1672, aged 64.

Bouchaud, *Matthew Anthony*, a native of Paris, professor of the law of nature in the university of Paris. Besides various articles in the encyclopædia, he wrote a commentary on the laws of the 12 tables with notes, &c.—poetical antiquities, &c. He died 1804, aged 85.

Boucher, *Francis*, painter to Lewis XV. from his excellence in the light and agreeable, was called the painter of the graces, and the Anacreon of painting. He died 1770. His infant Jesus sleeping is much admired.

Boucher, *John*, a seditious doctor of the Sorbonne, who severely inveighed in his sermons and writings against Henry III. and afterwards against Henry IV. When Paris submitted to the conqueror, he retired into the Netherlands, where he died 1664, aged 94.

Boucherat, *Lewis*, a native of Paris, raised by his talents and integrity to be chancellor of France. He died 1699, aged 83.

Bouchier, *Thomas*, archbishop of Canterbury, was the first who encouraged printing in England. He sent two persons to Haerlem, where the art was then beginning to flourish, and they bribed one of the compositors of the press to embark with them, and to bring with him a set of letters. This useful foreigner settled at Oxford 1464, and thus that university may claim the honor of printing next to Mentz and Haerlem. Bouchier has been accused of avarice, but it should not be forgotten that the persons he sent to Holland were provided with a thousand marks, 300 of which were his own. He died 1486.

Boucicaut, marechal de France, was eminent as a warrior, and went against Bajazet, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Nicopolis. He was governor of Genoa for Charles VI. but while he seized Milan, all the French were massacred at Genoa, and he himself was defeated, and escaped with difficulty. He afterwards distinguished himself against the Turks and Venetians. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and died in England 1421. He was fond of music, and some of his ballads are still preserved.

Boudot, *John*, an intelligent bookseller and printer at Paris, author of a valuable Latin dictionary in 14 vols. 4to. usefully abridged in 8vo. He died 1754, aged 69.

Boverick, an English clock-maker in the 17th century, known for his ingenuity in mechanics.

Bovey, *Catharine*, married, at the age of 15, William Bovey, a gentleman of opulence in Gloucestershire. To great personal charms she united the most benevolent character, so that she is deservedly extolled by sir Richard Steele in his dedication of the two vols. of the ladies' library. She was left a widow early, and died at Haxley, in Gloucestershire, 1726, aged 57. Her maiden name was Riches.

Boufflers, *Louis Francois duc de*, early distinguished himself by a strong military genius. His defence of Lisle in 1708, for nearly four months against Eugene, gained him universal praise. "I am vain," said Eugene, when master of the place, to Boufflers, "to have conquered Lisle; but I had rather enjoy the glory of defending it like you." He served under Villars, and at the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709, he displayed such vigilance, that neither cannon nor prisoners fell into the hands of the conquerors. He was generous and disinterested, humane and virtuous, and so superior a general, that William III. detaining him prisoner at Namur, declared that he was worth more than 10,000 men. He died at Fontainbleau 1711, aged 68.

Bougainville, *John Peter de*, was born at Paris 1722. His uncommon application procured him many friends, but his ambition was disappointed in his wish to be admitted into the French academy. He died at the early age of 41, 1763. He wrote a parallel between Thomas Kouli Khan and Alexander,—a translation

lation of Polignac's Anti-Lucretius, two vols. 8vo. &c.

Bougainville, *M. D. F.* a Frenchman, whose discoveries in his navigation round the world, procured as much glory to his nation, as Cook had before acquired for the English. Neither his virtues nor his services shielded him, and he was one of the thousands inhumanly sacrificed at Paris on the 10th of August 1792.

Bougeant, *Guillaume Hyacinth*, a Jesuit, of Quimper, was professor of humanities at Caen, Nevers, and Paris. He fell under disgrace by the publication of his amusement philosophique, in which he supposes that brutes are animated by demons. He was a man of engaging manners and pleasing conversation; but the disappointments which he endured shortened his life. He died at Paris 1743, aged 53. His publications are respectable, especially his history of the wars, &c. during Richelieu's and Mazarin's administration.—the history of the treaty of Westphalia, &c.

Bouguer, *Peter*, of Croisie, was distinguished by his knowledge of mathematics. He was with Godin and de la Condamine, in Peru, to ascertain the figure of the earth; but his quarrel with his associates lessened his fame, and drew upon him the character of a rough, ferocious, and unforgiving man. He died 1758, aged 60. His publications are respectable, especially la construction du navire, 4to.—la figure de la terre, 4to—traité d'optique, 4to.—la manœuvre des vaisseux, 4to.

Bouhier, *John*, of Dijon, was eminent as a lawyer and a scholar. He wrote poetry, translated Petronius and some parts of Virgil and Ovid, besides the Tusculana of Cicero, dissertations, &c. He died 1746, aged 73.

Bouhours, *Dominique*, a Jesuit, of Paris, celebrated as a critic. He first gave lectures at Clermont, and then became preceptor to the sons of the duke of Longueville. He afterwards attended at Dunkirk the popish refugees from England, and became known by his "entretiens d'Ariste & d'Eugene," an elegant work, which was read with avidity in every part of Europe. This performance so pleased Colbert, that he made him tutor to his son, the marquis of Sequelai. His literary fame was not, however, without attacks, and Menage has levelled against him the well-directed shafts of criticism. His remarks and doubts on the French language are worth attention. He wrote, besides dialogues on the art of thinking well,—the life of Francis Xavier, the apostle of India,—the life of Ignatius,—ingenious thoughts of ancients and moderns, &c. Bouhours closed his useful life, which never ceased to be afflicted with the headach, at Clermont, 1702.

Bouillaud, *Ismael*, was born at London 1605. Though of protestant parents, he embraced the popish faith. His connexions with the learned were very extensive; but, in the midst of his reputation, he showed himself modest and diffident. He died 1694. He published a discourse on the reformation of some religious orders, an edition of Ducas, in Greek and Latin, fol. &c.

Bouillé, *M. le marquis de*, a French general. During the American war, he served in the West Indies, and for his services was made lieutenant-general, and knight of the Holy Ghost. He opposed the revolution, and particularly the plans of Necker, and, as the friend of the king, he repressed the insurrection of the garrison of Metz, of which he was governor, in August 1790; but though applauded by the assembly, he was accused by the jacobins as a shedder of blood; and the odium was farther encreased upon the flight of the king to Varennes. Bouillé, who failed in his attempts to liberate his master, boldly defended the measures, and was in consequence pronounced an enemy to his country. An exile from France, he entered the Swedish army in 1791, but soon after enlisted under Condé, and shared the dangers of the heroic, but unfortunate emigrants. His memoirs of the revolution appeared in 1797, and excited great interest. He died in London 1800.

Bouillet, *John*, a physician, born at Servian, 1690. He died 1777, author of elemens de medicine pratique, 2 vols. 4to.—observations sur l'anasarque & les hydropsies, 4to. &c.

Bouillon, *Emanuel Theodosius*, an ecclesiastic and cardinal. He served Lewis XIV. as his ambassador at Rome; but he was exiled on pretence of not supporting his master's interest with sufficient energy. He died at Rome 1715, aged 72.

Boulai, *Cæsar Egasse du*, a native of Lower Maine, historiographer to the university of Paris, and known by his "history of the university of Paris, 6 vols. folio." He died 1678.

Boulainvilliers, *Henry de*, a native of St. Saise, who wrote an history of the Arabians—14 letters on the ancient French parliaments—the state of France to the time of Hugh Capet—a history of France to the reign of Charles VIII. &c. He died at Paris in 1722; and after his death his unfinished life of Mahomet was published, in which he defends the impostures which it was his duty merely to record.

Boulanger, *Nicholas Anthony*, of Paris, by application overcame the difficulties of a natural stupidity, and became eminent as a mathematician and architect. He was engineer in the army, and being employed in the care of the highways of Champagne, &c. he observed the various strata of the earth, in cutting through mountains, to alter or improve the direction of rivers and canals. His conjectures on the globe were curious and interesting. He sought for new light in ancient languages; but death cut off his useful career in 1759, in his 37th year. He was of a benevolent temper, and resembled in features the famous Socrates. His works are l'antiquité devoilée, 3 vols. 12mo.—traité du despotisme oriental, 2 vols.

&c.

&c. beſides the articles, " deluge, corvée & ſociete," in the enclyclopædia, and a diſſertation on Eliſha add Enoch, &c. His ſentiments were wantonly hoſtile to the Chriſtian religion.

BOULANGER or BOULLEGER, *Claude Francois Felix*, a native of Amiens, advocate at Paris, and known for extenſive erudition and great powers of memory. He wrote treatiſes on electricity, 8vo.—hiſtorical and critical reſearches on ancient plays, 12mo.—beſides fables in verſe, inferior to la Fontaine. He died 1758, aged 34.

BOULLIER, *David Renaud*, of Utrecht, was miniſter of Amſterdam and Leyden. His writings, in French and Latin, are chiefly on theological ſubjects, the beſt known of which are, a diſſertation on the exiſtence of God, 1716—letters on the true principles of religion, 2 vols. 12mo. 1741, &c. He died 1759, aged 60.

BOULLONGNE, *Louis*, a French painter. His Auguſtus ſhutting the temple of Janus, his flight into Egypt, and ſeveral other pieces, preſerved at Paris, are valuable monuments of his genius. He died at Paris 1674.

BOULLONGNE, *Bon*, eldeſt ſon of the preceding, was educated at Rome, and poſſeſſed a great verſatility of genius, whence he was called the Proteus of painters. He died 1697, aged 43. His younger brother *Lewis* was equally eminent as a painter. He was patroniſed by Lewis XIV. and died 1733, aged 79.

BOULTER, *Hugh*, *D. D.* was born in or near London, and educated at merchant taylors' ſchool, and Chriſt-church, Oxford. He was choſen demy of Magdalen with Addiſon and Wilcox; which circumſtance, from the reſpectability of the three ſtudents, is called the golden election. His learning recommended him to ſir Charles Hodges, ſecretary of ſtate, to Teniſon, the primate, and to the earl of Sunderland, by whoſe patronage he was made chaplain to George I. whom he attended to Hanover in 1719, and afterwards Engliſh tutor to prince Frederick. He was made dean of Chriſt-church and biſhop of Briſtol in 1719. His moderation was ſo conſpicuous, that when the primacy of Ireland became vacant, the king appointed him to that high ſtation, which he accepted with great reluctance. Ireland was then a prey to faction, in conſequence of Wood's ruinous ſchemes with reſpect to the coin; but the primate's efforts were directed to reſtore tranquillity. Though at firſt unpopular, his plans ſucceeded, the ſcarcity of ſilver was remedied, and he became the favorite of the Iriſh. His munificence was unbounded, during the ſcarcity of 1741, and not leſs than 2500 ſouls were daily ſupported at his expence. Hoſpitals were nobly endowed, the children of the indigent clergy were educated, public buildings erected, and not leſs than 30,000l. were devoted to improve the ſmall livings of Ireland. This great and good man viſited, in June 1742, his native country, and died in London the September following, and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey. Though a man of erudition, he left nothing but a few occaſional ſermons; but his beneficence and charity have gained him immortal fame.

BOUQUERANT, a negro of St. Domingo, who poſſeſſed ſagacity and eloquence, and raiſed himſelf to conſequence among his fellow ſufferers in the colony. He was kiled 1791, bravely fighting in defence of liberty.

BOUQUET, *dom Martin*, a Benedict of St. Maur, who aſſiſted Montfaucon, and made an uſeful collection of the hiſtorians of France, as far as the 3d volume, to which four more were added after his death, which happened 1754, in his 69th year.

BOUQUET, *madam*, is celebrated for her humanity during the revolution, in concealing ſome of the proſcribed deputies, though death was the conſequence. After ſupporting theſe unfortunate men for ſome time, and ſeeing their eſcape from her abode but to periſh on the ſcaffold, ſhe was herſelf dragged before the tribunal of Bourdeaux, and ſuffered death.

BOURBON, *Charles duc de*, ſon of Gilbert count of Montpenſier, conſtable of France, was born 1489, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valor, eſpecially in the battle of Marignano After ſerving Francis I. he was diſgraced, through the intrigues of Louiſa the queen-mother, whoſe offers of marriage he had rejected, and he eſpouſed the cauſe of Charles V. and contributed to the victory of Pavia. He was placed at the head of the imperial armies; and when the ſoldiers murmured for want of pay, he with bold enthuſiaſm promiſed them riches and victory, and immediately led them againſt Rome. The attack was unexpected, but the valor of Bourbon would have overcome all obſtacles. He placed the firſt ſcaling ladder againſt the wall, and as he was mounting at the head of his troops he received a ſhot, which immediately proved fatal, 6th May, 1527. His victorious ſoldiers buried him with great funereal honors.

BOURBON CONDÉ, *Louis duc de*, a French general, who gained reputation at the battles of Steinkerque and Nerwinde, and died ſuddenly at Paris 1710, aged 42. His ſon *Lewis Henry* was employed during the minority of Lewis XV. and died at Chantilly 1740, aged 48.

BOURBON, *Nicholas*, a native of Vandreuves, employed in the education of Jeanne d'Albert, mother of Henry IV. of France. He retired to literary eaſe, and wrote 8 books of epigrams, which he called Nugæ, beſides his poem on ſmiths (ferraria), of which profeſſion his father was. He died about the middle of the 16th century. His great nephew, who bore the ſame name, was equally known and admired as a Latin poet. His works were publiſhed 1651, in 12mo. He died 1644, aged 70.

BOURCHIER, *John, lord Berners*, was by the mother's ſide allied to the Plantagenets. He ſtudied at Oxford, and afterwards travelled abroad, and became known by repreſſing the inſur-

insurgents in Devonshire and Cornwall 1495. He was chancellor of the exchequer for life under Henry VIII. and made governor of Calais, where he died 1532. He was author of treatises on the duties of the inhabitants of Calais—ite in vineam meam, a comedy, acted in Calais great church—besides translations of romances and of Froissart's chronicle &c.

Bourdaloue, *Lewis*, a Jesuit, born at Bruges 1632, celebrated as the first and most eloquent preacher of France. His powers were exhibited before the court of Lewis XIV. and the monarch so strongly felt his eloquence, that, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he sent him to preach the catholic doctrines to the new converts of Languedoc. He died 1704, aged 72. His sermons have passed through several editions, in 16 vols. 8vo.

Bourdeilles, *Peter de*, a courtier in the service of Charles IX. and Henry III. better known by the name of *Brantome*. His memoires in 15 vols. though irregular, are interesting, as they contain the private history of the French monarchs of his age. He died 1614, aged 87.

Bourdeilles, *Claude de*, grand-nephew of the preceding, was in the service of Gaston of Orleans, but he retired to a private station. He died 1663, leaving memoirs known under the name of Montresor, 2 vols. 12mo.

Bourdelot, *John*, of Sens, master of the requests to Mary of Medicis, is better known as a learned critic, and the editor of Lucian, Petronius, and Heliodorus, with notes full of taste and erudition. He wrote, besides an universal history, commentaries on Juvenal, &c. and died suddenly at Paris 1638. His sister's son, who took the name of *Bourdelot*, was a physician at Paris, and the friend of Condé, of Christina of Sweden, and the author of a sensible treatise on the viper, 12mo. 1651. He wrote also a treatise on mount Ætna, &c. besides a MS. catalogue of medical books, with lives of authors, 1685, aged 76.

Bourdin, *Maurice*, anti-pope in 1118, under the name of Gregory VIII., was taken by Calixtus II., and died in prison 1121.

Bourdon, *Amé*, a native of Cambrai, who, at the age of 36, studied physic, and acquired great reputation. He published an anatomical description of the human body, 12mo. besides anatomical lectures; and died 1706, aged 68.

Bourdon, *Sebastian*, a native of Montpellier, eminent as a painter. He studied at Rome, and acquired great reputation in France. His powers of execution were so strong, that he once laid a wager that he could paint 12 heads after life, and as big as life, in one day, and he won. His best pieces are, the martyrdom of St. Peter in the church of Notre Dame, the seven works of mercy, &c. As he was a protestant, he left France for the protection of Christina queen of Sweden; and died 1662, aged 46.

Bourdonnaye, *Bernard Francis Mahe de la*, a native of St. Malo's, distinguished as a warrior and negociator. He was governor of the isles of France and Bourbon; and, in the war of 1741, he armed a small squadron, and laid siege to Madras, which he took, and restored to the conquered for a ransom of about 9 millions. On his return to France, he was accused of suffering himself to be corrupted by the enemy, and sent to the Bastille. This undeservedly persecuted man died 1754, in consequence of the severe imprisonment to which he had been exposed.

Bourdot, *Charles Anthony*, a learned advocate of Paris, author of the "coutumier general," 4 vols. folio. He died 1735, aged 46.

Bourg, *Ann du*, a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, cruelly put to death and burnt by the influence of Henry II. for embracing the doctrines of Calvin, 1559. He was then 38 years old.

Bourgelat, *Claude*, of the academy of Berlin, was of infinite service to Prussia, by promoting the establishment of veterinary schools. He wrote some useful treatises on the subject, &c. and died at an advanced age, 1779.

Bourget, *dom John*, a Benedictine of Seez, eminent for his piety and learning. He was member of the London antiquarian society in 1765. He devoted himself to antiquities and left behind him a curious account of the abbey of Caen, founded by William the Conqueror, and of that of Bec, so well known in English history as being the nursery of several archbishops of Canterbury. He died 1776.

Bourget, *Clemence de*, a lady of Lyons who possessed so much merit as a writer, a musician, and a poetess, that she was presented to two monarchs who passed through Lyons as the greatest ornament of her native city. She died of a broken heart, in consequence of the loss of her lover, John de Peyrat, who fell at the siege of Beaurepaire 1561.

Bourguet, *Lewis*, a native of Nimes who fled to Switzerland, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and established at Zurich the manufacture of silk, muslin, and stockings. He was professor of philosophy at Neufchatel and died 1742, aged 64, author of a letter on the formation of salts and crystals—la bibliotheque Italique, 16 vols. 8vo. &c.

Bourgueville, *Charles de*, lieutenant-general of Caen, is the author of the history of that ancient town. He died 1593.

Bourignon, *Antoinette*, a celebrated enthusiast, born at Lisle in Flanders. She was so deformed, that it is said a consultation was held in her family to destroy so monstrous a birth. Her mind, however, was of a superior texture. She was bold, ambitious after distinction, and strongly tinctured with superstition. Under the affectation of immaculate chastity, she left her father's house, when he wished to recommend her a husband, and, in the habit of a hermit, she propagated her principles, formed a society of females, whose rule of conduct was the love of God and the gospel. She was exposed to the rudeness of

de Saulieu and others, who even attempted violence againſt her perſon. After enjoying the reputation of ſuperior ſanctity for ſome time in Flanders, ſhe came to Amſterdam, where ſhe gained the friendſhip of de Lort, of Mechlin, who, to reward her confidence, left her a large eſtate at his death. She afterwards went to Holſtein and Hamburgh, where ſhe gained proſelytes by her pretenſions to inſpiration, and to frequent interviews with ſupernatural beings. She died at Franeker in the province of Friſe, 1680, in her 64th year. This extraordinary perſon was in her principles nearly a quietiſt. She excluded all external worſhip, and required a ceſſation of reaſon, ſenſe, and underſtanding, that God might ſpread his light over his devotees. Her birth, her introduction as a reformer, and her death, were accompanied by the appearance of three remarkable comets, and this operated powerfully on the minds of her deluded followers. She had proſelytes in Scotland, and among them men of learning and reſpectability. It is remarkable, that ſhe was avaricious, diſobedient to her parents, and ſevere to her domeſtics and dependants. Her works were publiſhed in 21 vols. 8vo.

Bourlet de Vauxcelles, *Simon Jerome*, a French writer of eminence, who died at Paris 1799, aged 65.

Bourlie, *Antoine-de Guiſcard*, a native of Perigord, who abandoned his country, and became a penſioner of queen Anne in England. He was accuſed of treaſon in 1711; and when examined before the privy council, he ſtabbed lord Oxford, for which he was ſent to Newgate, where he deſtroyed himſelf.

Bourn, *Samuel*, a native of Birmingham, educated at Glaſgow. He was miniſter of a diſſenting congregation at Rivington, Lancaſhire, and then removed to Norwich as aſſiſtant to Dr. Taylor. He was author of ſome ſermons, and had a diſpute with Chandler about the duration of future puniſhments. He died at Norwich 1796, aged 83.

Bourne, *Vincent*, an amiable writer, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and uſher of Weſtminſter ſchool. He publiſhed a volume of elegant poems, re-printed in 4to. 1772, and died young.

Boursault, *Edmund*, a native of Burgundy, who gained the favor of the court of Lewis XIV. by the wit of his converſation and the vivacity of his muſe. He became ſecretary to the ducheſs of Angouleme, with a penſion of 2000 livres, and his buſineſs was chiefly to turn the gazette into rhyme. His ſatire, directed againſt the Franciſcans and Capuchins, proved nearly fatal to him, and his patrons alone ſaved him from the dungeons of the Baſtille. He was diſmiſſed with diſgrace, and again received into favor, and died of the cholic, 1701, aged 63. Bourſault poſſeſſed merit as a poet. His Æſop in the city, and Æſop at court, are ſtill applauded on the ſtage, for the intereſting ſcenes of life which they exhibit, with happy ſatire and in elegant language. He wrote other plays, romances, letters, and fables, &c. In his private character he was amiable. Though he was politically hoſtile to Boileau, he viſited him at Bourbon with the offer of his purſe and ſervices; and this liberality produced a reconciliation and the cloſeſt intimacy.

Boursier, *Lawrence Francis*, doctor of the Sorbonne, died at Paris in 1749, aged 70. He was author of ſeveral controverſial books in divinity, and of an able treatiſe called l'action de dieu ſur les creatures, 2 vols. 4to. or 6 vols. 12mo. attacked by Malebranche. He wrote alſo an addreſs to Peter the great when at Paris, for the re-union of the Greek and Latin churches.

Bourvalais, *Paul Poiſſon*, a French financier, who roſe from obſcurity to opulence by induſtry, and afterwards by diſhoneſt means. He was accuſed of having amaſſed a fortune from the diſtreſſes of the ſtate during the ſucceſſion war, and his wealth was forfeited. He was ſome time after indemnified; but his diſgrace had broken a heart naturally impatient, and he died the year after, 1719.

Bourzeis, *Amable de*, an eccleſiaſtic, whoſe pen and abilities were employed by Richelieu and Mazarin. He died at Paris 1672, aged 66, author of ſome theological tracts, &c.

Bouvart, *Michael Philip*, profeſſor of medicine at Paris, was born at Chartres, and died at Paris 1787, aged 66. He acquired celebrity in his profeſſion, and wrote ſome tracts on medicine. He once viſited a banker who was ſeized with melancholy at the proſpect of bankruptcy, and finding that the diſorder of his patient was ſuch as his purſe could remove, he honorably ſent him 20,000 livres to enable him to meet his creditors. His eloge was pronounced by Condorcet.

Bower, *Archibald*, was born near Dundee in Scotland, 1686, and educated at Douay from whence he paſſed to Rome, 1706, and became a Jeſuit. Either diſlike to the inquiſition of Macerata to which he was counſellor, or his amorous propenſities, ſhook his religious principles, and he reſolved to abandon a life which he now regarded with abhorrence, and he made his eſcape to England, in 1726. He renounced the tenets of the catholic church, and embraced thoſe of the church of England. He became acquainted with lord Aylmer, in whoſe family he paſſed ſeveral years, and then he began to labor for the bookſellers by the publication of the Hiſtoria literaria, which he abandoned in 1734, for a large ſhare in the Univerſal Hiſtory. Unſteady and inſincere in principle he was again reconciled to the Jeſuits in 1745, and two years after, again publiſhed his diſſent from their religion. He wiſhed to convert his money into a life annuity, but the manner

ner in which he relates the circumſtance, differs ſo much from the report of his antagoniſts that there is reaſon to ſuppoſe he acted unfairly. The patronage of lord Lyttelton broke the aſperities of his fortunes, he he was made librarian to queen Caroline in 1748, to which was afterwards added the clerkſhip of buck warrants. His hiſtory of the popes was continued to the ſeventh volume a little before his death, but his quarrels with the Jeſuits rendered him ſuſpected both as an hiſtorian and as a man. His inſincerity was diſcovered by Dr. Douglas afterwards biſhop of Saliſbury, and from a favorite writer, he became a ſuſpected character, and all except Lyttelton turned away with indignation from him. His honeſty has alſo been doubted in his reviſion of the ſecond edition of the univerſal hiſtory, for though he received 300l. for his aſſiſtance, he made no additions to the work entruſted to his care. Bower died 1766, aged 80, without any public profeſſion of faith, though his wife atteſted that he died in the proteſtant perſuaſion. His writings were not devoid of merit, and to this and to his love of the marvellous we are to atribute the violence of the controverſy, now forgotten, which at that time engaged the public attention. Not leſs than 22 pamphlets were publiſhed in conſequence of the hiſtory of the popes, and ſcurrility formed the weapons of all parties.

Bowle, *John*, was educated at Oriel college, Oxford, and died on his birth day, 1788, aged 63. He was the firſt detector of Lauder's forgeries, and author of a letter to Dr. Percy, and editor of Don Quixote in Spaniſh, &c. beſides Marſton's ſatires, &c.

Bowyer, *William*, a Engliſh printer, born in London, 1699, and educated at Merchant Taylors', and St. John's college, Cambridge. On leaving the univerſity, he followed the buſineſs of his father, who was a printer of eminence, and his firſt publication was Selden's works by Wilkins, three vols. folio. He was printer of the votes of the Houſe of Commons in 1729, by the friendſhip of Onſlow the ſpeaker, which he held for nearly 50 years. In 1761, he was appointed printer to the royal ſociety, and two years after he publiſhed his excellent edition of the New Teſtament two vols. It was not merely in printing books in a ſuperior ſtile that Bowyer diſtinguiſhed himſelf, but in enriching various works with notes, prefaces, and diſſertations. He took, in 1766, John Nichols for his partner. His literary career was finiſhed in 1777, by the publication of Bentley's diſſertations on Phalaris with additional notes. He died November the ſame year, after ſuffering ſeverely for two years from the palſy and the ſtone. His public character was the theme of univerſal admiration, and his private virtues proclaimed him a man of probity and the friend of humanity. His property which was the honorable acquiſition of induſtry, was left to his ſon except ſome legacies and annuities to three poor printers of ſober life, and well verſed in Greek and Latin.

Boxhorn, *Mark Zuerius*, a native of Bergen-op-Zoom, profeſſor of eloquence, politics, and hiſtory, at Leyden. He wrote Hiſtoria univerſalis, 4to. a uſeful book, beſides poems, and editions of "Scriptores Latini minores."—Poetæ Satyr. minores, &c. He died 1653, aged 41.

Boyce, *William*, an Engliſh muſician born in London 1710. He was a ſinging boy at St Paul's, but he made ſuch a proficiency that the higheſt expectations were formed of him. His maſter Dr. Greene at his death entruſted his MSS. to his care, and the publication of his anthems; but an incurable deafneſs came as it were to darken all the proſpects of the young proficient. Perſeverance, however, overdame every difficulty, and he was honorably made in 1749 Muſ. D. by the univerſity of Cambridge, and in 1757 maſter of the king's band, and afterwards organiſt and compoſer to the royal chapel. He died 1779. His ſongs were much admired for elegance and taſte, and his anthems, oratorios, and other muſical compoſitions poſſeſſed ſuperior merit.

Boyd, *Robert*, a native of Trochrig in Renfrewſhire, educated as Saumur. James I. wiſhed to appoint him principal of the univerſity, but he preferred to be miniſter of his native pariſh. He wrote a learned commentary on the epiſtle of the Epheſians, and died 1629, aged 56.

Boyd, *Mark Alexander*, a native of Galloway, educated under the care of his uncle who was archbiſhop of Glaſgow. He early fled from his inſtructors to Flanders, and engaged in the wars of the united provinces and of France. In Paris he loſt all his property by gaming, but his diſtreſs rouſed him to reflection, and he ſtudied civil law under Cujacius. He returned to Scotland, where he died of a ſlow fever 1601, aged 39. He left in MSS. ſome Latin poems much admired for elegance and taſte.

Boyd, *Robert lord*, a Scotchman, who was the favorite of the court and of the people, and was raiſed to the peerage, and on the death of the ſecond James made juſticiary of the kingdom, and one of the regents during the king's minority. Ambitious of having no rival, he carried off the young king from Linlithgow to Edinburgh and declared himſelf ſole regent. Every thing was carried on at his pleaſure, and the king's ſiſter was married to his ſon, afterwards lord Arran, till the monarch, extricated from the power of his guardian, ventured to call a parliament in 1499. Afraid of his enemies Boyd fled to England, and died at Alnwick 1470, and his ſon, divorced from his wife fled to Antwerp, where he died 1474. This family are the progenitors of Kilmarnock, who ſuffered in the rebellion of 1745.

Boydell,

BOYDELL, *John*, an eminent artiſt, born at Dorrington, Shropſhire, and brought up as land ſurveyor under his father. The accidental meeting of ſome landſcapes ſo captivated his attention that he ſtudied engraving. His landſcapes, publiſhed in 1745, proved the ſource of profit as well as celebrity, and he became the friend of artiſts, of genius, and ability. Eager to exhibit the productions of his country he nobly ſtood forth as the public encourager of merit, and by opening the Shakeſpeare gallery in Pall-mall, he diſplayed the beautiful and highly finiſhed labors of the Engliſh ſchool. He was elected an alderman of London, and in 1791, ſerved the office of lord mayor. Senſible of the eſteem of his fellow citizens, he preſented to the corporation ſome valuable pictures, preſerved as monuments of his friendſhip in Guildhall. Mr. Boydell diſpoſed of his property, in the prints, pictures, &c. of the Shakeſpeare gallery by a public lottery. He died in 1804, aged 85.

BOYENVAL, *Peter Joſeph*, the agent of Fouquier-Tainville in denouncing the wretched victims confined in the Luxembourg and other priſons. After ſhocking ſcenes of inſulting barbarity, this bloody monſter ſuffered on the ſcaffold, with his ferocious employer 1795, aged 26.

BOYER, *Abel*, was born at Caſtre in France, 1664. The edict of the revocation of Nantes baniſhed him to Geneva, from whence he came to England, where he ſpent the beſt part of his life, and died at Chelſea 1729. He is known by his uſeful French and Engliſh dictionary, and his French grammar, which have paſſed though ſeveral editions. His hiſtory of William and Mary, three vols. 8vo. —his poetical ſtate of Great Britain, a periodical work,—his annals of queen Anne, 11 vols. 8vo.—&c. are inferior works.

BOYER, *Claude*, was born at Alby, and after applying to the eloquence of the pulpit he became a player. He wrote 22 dramatical pieces, of little merit. He died at Paris, 1698, aged 80.

BOYER, *John Baptiſt Nicholas*, a phyſician, diſtinguiſhed for his zeal and humanity during the dreadful plague at Marſeilles in 1720. His ſucceſs in combating the violence of contagious diſorders recommended him to the notice of the French king and to the gratitude of Spain and Germany. He gave an edition of the Pharmacopœia Pariſienſis, 4to. and died at Paris 1768, aged 75.

BOYLE, *Richard*, known by the title of great earl of Cork, was born at Canterbury in 1566. After a private education, he entered at Benet's college Cambridge, and became a ſtudent of the Middle Temple, but as he loſt early his parents, and as his patrimony was ſlender, he went to Dublin in June 1588, in queſt of fortune, with fewer pounds in his pocket than he afterwards acquired thouſands a year. His abilities recommended him, he drew memorials and caſes with accuracy, and acquired a knowledge of public affairs. He married, in 1595, Joan Auſley of Pulborough in Eſſex, who died four years after without children, leaving him 500l. a year in land, which proved the foundation of his future proſperity. He was repreſented to the queen as a traitor, in correſponding with the Spaniards, but he was permitted to anſwer his accuſers, and ſir Henry Wallop, the moſt violent of his perſecutors, was diſgraced by Elizabeth. In conſequence of his merits he was appointed to offices of truſt in Ireland under his friend Carew, earl of Totneſs, and he roſe to conſequence and dignity. He was knighted, made a privy counſellor, and afterwards advanced to the peerage, firſt by the title of lord Boyle, afterwards of earl of Cork. In his elevated ſituation he received many mortifications from the jealouſy of Wentworth, earl of Strafford, when viceroy of Ireland. His whole life was devoted to the ſupport of his country, towns were built on eligible ſpots, and improvements were introduced on his eſtates with ſuch judgment, that Cromwell declared if Ireland had a Cork in every county, rebellion could never have raiſed its head there. He was very active in the rebellion of 1641, in favor of government, and four of his ſons were engaged in the battle of Liſcarrol, the eldeſt of whom was ſlain. He died 1643, aged 78, and wiſhing to publiſh to the world the vaſt fortune which he had collected by induſtry from an obſcure beginning, he cauſed to be placed on his tomb, the motto of his family "God's providence is my inheritance." The moſt memorable circumſtances of his life, written by himſelf, have been publiſhed by Dr. Birch. He was father of ſeven ſons and eight daughters and he had the ſingular happineſs of ſeeing before his death three of the five ſons who ſurvived him, viz. Lewis, Roger, and Francis, raiſed to the peerage.

BOYLE, *Roger*, earl of Orrery, was fifth ſon of Richard earl of Cork, and born 1621. He was made lord Broghill when only ſeven years old, in reward of his father's ſervices. He was educated in the college of Dublin, and after making the tour of France and Italy, with his eldeſt brother, he engaged in the Iriſh wars. The death of Charles I. proved ſo very dreadful to his feelings that he left the army, and lived in retirement at Marſton in Somerſetſhire, but ſo apprehenſive was he of the parliament, that he prepared to join the royal party on the continent. His views were diſcovered, and Cromwell charged him with the reſolution of abandoning the kingdom; and proved the inutility of denying it, by ſhowing him copies of letters that had paſſed between him and his confidential friends. Broghill was ſo thunderſtruck at the diſcovery that Cromwell prevailed on him to eſpouſe his cauſe rather than to ſubmit to the horrors of a dungeon, and when he was informed that he was to fight only againſt the Iriſh rebels, he accepted the pledges of protection offered him

him by the republican general. He displayed so much activity that Cromwell, now protector, honored him with his friendship, and sent him to settle the affairs of Scotland. On the death of Cromwell, Broghill supported his son, but when Richard dropped the reins of government, he looked for future protection from the exiled king, and prepared measures so effectually with sir Charles Coote in the north of Ireland, that the whole declared for Charles II. The restored monarch paid that respect to Broghill which his services deserved, he was made earl of Orrery, and president of Munster. As the supporter of the protestants against the papists, he displayed eloquence, patriotism, and a bold disdain of bribery. His knowledge of law was so extensive that he was offered the seals on the fall of Clarendon, which his debility prevented him to accept. In a political view his abilities were directed to strengthen the government. His merits were not without enemies, Ormond envied his popularity, but all his efforts to remove him from the confidence of the king proved ineffectual. He died 1679, aged 58, leaving two sons and five daughters. His writings were numerous and respectable, and among them tragedies, comedies, &c.

Boyle, *Robert*, seventh son and 14th child of Richard earl of Cork, was born at Lismore in Munster 1627. He was under a country nurse, trained to a hardy mode of life, and after receiving some instruction in his father's family he was sent to Eton under the care of sir Henry Wotton. In 1638 his father sent him with his brother *Francis* to Geneva, where, in a severe course of study, he renewed his acquaintance with mathematics. After staying about 21 months at Geneva, he visited Verona, Venice, Florence, Rome, Genoa, and Marseilles, and returned to England in 1644. His father died before his return, but he found an ample settlement, which however the confusion of the time prevented him from possessing. In 1646 he retired to Stalbridge, and regardless of the tumults which agitated his unhappy country, he spent his time in philosophical and chemical studies. His intimacy with learned men promoted the cause of literature, and he was one of the first who about 1645 laid the foundation of that respectable society, called after the restoration the royal society. He fixed his residence in the house of a Mr. Crosse, at Oxford, about 1654, where the philosophical society had removed from London, and it is a pleasure to record, as the friends and companions of his studies, the names of Wilkins, Ward, Wallis, Wren, Willis, Hooke, Pococke, Hyde, Barlow, &c. About 1678, he invented the air-pump, an engine which has thrown new light on the works of the creator. After the restoration he was treated with respect by the king, but he refused the highest ecclesiastical preferment which was offered to him if he entered into orders, observing with becoming independence, that whatever he did in suppo of religion would have greater weight in con ing from a layman. In this he proved th goodness of his heart, for all his studies bo as a man of letters and a man of influen among the great, were zealously directed the promotion of piety, learning, and virtu His character was so universally known a respected, that the grand duke of Tuscan solicited the honor of his correspondence, a Charles II. bestowed upon him in 1665, the reward of his splendid talents, the vaca provostship of Eton, which, however, again the advice of his friends, he modestly decline For the same reason he refused to be preside of the royal society, which his services had much dignified, for independence was th object nearest his heart. The most favored o fice he ever held was that of governor of th corporation for the propagation of the gospe and this he at last resigned when he found th approaching decline of his health. So numero were his friends, and so anxious was the pu lic curiosity with respect to him, that when h strength failed he published an advertiseme and placed an inscription over his door to i form the world that he declined receivi visits, and what in another might have a peared ostentation, in him was the prepar tion of a man of sense, to withdraw fro the tumult of life, and to make his peace wi his Creator. His health rapidly declined, that he expired December 1691, in his 65 year, one week after the death of his b loved sister lady Ranelagh. His charact was drawn by Burnet, who preached at h funeral, with the pencil of truth, but the prai of Boerhaave cannot be taxed with adulatio "Boyle," says this learned man, "the orn ment of his age and country, succeeded the genius and enquiries of the great Ver lam. Which "says he" of all Boyle's wri ings shall I recommend? all of them. T him we owe the secrets of fire, air, wate animals, vegetable, fossils, so that from h works may be reduced the whole system natural knowledge." In his person Boyle w tall, but slender, his countenance was pale a emaciated, and his constitution so delicate th he used cloaks when he appeared abroad, a always regulated himself by the state of h thermometer. For 40 years his spirits we so low and depressed that it is surprizing hc he could find sufficient resolution to wri and to make the difficult experiments whi he performed. He was never married. H disinterestedness in refusing a peerage is w known, his zeal in the propagation of chr tianity is equally noble, and it is recorded his biographers that his charities annual amounted to 1000l. When director of t East India company, he sent to the Indies 5 copies of the gospels and acts of the apostles the Malayan language, as he had in the sa manner three years before conveyed to t Levant several copies of Grotius' treatise

the Chriſtian religion, tranſlated into Arabic by Dr. Pococke. As another inſtance of his wiſh to ſupport religion may be mentioned the lecture which he founded at St. Paul's in defence of the goſpel againſt unbelievers. His works have been publiſhed in 5 vols. folio. and in 6 vols. 4to.

Boyle, *Charles*, earl of Orrery, ſecond ſon of Roger earl of Orrery, was educated at Chriſt-church under Atterbury, afterwards biſhop of Rocheſter, and doctor Friend, and in 1700 was choſen member for Huntingdon. On his brother's death he ſucceeded to the earldom, and afterwards became knight of the thiſtle, major general in the army, &c. He was next envoy from the queen to the ſtates of Flanders and Brabant, and for his ſervices was raiſed to the dignity of the Britiſh peerage. His diſintereſtedneſs was ſuch, that he frequently voted againſt the miniſter, and the apoſtacy was puniſhed by a privation of his offices. In Sept. 1722, he was ſent to the tower, on ſuſpicion of being an aſſociate in Layer's plot, but after ſix months' he was admitted to bail, and his innocence fully aſſerted. He died, after a ſhort illneſs, 1731, aged 55. His writings were Lyſander's life from Plutarch—beſides his edition of Phalaris' epiſtles, which produced the celebrated controverſy with Bentley, in which he was aſſiſted by Aldrich and Atterbury. The aſtronomical apparatus, called Orrery, was ſo named by Graham, in gratitude for marks of protection which he had received.

Boyle, *John*, earl of Cork and Orrery, the only ſon of the preceding, was for ſix years under Fenton, and after paſſing through Weſtminſter ſchool, he entered at Chriſt-church. He married in 1728 the daughter of lord Orkney, but this union proved the ſource of infelicity by the quatrel of the two earls. This lady died in 1732 at Cork, and ſix years after he married Margaret Hamilton, a lady of Iriſh extraction, with whom he lived in the enjoyment of domeſtic tranquillity, truly ſenſible, as he expreſſes it, that "the noiſe and buſtle of life are deſpicable and taſteleſs, when we have experienced the real delight of a fire-ſide." His time was moſtly ſpent at Marſton in Somerſetſhire, where devoted to literary eaſe, he publiſhed an admired tranſlation of Pliny's letters, two vols. 4to. addreſſed to his ſons, 1751,—beſides letters on the writings of Swift, his reſpected friend, in 8vo. He travelled to Italy in 1754, with the intention of collecting materials for the hiſtory of Florence. He returned to England through Germany and Holland, and after the ſevere loſs of his wife in 1758, and of his eldeſt ſon the following year, he fell a victim to an hereditary gout, 1762, in his 56th year. His letters were publiſhed by Duncombe, with an account of his life, and it appears that he wrote much in the periodical works of the day, eſpecially the World and Connoiſſeur.

Boys, *John*, an Engliſh divine born in Kent. He was educated at Benet's college, Cambridge, and in 1590 obtained the vicarage of Tilmanſtone, and the rectory of Bettiſhanger in Kent, and afterwards he was promoted to the deanery of Canterbury 1619. He died ſuddenly 1624, aged 54. His works, chiefly on theological ſubjects, were publiſhed one vol. fol. 1629.

Boyse, Boys, or Bois, *John*, tranſlator of the bible under James I., was born at Nettleſtead, Suffolk, 1560, and educated at Hadley ſchool and St. John's college, Cambridge. After ſtudying medicine, he was opdained and ſucceeded his father as rector of Weſt Stowe, which he reſigned for Boxworth, the living of his father-in-law, 1596. To relieve his wants and to ſupply the extravagance of his wife, he ſold his valuable books. He was ſelected in conſequence of his learning to tranſlate the bible, and was afterwards one of the ſix who met to reviſe the whole at ſtationers' hall. He aſſiſted ſir Henry Saville in the publication of St. Chryſoſtom, but the death of his patron left him in poverty, and inſtead of ſucceeding to a promiſed fellowſhip of Eton, he received only one copy of the work to which he had ſo much contributed. Andrews biſhop of Ely at laſt made him prebendary of his church in 1615. He died 1643, aged 84, leaving ſeveral valuable MSS. In his ſtudies he paid particular attention to the three rules of Dr. Whitaker, he ſtudied always ſtanding, never in a window, and never went to bed with his feet cold.

Boyse, *Joſeph*, a diſſenting miniſter, born at Leeds, and educated near Kendal. He was at Amſterdam, and afterwards became a preacher in London and Dublin, and had for his coadjutor Thomas Emlyn, well known for his writings. A long friendſhip was ſevered by theological diſputes, and inſtead of becoming the defender of Emlyn, Boyſe publiſhed a book againſt him. He died 1728. He was eminent for his learning and piety, as his works, in two vols. folio, prove.

Boyse, *Samuel*, ſon of the preceding, was born in 1708, and after a private education at Dublin, he entered at the univerſity of Glaſgow, where he married before his 20th year. A ſcanty ſubſiſtence, a fondneſs for diſſipation, and want of economy, ſoon rendered his ſituation uncomfortable, and he came to Edinburgh, where the publication of ſome pieces of poetry, of genius and judgment, procured him preſents from the opulent, and the patronage of lady Eglinton. To better his condition, he paſſed to London; but neither the recommendation of lord Stormont, nor the notice of Pope, could correct his low and vulgar opinions. He was fond of the meaneſt companions, and ſo poor that he had not, ſays Cibber, a ſhirt, coat, or any kind of apparel, ſo that he ſat up whole days in bed wrapped up in a blanket, and by the moſt fallacious pretences of diſtreſs, procured the benefactions of the compaſſionate. In 1745 he was engaged

gaged at Reading in compiling "a review of the transactions of Europe, from the war with Spain in 1739, to the insurrection in Scotland in 1745, &c." but the stipend he received was small, and the loss of his wife disturbed his plans of settlement. Experience, it was hoped, had taught him the necessity of temperance and regularity; but his health now rapidly declined. He died in obscure lodgings near Shoe-lane, 1749, and was buried at the expence of the parish. His works were chiefly poetical, and it is said, that if all he wrote were collected, it would form six moderate volumes. The best known of his poems is called "Deity," commended by Hervey and Fielding, as the effusion of great powers of mind. In him mankind may read that awful lesson, that the best talents, if not guided by virtue and industry, may, instead of producing honor and distinction, degenerate into contempt, vice, and vulgarity.

Boze, *Claude Gros de*, was born at Lyons, 1680, and distinguished himself by his knowledge of antiquities and medals. He was respected for his private character, as well as his learning. His works were on medallic subjects, besides historical panegyrics on the members of the French academy, of which he was a member, the first 15 vols. of which he published,—and a valuable catalogue of his own library. He died 1753, aged 74.

Bracciolini dell' api, *Francis*, an Italian poet of Pistoia, who, at the age of 40, became an ecclesiastic, and was patronized by Urban VIII. He wrote several tragedies, comedies, and pastorals,—besides "la croce riacquistata," a poem which the Italians rank next to Tasso's Jerusalem,—and a poem in 23 cantos, on the pope's election, for which, at his patron's desire, he assumed the surname of Della Api, and added to his arms three bees. He died at the age of 80, 1645.

Bracton, *Henry de*, a native of Devonshire, who studied at Oxford, and in 1244 was made one of the judges itinerant by Henry III. He is known by his excellent work "de legibus & consuetudinibus Angliæ," a most valuable performance, divided into five books, containing, in good language, an interesting detail of the legal learning, the laws and customs of our ancestors. Though blamed for mingling too much of the civil and canon law in his compositions, he has long been held as a writer of the first authority, and esteemed by lord Coke and others, as the first source of legal knowledge.

Bradbury, *Thomas*, a native of London, educated at Clapham, and distinguished among the nonconformists as an eloquent preacher in defence of calvinistical doctrines and revolution principles. He wrote some theological treatises,—besides three vols. of sermons, &c. He died 1757 aged 85.

Bradford, *Samuel*, was born in Blackfriars, 1652, and educated at St. Paul's school, the Charter-house, and Benet's college, Cambridge. He went abroad and applied him to physic, and was afterwards reconciled to doctrines of the church, and as the frien Sancroft and the chaplain of king William obtained the rectory of St. Mary-le-bon prebend of Westminster, and the mastershi his own college. In 1718 he became bi of Carlisle, and 1723 of Rochester, whic held to the time of his death, 1731, aged He edited Tillotson's sermons.

Bradford, *John*, an English martyr, at Manchester. He was for some time c to sir John Harrington, treasurer of the E lish forces at Calais, but afterwards stu divinity, and took his master's degree at C bridge. He was eloquent as a preacher, in Mary's reign, after a long imprisonm he was burnt in Smithfield 1555 Som his letters are extant. It is said that he so struck by a sermon from Latimer on r tution, that he made a restitution of som the king's goods, which he had dishon appropriated to his own use while clerk Calais.

Bradford, *John*, a Welch poet of t who presided, in 1760, in the bardic cha Glamorganshire. He wrote several n pieces of great merit, preserved in the E green, a magazine in the Welch lang He died 1780.

Bradick, *Walter*, author of "Choh or royal preacher," a poem of consider merit, was a merchant of Lisbon, wher lost his property by the earthquake. O return to England, loss of sight was adde poverty, till he was relieved by the qu and made a pensioner in the Charter-h where he died 1794.

Bradley, *James*, *D.D.* was born i at Shireborn in Gloucestershire, and educ at Northleach, and Baljol college, Oxford. talents were directed to mathematical pur and from his observations with the sector settled, upon the most correct basis, the of the alterations of the fixed stars in c quence of the motion of light, and also nutation of the earth's axis. For his merit he was chosen Savilian professor o tronomy at Oxford, 1721, on the deat Dr. Keill, to which was afterwards, in added the lectureship in experimental p sophy, and with these honors the friendsh the great and the learned, of lord Ma field, sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Halley, &c. 1742, he succeeded Dr. Halley as astron royal at Greenwich, and with a grant of i and the assistance of those able artists, G Graham and Bird, valuable instruments made to enrich this celebrated observa His disinterestedness appeared on his re of the living of Greenwich, but the king tled a pension of 250l. upon him. His st impaired his health, he apprehended th should survive his reason, but an inflamm of the kidnies followed by a suppressio urine, carried him off 1762. Few of his

positions besides papers in the philosophical transactions were published, but his valuable observations on astronomy, &c. are carefully preserved in MS. in 13 folio and two quarto volumes.

BRADLEY, *Richard, F.R.S.* was professor of botany at Cambridge, 1724. His inability to read lectures was made apparent to the university, and his ignorance of the learned languages rendered him ridiculous. Mr. J. Martyn was therefore appointed his substitute as professor, though he himself ventured to deliver lectures on the materia medica at the Bull inn 1729; but his conduct was so offensive, that the university had it in agitation to procure his removal, when he died in 1732. He wrote some things on husbandry, natural history, &c. and permitted the booksellers to use his name in a translation of Xenophon's economics.

BRADSHAW, *Henry*, a Benedictine of Chester, in the 14th century, author of a poetical chronicle, called the life of St. Werburg.

BRADSHAW, *John*, serjeant at law, was born in 1586, at Marple hall in Cheshire. He was one of the judges of the sheriff's court in London, and on the trial of Charles I. he was nominated president of that bloody tribunal. Though he behaved with disrespect to his sovereign, some have imagined that he was but the tool of a party, and that his private sentiments were favorable to the royal cause. His attachment to the republicans however was such, that he inveighed against Cromwell, and for his obstinacy he was dismissed from the office of president. He died 1659, but the place of his burial is unknown, though some have mentioned an inscription engraved on a cannon near Martha bay, in Jamaica, which intimates that his ashes were deposited there. He might have wished to fly the insults which attended the bones of those who sat in judgment over Charles, but it is more probable from papers preserved in the British museum that he died in England, and on the 31st October 1659. He was rewarded for his services as president with the estate of Summer-hill, belonging to lord St. Alban's, worth 1000l. a year. It is supposed by some, that he communicated some evidences to Needham, to be inserted in his translation of Selden's Mare clausum.

BRADWARDIN, *Thomas*, a native of Hatfield in Sussex, educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he was proctor and divinity professor. He was confessor to Edward III. during his wars in France, where as a preacher his eloquence had great influence in restraining the violence of the military. He became archbishop of Canterbury in 1348, and from his learning was called the profound doctor. Among other things he published a tract called Causa Dei,—besides Geometria speculativa—arithmetica speculativa—tractatus proportionum. He died 1549, at Lambeth.

BRADY, *Nicholas, D.D.* was born at Bandon in Ireland, 1659, and at the age of 12 he came to England, and was educated at Westminster and Christ-church, Oxford. He afterwards returned to Ireland, and took his degrees at the university of Dublin. He showed himself active during the revolution, and thrice successively by his address he saved his native town from conflagration agreeable to the orders of James' generals. He abandoned the preferment which he held in Ireland, and as chaplain to William and Mary he became minister of Richmond and rector of Clapham in Surrey. He died 1726, aged 66. He wrote three vols. of sermons, besides a translation of Virgil's Æneid, and his well known version of the psalms with Mr. Tate.

BRADY, *Robert*, a native of Norfolk, educated at Caius college, Cambridge, of which he was master 1660. He was in 1670 appointed keeper of the records in the Tower, and soon after regius professor at Cambridge, where he died 1700. He was eminent as a physician. He is best known as the author of an history of England, three vols. fol. in which he zealously supports the royal prerogative.

BRAHE, *Tycho*, was born at Knudstorp in Denmark 1546, and distinguished himself as an astronomer. He studied at Copenhagen, but so great was his admiration of the skill of astronomers in calculating eclipses to a moment, that he employed all his money in purchasing books for his favorite pursuit, and often spent whole nights with a small celestial globe in his hands in learning the names of the stars. His friends represented astronomy as beneath his rank; but he continued his study with increasing application, and gained the patronage of the Danish king, at whose request he read some popular lectures on the theory of comets. His knowledge was improved by visiting Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, and he would have removed to Basil, if the king of Denmark, with a munificence truly noble, had not retained him, by settling upon him for life the island of Kuen in the Sound, and building a commodious observatory, which he called Uraniburg, and to which he annexed a pension of 2000 crowns, besides preferment. Thus flattered by his sovereign and honored with the visits of the great, especially of James II. of Scotland, when he came to Denmark to marry the princess Anne, Brahe might be said to live happy. Malice however attacked him in his retreat, his enemies vilified his services, he was abandoned by the king, and bidding adieu to Uraniburg, he found an asylum at Prague, under the protection of the emperor, and with a pension of 3000 crowns. He died soon after of a suppression of urine, 1601. Great as an astronomer and chymist, Brahe was too much given to credulity and astrological presages, irritable in his temper, and not always respectable in his connections. He left a widow, two sons and four daughters, with little to inherit but his fame and his misfortunes. The Rodolphine tables and the historia cœlestis, are

the beſt of his works, but the wildneſs of his opinions is ſufficiently proved by the abſurdity of the ſyſtem which he endeavoured to eſtabliſh in mere oppoſition to the Copernican.

Brakenburg, *Renier*, a painter of Haerlem, who died 1649. His pieces are generally on low and vulgar ſubjects, but always diſplay elegance, nature, and intereſt.

Bramante d'Urbino, *Lazarus*, a diſtinguiſhed architect at Naples and Rome. In conformity to his plan Julius II. rebuilt the church of St. Peter, but though the work was conducted with great expedition, the artiſt did not ſee the completion. He died 1514, aged 70, eight years after the foundations had been laid, and the merit of finiſhing the building was reſerved for Michael Angelo. Bramante was amiable in his private character, and as a poet and muſician he was alſo eminent.

Bramer, *Leonard*, a painter of Delft, 1596. His reſurrection of Lazarus, preſerved at Rome, is much admired.

Bramhall, *John*, a native of Pontefract in Yorkſhire, educated at Sydney college, Cambridge. He ſucceeded to a living in the city of York, where he married a clergyman's widow, with whom he received a conſiderable fortune, and, what he regarded more, a valuable collection of books. By his controverſy on religious topics with a ſecular jeſuit, he was noticed by Matthews archbiſhop of York, by whom he was promoted to the prebend of Rippon. About 1633 he went over to Ireland, on the invitation of lord Wentworth, and for his ſervices obtained the archdeaconry of Meath, and in 1634 the biſhopric of Londonderry. He exerted himſelf to unite the churches of Ireland and England, and by his eloquence the two ſiſter countries adopted the ſame form and tenets of faith. His enemies however not only charged him with arminianiſm and popery, but accuſed him of high treaſon, and of attempts to introduce an arbitrary government; and after being ſome time in confinement he was liberated by the influence of Uſher the primate. After ſome time ſpent at Hamburgh and Bruſſels, he reviſited Ireland, but his influence was conſidered as ſo dangerous by the parliament, that his perſon was in the moſt imminent danger, and Cromwell was heard to declare that he would have laviſhed not a little money to ſecure that Iriſh Canterbury, as he called him. On the reſtoration he was tranſlated to Armagh, 1661, and as primate of Ireland, and ſpeaker of the houſe of lords, he diſplayed thoſe abilities of perſuaſion, and that patriotic zeal which he poſſeſſed in ſo eminent a degree. His conſtitution now declined, he was twice ſtruck with the palſy, and a third attack proved fatal, June 1663, in his 70th year. His works on theological ſubjects were reprinted in one folio volume 1677. The moſt valuable of his compoſitions is againſt Hobbes, on liberty and neceſſity.

Brancas Villeneuve, *Andrew Francis*, was born in the Venaiſſin, and died 175[illegible]. His works do not recommend themſelve either by elegance of ſtile or choice of ideas they are a ſyſtem of modern coſmography an geography in general,—explanation of th flux and reflux of the ſea,—letters on coſmo graphy, &c.

Brancker, *Thomas*, a native of Devon ſhire, educated at Exeter college. He after wards became rector of Tilſton, Cheſhire, an maſter of Macclesfield ſchool. He died 167[illegible] aged 40. He wrote the doctrine of the ſpher in Latin,—introduction to algebra.

Brandel, *Peter*, a painter, born at Pragu Though well paid for his portraits and hiſto rical pieces, his extravagance kept him in con tinual want, and he died poor at Prague 173[illegible] aged 79.

Brandi, *Hyacinth*, a painter, the pupil Lanfranc, born at Poli near Rome. He po ſeſſed merit, and he was employed in beautify ing the churches and palaces of the capital Italy, where he died 1691, aged 58.

Brandmuller, *John*, profeſſor of H brew at Baſil, died 1596, aged 63. He wro four funeral orations from the Old Teſtame and 80 from the New, &c. His ſon *Jam* who died 1629, wrote, in 3 vols. 4to. analy typica libr. veteris & novi teſtamenti, Ba 1620. The ſon of *James*, was profeſſor juriſprudence at Baſil, and died 1677, aged 5 He wrote ſome works on the law, poems, &

Brandmuller, *Gregory*, a painter Baſil, who died 1691, aged 30. His hiſto cal pieces and his portraits were admired.

Brandolini, *Aurelio*, a native of Fl rence, eminent as a poet. He reſided in t univerſity of Buda under the patronage Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, a after his death he entered among the Augu tines at Florence. The beſt known of h works is de ratione ſcribendi, in which h gives good directions for the acquiring of good ſtile. He was ſurnamed Lippo becau blind.

Brandon, *Charles duke of Suffolk*, a favo ite of Henry VIII. of England. He w valiant in the field, and handſome in his pe ſon. At a tournament, in honor of Mary t ſiſter of Henry who married Lewis XII. France, he was attacked by a gigantic Ge man, at the inſtigation of the French, wh were envious of his reputation, but he d feated his antagoniſt, and ſo noble was h conduct, ſays Henault the hiſtorian, that won the heart of the youthful bride, who three ſhort months became a widow, and o fered her hand to her favored champion. T marriage accordingly was celebrated with t permiſſion of Henry. Suffolk died 1545.

Brandt, *Sebaſtian*, a counſellor of Stra burg, was author of a poem called "Na ſtultifera mortalium," of which there appear a French tranſlation. He died 1520, ag 66.

Brandt, *Sebaſtian*, a chemiſt of German wh

who employed a great part of his life in ſearch of the philoſopher's ſtone, in the preparation of urine, and found after diſtillation that ſhining ſubſtance ſince called phoſphorus. He made the diſcovery public, but concealed the proceſs, which however Kunckel, chemiſt to the elector of Saxony, eaſily gueſſed. He died 1521, aged 63.

BRANDT, *Gerard*, a miniſter of Amſterdam, author of the life of de Ruyter, of a Flemiſh hiſtory of the reformation of the Low Countries, in 4 vols. 4to., afterwards abridged in a French tranſlation of 3 vols. 12mo. The work was ſo popular, that Fagel ſaid once to biſhop Burnet that it was worth learning Flemiſh to read the original. He died at Rotterdam 1685, aged 59.

BRASAVOLA, *Antonius Muſa*, a phyſician, born at Ferrara, where he was profeſſor of medicine, and where he died 1555, aged 55. His abilities recommended him to the pope, and alſo to Francis I. of France, Henry VIII. of England, and Charles V. of Germany. He wrote ſome works on medical ſubjects—commentaries on Hippocrates and Galen, &c.

BRASBRIDGE, *Thomas*, a native of Northamptonſhire, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, 1562. He is known as a phyſician and a divine, and he wrote the poor man's jewel, or a treatiſe of the peſtilence, &c.

BRATHWAYTE, *Richard*, a native of Weſtmoreland. He was at Oriel college, Oxford, 1604, and thence removed to Cambridge, and afterwards became captain in the army, and a juſtice of peace in his native county. His works are the golden fleece and other poems—the poet's willow, or the paſſionate ſhepherd, 8vo.—the prodigal's tears, or farewell to vanity—eſſays on the five ſenſes, 8vo.—the Engliſh gentleman, 4to. often edited, &c. He died at Appleton, Yorkſhire, about 1673.

BRAUWER, *Adrian*, a painter born at Haerlem. His pieces are chiefly on vulgar ſubjects. public houſes, ſhows, and fairs, &c. He died of intemperance 1638, aged 30.

BRAY, *ſir Reginald*, deſcended from a family which came to England with the conqueror, was inſtrumental in raiſing Henry VII. to the throne, and he negociated that prince's marriage with Elizabeth daughter of Edward IV. He was made a knight banneret at the battle of Boſworthfield, or as ſome ſay, at that of Blackheath, and he received for his ſervices the forfeited land of lord Audley. St. George's chapel at Windſor and that of Henry VII. at Weſtminſter abbey, are mentioned as ſpecimens of his ſkill in architecture. He died 1501, and was buried in the ſouth iſle of the chapel of Windſor which ſtill bears his name.

BRAY, *Thomas D.D.* a native of Marſton, Shropſhire, educated at Hart-hall, Oxford. He was patronized by lord Digby, and by biſhop Compton, by whom he was ſent as commiſſary to ſettle the church affairs of Maryland and Virginia. He behaved in this employment with all that zeal and diſintereſtedneſs which characteriſe the true chriſtian, he inſtituted libraries in ſeveral parts of America for the information of the miſſionaries employed in preaching the goſpel, and every method was purſued to render the converſion of negroes and pagans to the goſpel eaſy and certain. Beſides the money ſubſcribed by individuals, or corporations, Dr. Bray contributed the whole of his ſmall fortune to the ſupport of his liberal plans, better gratified in the promotion of public happineſs, than in the poſſeſſion of private wealth. To his great exertions many of the ſocieties in London owe their inſtitution, eſpecially that for the relief of poor proſelytes, that for the reformation of manners, and that for the propagation of the goſpel in foreign parts, &c. This good man, whoſe whole life was devoted to benevolent purpoſes, and who deſervedly received the thanks of king and parliament, died 1730, aged 73. He was author of ſome uſeful publications, particularly his catechetical lectures, apoſtolic charity, &c.

BREBEUF, *George de*, a French poet, of Normandy. He was noticed, but not rewarded by Mazarin. He traveſtied the firſt book of Lucan, which, by his ingenious mode of raillery, and by the keen ſeverity of his ſatire, created him popularity as well as enemies. He died in 1661, aged 43.

BREDA, *John van*, a Flemiſh painter, who obtained independence in England. His landſcapes, fairs, markets, converſations, &c. were particularly ſpirited. He died on the continent 1750.

BREENBERG, *Barthol.* a painter of Utrecht 1620. He died aged 40. His views of ruins are particularly valuable.

BREGY, *Charlotte Saumaiſe de Chazan, comteſſe de*, a maid of honor to Ann of Auſtria, was niece to Salmaſius, and became known for the elegance of her converſation, her wit, and the beauty of her perſon. She died at Paris 1693, aged 74. Some of her verſes and letters were publiſhed in 12mo. abounding in metaphyſical conceits, and occaſionally intereſting deſcriptions.

BREITKOPF, *John Gottlieb Emmanuel*, a native of Leipſic, known as a writer, and as a printer. He wrote treatiſes on the origin of printing,—on the hiſtory of playing cards,—the invention of paper from linen rags,—and the invention of engraving on wood in Europe—and on bibliography. By reading a treatiſe of Albert Durer, he was induced to improve the ſhape of types, upon mathematical principles, and he alſo found out a method to print muſical notes, charts, and maps with types, and without engraving. He died at Leipſic 1794, aged 75.

BREMONT, *Francois de*, a Pariſian, ſecretary to the Royal London ſociety, in conſequence of his tranſlating their philoſophical tranſactions. He died at Paris 1742, in his 29th year, admired for his laborious application and critical diſcernment.

BRENNER, *Henry*, a native of Weſt Bothnia, who in 1697 went with the Swediſh ambaſſador to the Perſian court. On his return, he was arreſted at Moſcow, but his hours of confinement were devoted to literary purſuits. He tranſlated into Latin the hiſtory of Armenia by Moſes Armenius; and alſo wrote obſervations on the Czar Peter's expedition againſt the Perſians, with a map of the Caſpian and of the river Dwina. He was keeper of the royal library at Stockholm, where he died 1732, aged 63.

BRENT, *ſir Nathaniel*, a native of Woolford, Warwickſhire, educated at Merton college, of which he was the warden, by the influence of Abbot the primate, whoſe niece he had married. He publiſhed a Latin and Engliſh tranſlation of the hiſtory of the council of Trent, and was knighted by Charles I. at Woodſtock; but his loyalty gave way to his wiſh to retain his offices, and he continued at the head of his college, and was made viſitor of the univerſity. He died in London 1652, aged 79.

BRENTIUS or BRENTZEN, *John*, of Wiel in Swabia, was diſtinguiſhed as the friend of Luther. He was the founder of the ubiquiſts, who maintained the preſence of the body of Jeſus every where. He died at Tubingen 1570, in his 71ſt year.

BREQUIGNY, *Lewis George Edward de*, author of the hiſtory of the revolutions of Genoa, 3 vols. 12mo.—lives of eminent Greek orators, with occaſional tranſlations, 2 vols. 12mo., was member of the French academy, &c. and died 1795, aged 80.

BRERewood, *Edward*, a learned antiquary, born at Cheſter, and educated at Brazen-noſe, Oxford. He was the firſt aſtronomical profeſſor of Greſham college, and died in London of a fever, 1613, aged 48. His works conſiſted of nine treatiſes, of which the moſt eſteemed are "on the weight and value of ancient coins, in Latin, 1614, in 4to."—enquiries touching the diverſity of languages and religion through the world, 1614, 4to. &c.

BRET, *Anthony*, author of the life of Ninon de l'Enclos, 12mo.—the four ſeaſons, a poem, —l'ecole amoureuſe & la double extravagance, 2 vols. 8vo.—new Cleopatra, 3 vols.—eaſtern fables, &c. was a native of Dijon, and died at Paris 1792, aged 75.

BRETON, *Nicholas*, a writer of ballads and interludes of ſome merit, in the age of Elizabeth. His Phillide and Corydon are preſerved in Percy's collection.

BRETTINGER, *John James*, of Zurich, profeſſor of Hebrew, was author of an edition of the new teſtament, from the ſeptuagint, 4 vols. 4to. and ſome pieces on painting, antiquities, &c. He died 1776, aged 75.

BREVAL, *John Durant de*, was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool and Trinity college, Cambridge. In conſequence of a diſpute with Bentley the maſter, he quitted the univerſity, and became captain under Marlborough. Beſides poems and plays, Breval was the writ of four entertaining volumes of travels, and his cenſure of Pope, he gained immortali among the heroes of the Dunciad. He di 1739.

BREUGEL, *Peter* or *old*, a native of Breug near Breda, diſtinguiſhed as a painter, and c lebrated for the originality of character, a truth of delineation infuſed into his piec eſpecially ſuch as repreſented the feaſts a ruſtic enjoyments of his countrymen. H died at Antwerp in the laſt part of the 16 century, and with his dying breath conſign to the flames thoſe lighter pieces which unguarded moments he had painted, offenſi to modeſty and virtue.

BREUGEL, *Peter*, eldeſt ſon of the prec ding, ſurpaſſed in the deſcription of magicia and devils, whence he is called Helliſh Bre gel.

BREUGEL, *John*, ſecond ſon, ſurnamed Ve vet, from his mode of dreſs, chiefly excelled painting flowers and fruits, in which his ſup riority was inimitable, ſo that Rubens himſe ſolicited the perfecting ſtrokes of his pencil the finiſhing of his Vertumnus and Pomon He died about 1642, remarkable for nev having admitted a pupil near his perſon.

BREVINT, *Daniel*, a native of Jerſey, wh ſtudied at Saumur, and then became fellow Jeſus college, Oxford, on the foundation Charles I. During the civil wars he retire to France, and after the reſtoration he w raiſed to the enjoyment of a prebendal ſtall Durham, and in 1681 to the dignity of dea of Lincoln. He died 1695, aged 79. H wrote a treatiſe on the Lord's ſupper, a other theological pieces, in Latin.

BREWER, *Anthony*, author of the countr girl, a comedy,—the loveſick king, a tragedy and other pieces, was highly eſteemed amo the wits and the courtiers of the firſt Charle reign.

BRIDAINE, *N.* a famous French preache of Uzes, compared in his eloquence to Demoſ henes and Boſſuet. His powers of deliver were ſuch, and his addreſs ſo commandin that he could be heard diſtinctly by 10,00 people in the open air. He died 1767, autho of cantiques ſpirituels, &c.

BRIDGE, *William*, a preacher among th independents of England. When expelled b biſhop Wren, he became a zealous paſtor Rotterdam; and ſoon after returned to reſi at Yarmouth. He was member of the aſſem bly of divines held at Weſtminſter. He wro 21 treatiſes, in 2 vols. 4to. beſides ſermon &c. and died 1670, aged 70.

BRIDGEWATER, *Francis Egerton duke* celebrated as the firſt perſon who planned th cutting of a navigable canal in England, w born 1736. He ſucceeded to his titles on h brother's death 1748; and began, with u wearied zeal, to execute the plans of improv ment which he had early meditated. Wi the aſſiſtance of Brindley, a man of aſtoniſhin

powers of mind, but without the polish of education, he surveyed his estate at Worsley, and obtained an act to open a communication by a canal between Manchester and Worsley, and afterwards to return over the river Irwell to Manchester. Though a solid rock opposed his progress, all difficulties were removed, air funnels were made through the hill to discharge the effluvia from below, and the canal was conveyed not only more than a mile under the ground, but over an arch of 40 feet above the surface of the Irwell, so that while vessels pass one another in the dark and subterraneous cavity, others sail on the canal above. Thus the coals in the duke's estate were conveyed, with great facility, to the neighbouring towns, and the commerce of Liverpool was united by the Mersey to Manchester, and to the southern parts of the kingdoms. Though the sums spent on these astonishing works were almost beyond calculation, and nearly ruined the noble projector, yet he saw his plans succeed to his fullest wishes, and, with the infinite benefits which he conferred on the national commerce, he found his income increase in a most rapid progression. This truly great character died 1803.

BRIDGMAN, *John*, a native of Exeter, educated at Cambridge, where he was master of Magdalen college. He was chaplain to James I. who gave him the rectory of Wigan, Lancashire, and made him bishop of Chester 1618. He was stripped of his honors in the civil wars, and died at Morton, in Cheshire, 1642.

BRIDGMAN, *sir Orlando*, son of the bishop of Chester, was made, after the restoration, a judge, and afterwards lord chancellor. He showed himself irresolute, often biassed in his decisions by the intrigues of his wife, and he was removed, for refusing to affix the seal to the declaration for liberty of conscience, in 1672.

BRIENNE, *Walter de*, a native of Champagne, distinguished at the siege of Acre against the Saracens. He was afterwards king of Sicily, and duke of Apulia; and was killed in 1205, in defending the rights of his wife Maria Alberic, by whom he obtained his dukedom. His son, and successor, surnamed the great, distinguished himself also against the Saracens, by whom he was taken prisoner, and cruelly put to death 1251.

BRIENNE, *John*, was made king of Jerusalem in 1210, which he resigned in favor of his son-in-law, the emperor Frederick II. He afterwards filled the throne of Constantinople, where he repelled the Greeks and Bulgarians. He died in 1237.

BRIETIUS, *Philip*, a jesuit of Abbeville, known for his parallela geographiæ veteris et novæ, 3 vols. 4to. 1648, an useful work, never completed.

BRIGGS, *Henry*, a native of Halifax, in Yorkshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, made, 1596, first professor of geometry in Gresham college. He resigned in 1619, when made Savilian professor at Oxford. His writings consist of eleven different treatises on mathematical subjects, and also arithmetica logarithmetica, containing logarithms of 30,000 natural numbers. The science of logarithms had been lately discovered by Napier, in Scotland, whom he visited. He died 1630, aged 74.

BRIGGS, *William*, a native of Norwich, educated at Benet college, Cambridge. As a student of medicine, he travelled through France in search of knowledge, and on his return published a treatise on the eye; and was made physician to the king. He was physician to St. Thomas's hospital, and died 1704.

BRIGHAM, *Nicholas*, a native of Oxfordshire, educated at Hart-hall, and at one of the inns of court. He was eminent not only as a lawyer, but as a poet, and showed himself so partial to Chaucer that he removed his remains to the south transept of Westminster-abbey, where he erected a monument to him. He wrote memoirs of eminent persons—miscellaneous poems, &c. and died 1559.

BRIGHTMAN, *Thomas*, rector of Hawnes, Bedfordshire, was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge; and wrote Latin commentaries on the canticles and apocalypse. In this last book, he calls the English church the church of Laodicea, and the angel loved by God the church of Geneva and the Scotch kirk. It is said that he prayed for a sudden death, and as if his wishes were fulfilled, he died in a coach while travelling, with a book in his hand, 1607.

BRILL, *Matthew* and *Paul*, two brothers, of Antwerp, eminent painters. They both travelled to Rome, where Matthew died, in 1584, aged 34, and Paul in 1626, aged 72. They painted together to adorn the Vatican; but after the death of his brother, Paul studied landscape, in which he distinguished himself by his imitations of Titian and Carrache.

BRINDLEY, *James*, was born at Tunsted, in Wormhill parish, Derbyshire, and early displayed astonishing powers in mechanics. After being engaged as a millwright, in Cheshire and Staffordshire, he was called to direct and complete the vast plans which the duke of Bridgewater had conceived, in the conveying of a canal over the Mersey and the Bollan, by means of elevated aqueducts, and subterraneous perforations. Every obstacle was surmounted by the genius of the architect, and the opulence of his employer, and new triumphs were prepared for boldness of mechanism and undaunted ingenuity in the completion of the grand trunk navigation, which, in uniting the Trent and the Mersey, extended 93 miles, and which had, at Hare-castle-hill, a tunnel 2880 yards long, more than 70 yards below the surface of the earth. As Brindley's education had been neglected, his calculations were seldom communicated to paper. When immersed in meditation, he often remained two or three days in bed, and when he had

unravelled the difficulties of his plan, he rose, and hastened to execute, without any model or sketch but the strong suggestion of his own head. He was simple in his manners; but though sensible of his great abilities, he never betrayed insolent superiority. To his friends he was communicative, and he wisely showed, that the best purposes of creation are answered by giving encouragement and developing the native instincts and properties of the mind. He died at Turnhurst, in Staffordshire, 1772, aged 56. His end was probably hastened by the intenseness of his application, which produced a hectic fever, and gradually wasted his powers of life. His other more remarkable works were, the canal which joined the navigation of Bristol with that of Liverpool, by the union of the grand trunk near Haywood in Staffordshire, to the Severn near Bewdley—his plan to clear the Liverpool docks from mud,—an engine to raise water, &c. His attatchment to inland navigation was such, that when asked the use of rivers, in the house of commons, he bluntly replied, to feed navigable canals.

BRINVILLIERS, *Maria Margaret d' Aubrai, marchioness of*, a French lady, known for her intrigues and her crimes. She was, when young, married, in 1651, to the marquis of Brinvilliers, and for some time maintained a character of chastity. The introduction of a young officer, called de St. Croix, into her house, by her husband, however, proved the beginning of her misfortunes and her crimes. She loved this stranger with such ardor that she sacrificed her honor to her passion; but her father, sensible of her conduct, confined her lover in the Bastile, whilst his daughter, as if penitent, devoted herself to religious duties. After a year's confinement, de St. Croix, who had in the prison learned the art of mixing poison, from an Italian of the name of Exili, visited his guilty favorite. He communicated the fatal secret of poison, and she with alacrity received it, and unsuspected, by slow degrees, cut off her father, her two brothers, and her sister, in 1670; and if she spared her husband, it was because he looked with indifference on her lewdness. An accident brought her crimes to light. St. Croix, in working some subtile poison, was suddenly overpowered by its effluvia, and dropped down dead. As no relation appeared to claim his property, it was sealed; but the marchioness insisted with such importunity upon obtaining possession of a particular box, that its contents were examined, and it was discovered to contain papers with directions, full of slow poison. The guilty marchioness escaped to England, and thence to Holland; but she was seized at Liege, and brought to Paris, where she was condemned to have her head cut off, and then to be burned. She underwent the dreadful sentence of the law, 1676, with great firmness, and with the appearance of contrition.

BAQUEMAUT and CAVAGNES, two protestants, cruelly put to death, soon after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in France, 1572. The cause of their death was a suspicion that they were concerned in the conspiracy of Coligny; but they fell innocent.

BRISSONIUS, *Barnaby*, a lawyer of eminence of Fontenay, in Poictou. He rendered himself serviceable to Henry III. of France, whose ambassador he was in England, and he was made president of parliament. During the siege of Paris by Henry IV. he was dragged to prison by the friends of the league, and strangled, 1591. He had written some valuable law treatises.

BRISSOT, *Peter*, a native of Poictou, eminent as a physician. He embraced the doctrines of Galen and Hippocrates, against the prevailing fashion of the times; and then travelled to improve his understanding. In Portugal, by insisting upon the necessity of bleeding in the pleurisy, he incurred the hatred of his medical opponents, and especially of Denys the king's physician. He did not live to see the dispute settled which he had raised in Portugal, and which, in those days of superstition, enlisted even the most awful truths of religion in its defence. He died 1522, aged 44.

BRISSOT, *John Pierre*, a Frenchman, son of an innkeeper at Chartres, of great natural powers, but of a restless soul. Dissatisfied with the political servitude of his country, he for some time engaged in the publication of the courier de l'Europe, and then turned his thoughts towards criminal jurisprudence. His theory of criminal laws appeared, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1780, with great popularity, and was followed by two discourses which gained the prize at Chalons sur Marne. After the publication of his philosophical library, he visited England, whose language, laws, and manners, he regarded with affectionate reverence, as diffusive of that liberty which he in vain wished to discover at home. On his return to Paris, 1784, he was committed to the Bastile; and this probably tended to inflame his rancor against the monarchy. He was soon liberated by the influence of Orleans, to whose children his wife had been governess. Eager to promote happiness in every part of the earth, he instituted, at Paris, a society for the abolition of negro slavery; and to carry his plans into execution, he passed over to America, to examine the constitution of that new republic. His schemes to establish a colony of Frenchmen, under republican laws, totally failed; but on the revolution he returned to the capital; where he displayed all the ability of a statesman, a demagogue, and a factious partizan. For a while he acquired popularity, supported by the gold, and the intrigues of the infamous Orleans, and as the leader of a party called Brissotins or Girondists, because composed of the members of the Gironde; and though violent, he is to be commended for the mildness which he displayed towards the unfortunate Lewis, whose fate he wished to be suspended till the consolidation

of the republic. The verſatility of his talents could not, however, inſure him ſafety. In the midſt of political intrigues he was denounced as the agent of England by Robeſpierre, and, after a mock trial, guillotined, 1793, with his friends and aſſociates. He was in his 39th year. He wrote beſides, thoughts on the means of attaining truth—letters on the hiſtory of England—an examination of the travels of Chattelleux in America, &c. 3 vols. 8vo.

BRITANNICUS, *John*, an Italian critic, deſcended from Britiſh parents, born at Palazzolo near Breſcia. His notes on Terence, Juvenal, Perſius, Ovid, Statius, &c. were eſteemed. He died at Breſcia, where he taught grammar, 1510.

BRITTON, *Thomas*, a native of Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonſhire, engaged in London as a ſmall coal-man, to which he afterwards added chemiſtry, and muſic. Though eccentric in his conduct, yet the reſpectability of his character recommended him friends, and though in an humble ſtation, his muſical meetings were attended frequently by many of the great and the opulent. After he had long amuſed the public, a ventriloquiſt was introduced at one of his concerts, who in an unuſual manner proclaimed the approaching death of the muſical coal-man. Britton was ſo alarmed by this apparently inviſible agent, that he fell ill, and expired a few days after, 1714. His curious collection of manuſcripts, muſical inſtruments, &c. was ſold by his widow, by public auction, and procured to her a ſmall pittance for the remainder of life.

BRIZARD or BRITARD, *John Baptiſte*, a French comic actor. He was born at Orleans, and died at Paris 1790, aged 69, univerſally reſpected. He crowned Voltaire with the poetical laurel on the French theatre.

BROCARDUS, *James*, a viſionary of Venice, who embraced proteſtantiſm, and, in Holland, violently attacked popery. His zeal as a polemical writer probably overturned the powers of his mind, as, from a warm ſupporter of religion, he enthuſiaſtically pretended to dive into future events, and explain prophecies. His works, printed at Leyden, were publicly diſavowed by the ſenate of Middleburg, in 1581.

BROCKLESBY, *Richard*, of Minchead, Somerſetſhire, was eminent as a phyſician, and as the friend of Wilkes, Johnſon, and Burke. He ſtudied at Edinburgh and Leyden, and acquired both opulence and fame in London; and nobly preſented Burke with 1000l. that he might thus oblige his friend in his lifetime, rather than leave him that as a legacy. He was admitted at Cambridge ad eundem 1754, and thus obtained a fellowſhip in the college of phyſicians. He ſerved in Germany 1758, as phyſician to the army. He died 1797, aged 75, and left, among other things, beſides an eſſay on the mortality of horned cattle, 8vo. œconomical obſervations for the improvement of hoſpitals, in 8vo. &c.

BRODEAU, *John*, of Tours, roſe to ſuch eminence as a ſcholar and critic, that Scaliger, Grotius, and others, have beſtowed on him the moſt unbounded encomiums. He ſtudied law, and afterwards philoſophy and belles lettres, of which he became the ſupport and the ornament. After travelling in Italy, he returned to France, where he lived in honorable independence. He died 1563. His annotations on ſeveral of the claſſics were publiſhed after his death.

BROEK, *Elias Vandeen*, a native of Antwerp, diſtinguiſhed for his maſterly introduction of reptiles and inſects in his pictures of flowers and landſcapes. He died 1711, aged 54.

BROGLIO, *Victor Maurice, count de*, marſhal of France, was born at Quercy, and diſtinguiſhed in the ſervice of Lewis XIV. He died 1727, aged 80. His ſon, *Francis Marie*, was alſo marſhal of France, and deſerved the higheſt honors by his conduct in Italy, and in the campaigns of 1733 and 1734. He died 1745. His ſon, alſo a marſhal, was the conqueror of Berngen, and diſtinguiſhed during the ſeven years' war. He quitted France in 1794, and retired to Ruſſia, where he was received with diſtinction, and raiſed to the ſame rank. His ſon, *Claudius Victor*, prince of Broglio, eſpouſed the party of the republicans at the beginning of the revolution, and was flattered with the title of marſhal. His refuſal to receive as law, while commander of the army of the Rhine, the decree which ſuſpended the king's authority, proved fatal to him. He was called to Paris, condemned to death, and guillotined 1794, aged 37.

BROGNI, *John de*, a ſwine-herd, of Brogni, in Savoy. He roſe by application to preferment, under the care of two eccleſiaſtics, who had accidentally noticed his healthy appearance. He was patroniſed by Philip of Burgundy and by Clement VII. who raiſed him to the ſee of Viviers, and to the dignity of cardinal. He died at Rome 1426.

BROKESBY, *Francis*, a native of Leiceſterſhire, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and made rector of Rowley in Yorkſhire. He was the friend of Dodwell and of Nelſon, whom he aſſiſted in the compilation of his feaſts and faſts, and he wrote ſeveral treatiſes on moral and religious ſubjects, ſuch as hiſtory of the government of the primitive church, 8vo.—life of Henry Dodwell, &c. He died about 1718.

BROME, *Adam de*, a favorite of Edward II. founder of Oriel college, Oxford. He died in 1332.

BROME, *Alexander de*, an attorney of London, in the civil wars, better known for his ſonnets and poetical pieces in which he attacked the round heads with all the keenneſs of ridicule. He publiſhed alſo a verſion of Horace, and the cunning lovers, a comedy. He died 1666, aged 46.

BROME, *Richard*, a menial ſervant in the family of Ben Jonſon, who roſe by his genius to

to great literary eminence, as the author of some comedies, 15 of which still exist. His jovial crew was lately revived at Covent-garden, with great success. He died 1652.

Brompton, *John*, a monk in the reign of Edward III. abbot of Jerevall, near Richmond, in Yorkshire. The Chronicon, under his name, from 588 to 1198, is probably the work of some unknown author.

Bronchorst, *John van*, a painter of Flanders, in the 17th century, three of whose historical pieces in oil, and three on glass, adorn the new church at Amsterdam.

Bronchorst, *John*, a painter of Leyden, who excelled in the representation of animals and birds in water colors. He died 1723, aged 75.

Bronchorst, *Peter*, of Delft, was an eminent painter. His judgment of Solomon, and his Christ driving the money changers out of the temple, are preserved with great sanctity in his native town. He died 1661, aged 73.

Brongniart, *Augustus Lewis*, an eminent chemist, who died at Paris 1804. His papers in the public journals, and his analytical table of the combinations and decompositions of substances, &c. possessed merit.

Brook, *Ralph*, York herald, is known for the errors which he discovered in Camden's Britannia, and which he published, with severe remarks, when treated with harshness by the antiquary. He died 1625, aged 73; and in 1723 his second part of discovery of errors was published.

Brooke, *sir Robert*, a judge of eminence in the reign of Mary, born at Claverly, in Shropshire, and educated at Oxford and the Middle temple. He died chief justice of the common pleas, 1558. He is author of an abridgement containing an abstract of the year books till the time of Mary, fol.—certain cases adjudged, from 6 Henry VIII. to 4 of queen Mary—reading on the statutes of limitations, &c.

Brooke, *Frances*, a woman known for her light pieces of poetry—translations—sonnets—Virginia, a tragedy—and a periodical paper, called the old maid, in 1 vol. 12mo. Besides these, she wrote the history of Julia Mandeville, a novel—memoirs of marquis of Forlaix, 4 vols.—the history of Emily Montague—letters from lady Juliet Catesby, &c.—the history of England, from Milton, 4 vols. 12mo.—the siege of Sinope, a tragedy, acted at Covent Garden 1781—and that pleasing and very popular performance, Rosina—and last of all, but not equally respectable, Marian. Her maiden name was Moore, and she married the reverend John Brooke, rector of Colney, in Norfolk, chaplain of Quebec garrison. She died 1789, at Sleaford, surviving her husband only five days. To learning, genius, and taste, she added amiable manners, gentle deportment, and a strong regard for all moral and religious duties.

Brooke, *Henry*, a writer of eminence, born at Rantavan in Ireland, and educated in the school of Dr. Sheridan, and in Dublin college. At the age of 17 he entered at the Temple, and became the friend of Pope, of Swift, and other great characters. On his speedy return to Ireland, he attended the dying moments of a favorite aunt, who with her last blessings recommended to his protection and kindness her daughter. This young lady, possessed of beauty, soon gained the heart of her youthful guardian; the attachment became mutual, and a public union at last proclaimed their secret marriage. For a while the thoughts of future prospects were lost in domestic enjoyments, but an encreasing family called aloud for immediate exertions, and Brooke, unsuccessful as a chamber counsel, found his genius the best support of his fame. By the friendship of lords Lyttleton and Chatham he was introduced to the prince of Wales, and promised himself independence and honors. His tragedy of Gustavus Vasa was prepared, but unfortunately the politics of the time forbade its introduction on the public stage, as it seemed to breathe sentiments too warm in favor of liberty. This disappointment was succeeded by a rapid sale of the play, and the public by a most uncommon liberality of subscriptions repaid in a tenfold degree the most sanguine expectations of the author. Brooke thus patronized and flattered by the people, purchased a house at Twickenham near Pope, but a dangerous illness rendered it necessary for him to revisit his native air. His gradual recovery promised his speedy return, but contrary to the repeated invitations of his friends he determined to spend the rest of his life in obscurity in Ireland. The violence of party spirit, as well as the influence of a beloved wife who was attached to the peaceful scenes of privacy, were probably the causes of this remarkable seclusion. In his retirement, though he found Garrick unwilling to support his merit by a representation on the London stage, yet he met with some success in Dublin. Profuse in his acts of humanity, he was at last obliged to sell his favorite residence, and the declining health of his wife now tended to lessen his comforts, and the death of that amiable woman, after an union of near 50 years of uninterrupted domestic harmony, put an end to his enjoyments. From this blow his constitution never recovered, he sunk into a state of imbecility, and the powers of his mind never regained their wonted brilliancy. He however beguiled his hours of affliction by the sweet of literature, and at lucid intervals he wrote those unequal works which are occasionally tinctured with mysticism, the fool of quality and Juliet Grenville, and thus gained fresh opportunities of displaying the excellence of his moral character. He died at Dublin 1783 aged 77. Besides the works already enumerated, his best known pieces are universal beauty, a poem in six books—the earl of Westmorland, a tragedy—fables—the earl of Essex, a tragedy—redemption, a poem, &c.

Broome, *William*, the poet, was born of obſcure parents in Cheſhire. After being ſuperannuated at Eton, and thus loſing the election for King's, he entered at St. John's Cambridge, by the liberal ſubſcriptions of his friends. He was engaged by Pope in furniſhing the notes for his Iliad, and when the Odyſſey was undertaken, Broome was not thought unworthy by his poetical friend of ſharing his labors, and his ſucceſs. The 2d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th, and 23d, together with all the notes, were written by Broome, who for this received the ſmall ſum of 500l. and 100 copies. While he conſidered his ſervices as ill repaid, Pope not only diſregarded his diſcontent, but meanly exhibited him to public ridicule in the Dunciad and in the Bathos. In 1728, Broome was created LL. D. but he did not riſe to high preferment in the church, and remained the humble incumbent of Eye, and of Oakley Magna in Suffolk. He died at Bath 1745. He tranſlated ſome of Anacreon's odes, beſides a ſmall miſcellany of poems.

Broschi, *Carlo*, a celebrated ſinger, of Andria in the Neapolitan ſtates, better known by the name of Farinello, which he received from the patronage of three brothers called Farina. A fall from his horſe in his youth rendered caſtration neceſſary, and to this accident he was indebted for his celebrity. After enrapturing the theatres of Naples, Rome, Venice, and Vienna, Broſchi was invited to London, where for three years he diſplayed the ſuperiority of his powers, and was munificently rewarded. In 1737, he left London, and paſſing through Paris, he claimed the admiration of the French king and of his court. In Spain he was treated with great diſtinction, and king Philip not only laviſhed every honor upon him, but regarded him with the confidence of an intimate friend. He held the ſame rank of partiality with Philip's ſucceſſor Ferdinand, and till his death and that of his queen Barbara in 1759, he continued the favorite of the court, deſervedly reſpected for the generoſity of his heart, and the condeſcenſion and affability of his manners. On the ſucceſſion of Charles to the Spaniſh throne, Farinello haſtened to his native country, where, in the neighbourhood of Bologna, he enjoyed the reſt of his life in dignified retirement. Though occaſionally melancholy, he continued tranquil, the powers of his voice remained to the laſt, ſtrong, clear, and melodious, and for three weeks before his death, like the dying ſwan, he daily entertained his admiring friends. He died 1782, in his 78th year. His great readineſs to relieve diſtreſs, and to ſweeten the cup of calamity whenever he found it poſſible, prevented the accumulation of riches, and Farinello, after ſharing the favors of monarchs without feeling his heart biaſſed by flattery, and after remaining unſullied by the vices and extravagances of a theatrical life, lived and died eſteemed as a man of worth.

Brossard, *Sebaſtian de*, a canon of Meaux, who died 1730, at the age of 70. He excelled as a muſician, and wrote ſeveral treatiſes on the ſcience. His dictionary of muſic is 8vo. is highly valued.

Brosse, *Guy de la*, a phyſician, author of a treatiſe on the virtues of plants, &c He is better known as the promoter and director of the royal foundation of a garden of medicinal plants in 1626 at Paris, which he enriched by a collection of 2000 plants. He publiſhed a deſcription of the medical plants, beſides a book de la nature des plantes, 1628—deſſin du jardin royal, 8vo. &c.

Brosses, *Charles de*, preſident of the parliament of Burgundy, was born at Dijon, and died at Paris 1777, aged 68. He wrote letters on the diſcovery of Herculaneum, beſides an hiſtory of the voyages towards the ſouth pole, and a tranſlation of Salluſt, with notes, &c.

Brossette, *Claude*, an advocate of Lyons, author of an hiſtory of his native town, and of editions of Boileau and Regnier, with notes. He died at Lyons 1746, aged 75.

Brossier, *Martha*, a woman who by the diſtortions of her countenance impoſed upon the credulous multitude, and the ſuperſtitious clergy in France. Her arts were detected by Henry IV. who was apprehenſive leſt his enemies of the league ſhould take advantage of the impoſture, and after a confinement of 40 days, ſhe was permitted to return to her native town of Romorantin. The avarice of the father however, who ſhared in the ſums beſtowed on the pretended demoniac, hurried her away to Rome, where an ample theatre was expected for the impoſition, but ſhe was diſmiſſed by the pope in 1599, and ſhe died in an hoſpital.

Brotier, *the abbé*, a Jeſuit of Tanay in the Nivernois. Well verſed in ancient and modern languages, he made every branch of ſcience and literature the object of his ſtudies, and, except in mathematics to which he gave little attention, he excelled in all. With indefatigable zeal he made notes of every thing which he read, and in devoting 12 hours each day to ſtudy, he collected treaſures of valuable information for criticiſm and for compoſition. The diſſolution of the Jeſuits made a revolution in his plans, but he found an abode of friendſhip in the houſe of Mr. de la Tour, a printer of eminence. Here he ſpent the laſt 26 years of life, and publiſhed thoſe editions of Tacitus in four vols. 4to. and in ſeven 12mo. and of Pliny, which derive their merit not only from correctneſs, but moſt valuable diſſertations and annotations. Beſides theſe, he edited Phædrus, and Rapin on gardens, and it is to be much lamented that he never completed his hiſtory of France, for which he had in his younger years provided ample materials. His other works were an examination of the apology of Prades,—a treatiſe on the money of the Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans, compared with thoſe of France, &c. This worthy man

man did at Paris 1789, aged 67. His nephew *Andrew Charles* was eminent as a botanist. During the revolution he was banished to Guyana where he died in 1798.

Broughton, *Hugh*, an English divine, born at Oldbury, Shropshire, and educated at Cambridge. He wrote against the Roman catholics, and attacked Theodore Beza, and the dissenters. He always devoted to study 12 hours, often 16 every day. His works, which were numerous and on theological subjects, are not held in high esteem. Among them were consent of scriptures or a system of scripture chronology and genealogy, attacked by Reynolds—a discourse on Christ's descent into hell, &c. Broughton was well skilled in Hebrew, and he settled as minister of the English congregation at Middleburg, and returned to England in 1611, and died the next year.

Broughton, *Thomas*, a learned divine, born in London 1704, and educated at Eton, where he was superannuated, and at Gonville college, Cambrige. The duke of Bedford, to whom he was chaplain, and bishop Sherlock, who gave him Bedminster vicarage near Bristol, raised him to comfortable independence. His publications were valuable, the best known are, christianity distinct from the religion of nature—part of Bayle's dictionary corrected—Dryden's poems—answer to Tindal's christianity as old as the creation—Demosthenes' Olynthiacs and Philippics—Hercules, a musical drama—an historical dictionary of all religions, 2 vols. fol. &c. He died on his living 1774.

Broukhusius, *John*, or Broekhuizen, a learned Dutchman, born 1649, died 1707. He went to America with his regiment under de Ruyter, and on his return, by being engaged in an unfortunate duel, his life was forfeited to the laws, but preserved by the interference of Grævius He published editions of Tibullus, and Propertius, and also of Aonius Paleario, and Sannazarius, besides some elegant poems in Latin and in Dutch, and a Latin translation of Rapin's parallel of Homer and Virgil.

Brouncker, *William Viscount*, a native of Castle Lyons in Ireland, attached to the royal cause during the civil wars. He was the first president of the royal society, an office which he adorned by his polite manners and extensive erudition. He was also master of St. Catherine near the Tower, and died 1684, aged 64. Some of his essays are preserved in the philosophical transactions, besides des Cartes' compendium of music translated and published anonymously—letters to Usher, &c.

Brousson, *Claude*, a native of Nismes, known as a protestant. He had in his own house a meeting of the leading members of his sect, after their churches had been demolished, but though an amnesty was offered to him and his followers by Lewis XIV. he fled to Geneva, and other countries, imploring the compassion of strangers upon his suffering brethren. He was at last seized and broken on the wheel at Montpellier 1698, in his 51st year, on pretence of corresponding with the king's enemies. The states of Holland allowed his widow a pension of 600 florins, besides the 400 granted to himself. He was author of some tracts in French in favor of the protestants—a translation of the New Testament, &c.

Brouwer, *Adrian*, a Dutch painter, born at Haerlem 1608. He expressed with great success the companions of his dissipated hours in the midst of merriment and in the noise of a tavern, for which he was well calculated from the intemperance of his habits. Though poor he never used his pencil but when called upon by want, or the dread of a gaol. He hastened his death by intoxication, to which he fell a victim in his 30th year, 1638. Rubens, who admired his genius, paid great respect to his remains, which had been obscurely deposited in the ground by public subscription.

Brown, *Robert*, a man of turbulent character and wavering disposition, the founder of the sect of the Brownists. He was educated at Cambridge, but separated from the church, and when cited by the bishop of Norwich, to answer for his opinions, he offered insolence instead of submission. Burleigh, to whom he was related, saved him from ecclesiastical censures; but despising the reproof of archbishop Whitgift to whom his noble friend had recommended him, he withdrew to Holland, where he established a church of his own persuasion. He afterwards returned to England, and though he abused the church, yet he was promoted to a rectory in Northamptonshire. In his 80th year he was sent to Northampton gaol for ill treatment to a magistrate, and there he soon after died 1630, boasting that he had been confined in no less than 32 prisons. His tracts were on theological subjects.

Brown, *Thomas*, of facetious memory, was educated at Newport school, Shropshire, and at Christ-church, Oxford. From Oxford he went to London, and became master of the school of Kingston on Thames, an office to which he was inadequate both from habit and levity of character. His return to London was greeted by his old companions with raptures, and now independent in principle and unsavored by fortune, he scribbled for bread. Various poems, letters, and dialogues were printed, but though popular and ingenious, they filled not the pocket of the author, nor promised relief. Brown shut the door against lasting intimacy, as he always preferred his joke to his friend, and considered wit, even bordering on indelicacy, superior to moral and religious precepts. Though so lost to serious reflection, it is said, that he viewed his approaching end with dismay. He died 1704. His works were printed in 1707, in four vols.

Brown, *Moses*, a man who, from a pen-cutter, acquired some eminence as a poet and writer. By the advice of Hervey he took orders,

ders, and obtained the vicarage of Olney, Bucks, and the chaplainſhip of Morden college. He publiſhed two dramatic pieces, Polidus or diſtreſſed love, a tragedy—and all bedevilled, a farce—beſides Percy-lodge, a poem —Sunday thoughts, in blank verſe—an edition of Walton's Angler, and piſcatory eclogues, &c. He died 1787, aged 84.

Brown, *Ulyſſes Maximilian de*, a general in the imperial armies, born at Baſle, 1705. His intrepidity was diſplayed at Belgrade, in Corſica, Parma, Guaſtalla, Banjaluca, Veletri, Placentia, Genoa, and Lobositz. In the famous battle of Prague, May 6th 1757, he was mortally wounded, and died on the 26th June following, aged 52, leaving behind him the character of a moſt conſummate general, and an able negociator. His life was publiſhed 1757.

Brown, *James, D. D.* an Engliſh divine, born at Rothbury in Northumberland, 1715, and educated at St. John's, Cambridge. During the rebellion in 1745 he behaved with great ſpirit at the ſiege of Carliſle, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a popular preacher, ſo that he gained the patronage of Oſbaldiſton biſhop of Carliſle, who obtained for him the living of Moreland in Weſtmoreland, and afterwards great Horkeſley in Eſſex, and St. Nicholas, Newcaſtle on Tyne. A ſpirit of independence ſtrongly marked his character, he was conſcious of the power of his mind as a writer, and rejected every attempt to influence his reaſon. The conſequence which he had acquired introduced him to the great, and even procured an invitation from the empreſs of Ruſſia, to come to Peterſburg, to direct her eſtabliſhments for the education and improvement of her ſubjects. This propoſal was cheerfully accepted; but while preparing for his journey, a ſudden attack of the gout and rheumatiſm ſo enfeebled his conſtitution, and diminiſhed the powers of his mind, that, in a fatal moment of melancholy, he cut his throat with a razor, 1766, in his 51ſt year. His moſt popular works were "an eſtimate of the manners and principles of the time," of which ſeven editions were printed in little more than a year, 1757,—a ſecond volume of the eſtimate,—honor, a poem,—eſſay on ſatire,—eſſays on Shafteſbury,—characteriſtics, —Barbaroſſa, a tragedy, 1755, and next year Athelſtan, a tragedy, acted with great popularity under Garrick,—a dialogue of the dead between Ariſtides and Pericles,—a political performance to defend Mr. Pitt's character, &c.

Brown, *John*, a painter, born at Edinburgh 1752, died 1787. He travelled in Italy, and viſited the remains of antiquity at Rome and in Sicily. He chiefly excelled in the expreſſion of the features; his great characteriſtics were delicacy, taſte, and correctneſs. Beſides eminence as a draftſman, he poſſeſſed the abilities of the elegant ſcholar and the ſolid philoſopher, as his letters on the poetry and muſic of the Italian opera fully evince. Theſe not intended for publication were publiſhed by his friend lord Moboddo, to whom they were addreſſed, for the benefit of his widow.

Brown, *John*, a Scotch phyſician author of a ſyſtem of medicine, tranſlated into Engliſh, two vols. 8vo. a work ingenious and generally correct. As he had riſen to medical diſtinction not by a regular education and as he quarrelled with his friend Cullen, he drew upon himſelf the ſneers of the medical world, who contemptuouſly called his followers Brunoniſts. He died in London 178, aged about 52, a victim it is ſaid, to intemperate habits and licentious indulgences. He was a ſtrong ſupporter of ſtimulants, which act on what he calls the correſpondent excitability in the body.

Browne, *George*, an Auguſtine monk, who embraced the tenets of Luther and recommended himſelf to Henry VIII. by whom he was made archbiſhop of Dublin 1535. He ſo promoted the views of his maſter, at Ireland was guided by his councils. He was made primate by Edward VI. in the room of Dowdal, ejected; but Mary ſtripped him of all his honors, and he died two years after, 1556.

Browne, *William*, an Engliſh poet, born at Taviſtock, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He was for a little time of the Inner Temple, London, and was then tutor in the families of Carnarvon and Pembroke. He publiſhed Britannia's paſtorals in two parts—and the ſhepherd's pipe in ſeven eclogues,—works of merit, and recommended by Selden, Drayton, and other judges of poetical fame. He died in his native county 1645, where he had purchaſed an eſtate. His works appeared in 3 vols. 12mo. 177

Browne, *ſir Thomas*, born in Cheapſide 1605, was educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and Pembroke college, Oxford. After taking his two firſt degrees at Oxford, he travelled through France and Italy, and was created M.D. at Leyden. On his return to London 1634, he publiſhed his religio medici a book replete with ſound ſenſe and great information. In 1636, he ſettled at Norwich, where he acquired an extenſive practice. He was in 1671 knighted by Charles II. and retained his reputation as an excellent ſcholar and an experienced phyſician till the time of his death, 1682. He publiſhed, beſides his "religio" a treatiſe on vulgar errors, a work of great merit, beſides a diſcourſe on ſepulchral urns, &c.

Browne, *Edward*, ſon of the above, was educated at Norwich ſchool, at Cambridge, and Merton college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.D. 1667. He viſited ſeveral parts of Germany, Theſſaly, and Italy, of which he publiſhed an intereſting account, and became phyſician to Charles II. and to Bartholomew hoſpital. The king ſaid of him, that he was as learned as any of the college, and

and aswell bred as any at court. He died 1708, aged 66, at Northfleet. Besides his travels he wrote several lives in the translation o Plutarch, published in his time.

Browne, *Simon*, of Shepton-Mallet, Somersetshire, was pastor of a congregation at Portsmouth, and afterwards at the Old Jewry, wherein was admired for his eloquence, and respected for his conduct. The death of his wife and his only son in 1723, had such an effect upon him that it deprived him of his reason Unable to officiate he retired to his native town, where, remote from society, he considered himself as struck by the Almight deprived of his rational soul, and sunk to the level of the brute creation. He died 132, aged 52; and what is remarkable, he composed about two years before his death in his more luminous intervals, two works in defen of christianity, against Woolston and Tind in which he displayed all the powers of a sod understanding. He wrote a dedication to quen Caroline, but on account of some incohent expressions it was suppressed by the advice of his friends, but afterwards inserted in the Adventurer N° 88.

Brwne, *sir Anthony*, a judge born in Essex and educated at Oxford. Under Mary he w made serjeant at law, and in 1558, promed to the office of chief justice of the comm pleas, which he resigned on Elizabeth's accession, though he sat as puisné judge of that court till his death in 1567. He was violent papist, and wrote arguments for Marjueen of Scots, her right of succession to the english crown, &c

Brwne, *Peter*, a native of Ireland, provost Trinity college, Dublin, and afterwards bishop of Cork, where he died 1735. He wote in defence of christianity against Tola; a work which, as Toland observed, raised him to the rank of bishop, the progress exter nd limits of the human understanding —2 ls. of sermons,—besides a tract against the com ot drinking to the memory of the dead.

Brwne, *Isaac Hawkins*, an English poet born 706, at Burton upon Trent. He was educd at Lichfield, Westminster, and Trinity lege, Cambridge, from wl ence, after takinhis degree of M.A. he removed to Linc's Inn. Here he wrote some poetical piecesespecially "on design and beauty," and l" pipe of tobacco." He served in parliame for Wenlock, and died 176c. His most popular work was "de animi immortalitate in two volumes, a composition which displd his great classical taste, as a happy imita of Virgil and Lucretius, and of which several translations quickly appeared, the best of wh were those of Soame Jenings and Mr. tice. The poems of this excellent scholand amiable man were published by his son in 1768, in a large 8vo.

Brwne, *sir William*, a physician who practd with success at Lynn in Norfolk, and settled in London, where he died 1774, aged 82. He left two prize medals to Cambridge, for the rising poets of the university. He wrote many ingenious pieces in prose and verse, in Latin and in English, besides a translation of Gregory's elements of catoptrics and dioptrics. He was a man of genuine wit, and had a great command of temper; and when Foote introduced him, in consequence of his dispute with the college of physicians, in his Devil upon two sticks, and caricatured him as a tall figure, with his wig and identical coat, the physician disdaining to resent the affront, sent the actor his card, to compliment him in his happy representation, accompanying it with his muff, which he said had been omitted in the play.

Browne, *Edward*, an English divine, author of a heavy work in 2 vols. folio, 1690, called Fasciculus rerum expetend. & fugiend.

Browne, *Patrick*, of Crossboyne in Ireland, studied physic at Paris and took his degree of M.D. at Leyden. He resided for some years in the West Indies, and published a natural and civil history of Jamaica in folio, and also maps of the island 1756. He died in Ireland 1790.

Brownrig, *Ralph*, of Ipswich, was educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, and became master of Catherine hall, and vice chancellor of that university, and in 1641, bishop of Exeter. During the civil wars he was deprived of his offices and passed his life in retirement. It is said that he once advised Cromwell to restore Charles II. to his throne. Two years before his death, which happened in 1659, in his 67th year, he was made preacher at the Temple. His sermons were published in three vols.

Bruce, *James*, a famous traveller, descended from the ancient race of Scottish kings. He was born at Kinnaird, and educated at Harrow, and afterwards at Edinburgh. The indisposition of his wife, induced him to travel to the south of France, and in consequence of her death he prolonged his absence from home by visiting Portugal and Spain. On his return he accepted the consulship of Algiers in 1763, and after learning the languages of Africa, he formed the project of exploring the most unknown parts of that continent. In 1768 he visited Aleppo, and entering Egypt, penetrated into Abyssinia, where for nearly six years he remained examining the antiquities, the manners, and institutions of a people known to Europeans only by name. The history of this excursion was published in five vols. 4to. 1790, but so marvellous did the circumstances related by the traveller appear, that few credited his narrative. Some events however, have thrown authenticity on his history. During his absence his relations claimed his property, and would have divided the spoil, had not the traveller returned at the critical moment, in 1773. Soon after, to prevent a similar event, he married. He was unfortunately killed by a fall

a fall down his ſtaircaſe at Kinnard, 1794, in his 65th year. The King, it is ſaid, purchaſed his drawings for 2000l, and paid for the engraving of the plates in his travels. His muſeum contained a curious collection formed during his travels.

Brucioli, *Anthony*, of Florence, was baniſhed for oppoſing the houſe of Medicis. When reſtored by a revolution, he drew upon himſelf the public odium as being ſuſpected of favoring the opinions of Luther, and he retired to Venice, where his brothers were printers, and where he publiſhed, in 1532, his tranſlation of the bible in Italian, with a prolix commentary in ſeven vols. fol. He wrote tranſlations of Pliny's hiſtory, and ſome pieces of Ariſtotle and Cicero, beſides dialogues, editions of Petrarch and Bocace. He died after 1554.

Brucker, *John James*, of Augſburg, ſtudied at Jena. He became member of the Berlin academy of ſciences, and miniſter of Augſburg, where he died 1770, aged 74. His chief work is hiſtoria critica philoſophiæ, ſix vols. 4to. abridged by Enfield, in two vols. 4to.

Bruere, *Charles de la*, a French writer, author of ſome operas, a comedy, a hiſtory of Charlemagne, &c. He died 1754, aged 39.

Brueys, *David Auguſtine*, of Aix, by writing againſt Boſſuet's expoſition of the faith, was converted by the prelate from proteſtantiſm to the Catholic religion. He ſoon after wrote plays, and again turned his thoughts to theological controverſy. He died at Montpellier 1723, aged 83. His dramatic pieces were in three vols. 12mo.

Bruges, *John de*, a Flemiſh painter of the 15th century, ſaid to be the firſt painter in oil, an invention attributed by ſome to his brother.

Bruguieres, *John William*, of Montpellier, ſtudied medicine and natural hiſtory. Though his father, wiſhing him to ſettle at home, gave him a wife, he quitted his connections three months after his marriage, and embarked in a voyage to the ſouth ſeas. He was thus enabled to make a valuable collection of curioſities in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. After his return he ſettled at Montpellier, but the accidental diſcovery of a coal mine, and of ſome foſſils and petrefactions, awakened in him a ſtrong deſire of explaining the nature of minerals. He repaired to Paris, and after preparing an intereſting account of vermes for the encyclopedie methodique, he embarked for the Levant. A weak conſtitution, however, prevented his departure, and he died at Ancona, 1799, of a fever. He wrote a valuable account of the vermes, molluſcæ, zoophylæ, foſſils and ſhells of the torrid zone.

Bruhier d'Ablaincourt, *Jean Jaques*, an ingenious phyſician of Beauvais, who died 1756. He is author of letters on divers ſubjects, a treatiſe on fevers 1746, &c.

Bruin, *John de*, profeſſor of philoſophy and mathematics at Utrecht, was a ſkilful operator in the diſſection of animals. He died in 1675, aged 55. He wrote ſeveral valuable treatiſes, de vi altrice,—de corporum gravitate & levitate,—de lucis cauſâ & origine, &c.

Brulart, *Nicholas*, a Frenchman, eminent for his ſervices in political affairs under Henry IV. He was chancellor of the kingdom, and died 1624, aged 80.

Brumoy, *Peter*, a French Jeſuit, born at Rouen. He wrote the theatre of the Greeks, in which he diſplays great correctneſs and elegant taſte. He wrote beſides miſcellaneous pieces in verſe and proſe, four vols. 12mo. and died in 1742, aged 52.

Brun, *Charles le*, a famous painter, of Scotch extraction, ſon of a ſtatuary, born in France in 1619. At the age of three he drew figures with charcoal, and when 12 made a picture of his uncle ſo exact, that it is ſtill admired. He ſtudied under Vouet and Pouſſin, and was patroniſed by Seguier, Mazarin, and Colbert, and the honors which he received from the king, were fully deſerved. His moſt famous pieces were St. Stephen, the family of Darius, five pieces in the hiſtory of Alexander, beſides the beautiful paintings which adorned the palace of Fontainbleau and Verſailles, eſpecially the ſtaircaſe of the latter, in which he was engaged fourteen years. Brun died 1690, at his houſe in the Gabelins. He wrote a treatiſe on phyſiognomy, and another on the character of the paſſions.

Brun, *Lawrence le*, of Nantes, died at Paris, in 1653, aged 56. He wrote Virgilius Chriſtianus, and Ovidius Chriſtianus, imitating the ſubjects of the Latin bards with greater piety than taſte. He wrote beſides the Ignatiad in 12 books, on the pilgrimage of Ignatius, &c.

Brun, *Jean Baptiſt le*, a French writer, who died at Orleans in 1731. His works were on divinity ſubjects. He prepared an edition of Lactantius, publiſhed in two vols. 4to. 1748.

Brunck, *Richard Phi ip Frederic*, a celebrated ſcholar of Straſburg, who died 1803, aged 84. He publiſhed, beſides other works, learned editions of Æſchylus, Anacreon, Sophocles, Ariſtophanes, Apollonius Rhodius, and Virgil, compared with MSS. and valuable by annotations—and alſo analecta veterum poetarum Græc. 4 vols. 8vo. repeatedly edited, &c.

Brunehaut, a daughter of Athanagild, king of the Viſigoths, married, in 508, Sigebert I. king of Auſtraſia. After his death, ſhe married Merovee, ſon of Childeric king of Soiſſons; but this was diſpleaſing to her father-in-law, and ſhe retired to Auſtraſia, where ſhe aſſumed the regency, during her ſon's minority. When baniſhed from Auſtraſia for her miſconduct, ſhe went to the court of Thierry, her grandſon, king of Burgundy, whom ſhe perſuaded to take Paris from Clotaire. Ever reſtleſs and vindictive, ſhe is known for her great crimes, her debaucheries, and cruelties. She was publicly accuſed of cauſing the death of ten kings; and her death was as ignominious as her life had been abandoned. She was betrayed

trayed into the hands of Clotaire, who ordered her to be dragged to death by a wild horſe, 613.

Brunellschi, *Philip*, of Florence was a goldſmith and clockmaker, diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge of architecture. The dome of St. Mary's church at Florence is among the monuments of his genius. He was patroniſed by the Medicis; and died 1444, aged 67.

Brunetto, *Latini*, a poet and hiſtorian of Florence, diſtinguiſhed as an ambaſſador, and more as the maſter of Dante. He is author of "Il Teſoro." He died 1295.

Bruni, *Anthony*, an Italian poet, in the ſervice of the duke d'Urbino. He wrote lyrics, miſcellaneous pieces, &c. His heroic epiſtles were much admired for the beautiful engravings which accompanied them, from the deſigns of Dominichino. He died 1635.

Brunner, *John Conrad*, a phyſician of Switzerland, who ſtudied at Straſburg and Paris, and died at Manheim in 1727, aged 74. He was author of ſeveral treatiſes on medicine in Latin; and he defended the opinion, that the pancreas is unneceſſary to the ſupport of animal life, in a 4to. vol.

Bruno, *Jordano*, a native of Nola, who viſited Geneva, Paris, and London, where he became the friend of Philip Sidney and Fulke Greville. In various cities of Germany he drew eccleſiaſtical cenſures upon him, and at laſt was apprehended at Venice, where he was ſentenced by the inquiſition to be burnt at a ſtake, 1600 Though an atheiſt, he believed the effects of magic and ſorcery. He wrote, among other things, a curious book called Spaccio della beſtia, &c. dedicated to ſir Philip Sidney.

Brunsfeld, *Otho*, a phyſician of Metz, who embraced the opinions of Luther. He was regent of the public ſchool at Straſburg. He publiſhed herbarum vivæ icones, in fol. 3 vols. and a biographical catalogue of early phyſicians. He died at Bern 1534

Brunswick, *Maximil. Jul. Leopold duke of*, nephew to the king of Pruſſia, ſerved in the army, and during a ſudden inundation of the Oder, near Frankfort, attempting to ſave ſome of the unfortunate inhabitants from the waters, he fell a ſacrifice to his humanity, 24th April 1785, aged 63.

Bruschius, *Gaſpar*, a Latin hiſtorian of Egra in Bohemia, born in 1518. He publiſhed various works on eccleſiaſtical affairs, and was murdered in a foreſt near Rotterdam. His eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of Germany is particularly eſteemed.

Brusoni, *Jerome*, a Venetian writer, born at Legnago. He was of the Carthuſian fraternity, which it is ſaid he quitted three different times. He publiſhed 50 different works, and died 1680, aged 70. His beſt work is his hiſtory of Italy, from 1623 to 1679, in fol.

Brutus, *John Michael*, a learned Venetian, who travelled over Spain, France, England, Germany, &c. and acquired an extenſive knowledge of the hiſtory and manners of Europe. He was invited by Stephen of Poland to reſide at Cracow, to compoſe a hiſtory of that kingdom; and after the death of his patron, he fixed his abode at Prague, with the title of imperial hiſtoriographer. His notes on Cæſar, Horace, and Cicero, diſplay great abilities. In his letters to great men and princes, Brutus laid aſide the ſlaviſh deference which modern times have introduced, and addreſſed them with all the ſimplicity of an ancient Roman. His hiſtory of Florence was ſaid to depreciate the merits of the Medicis, and therefore improved offenſive to the duke. The time of his death is unknown. He was born in 1518.

Bruyere, *John de la*, of Dourdan, was appointed by Boſſuet preceptor of hiſtory to the duke of Burgundy. He died 1699, aged 52. He is author of "characters," after the manner of Theophraſtus, a work highly eſteemed in France, in a ſtile rapid and nervous. This book, as might be expected, procured the author many admirers, and more enemies; but its merits are ſuch, that it will always be conſidered as a compoſition of eſtabliſhed excellence.

Bruyn, *Cornelius*, a painter of the Hague. He travelled through Ruſſia, and the Eaſt Indies for ſeveral years, of which he publiſhed an intereſting account. The beſt edition is that of Rouen in 1725, five vols. 4to.

Bruys, *Francis*, of Serrieres in the Maconnois, died at Dijon in his 30th year, 1738. He publiſhed an hiſtory of the popes in five vols. 4to.—a critique of literary journals, beſides memoires hiſtoriques critiques, &c two vols.

Bruys, *Peter de*, founder of the Petro-Bruſſians, was a native of Languedoc. He maintained that churches were of no uſe, he oppoſed infant baptiſm, recommended the deſtruction of crucifixes and other ornaments; he forbad the offering of prayers for the dead, and declared that the body of Chriſt was not in the ſacrament. After committing great exceſſes to eſtabliſh his tenets, he was ſeized and burnt alive at St. Gilles, 1130.

Bruzen de la Martinicle, *Anthony Auguſtine*, of Dieppe, was educated at Paris under Richard Simon his uncle, and was patroniſed by the dukes of Mecklenburg and Parma, and by the king of Naples, who granted him an honorable penſion. He died at the Hague 1749, aged 83. His great work is the grand Dictionaire Hiſtorique, &c. 1730, in 10 vols. folio, reprinted at Paris, ſix vols. 1768, with corrections; an uſeful performance.

Bryan, *Francis*, or Briant, an Engliſhman, educated at Oxford. He was knighted for his bravery againſt the French, and then employed in various embaſſies, and made gentleman of the king's privy chamber. He died juſticiary of Ireland 1548. His ſongs and ſonnets have been printed with thoſe of his friend Surrey, and of ſir Thomas Wyatt.

Bryant, *Jacob*, an eminent Engliſh ſcholar, educated

educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, where he became M. A. 1744. He publiſhed obſervations and enquiries relating to various parts of ancient hiſtory, 8vo. 1767, and a new ſyſtem or analyſis of mythology, wherein an attempt is made to diveſt tradition of fable, and to reduce truth to its original purity, three vols. 4to.—a work of great merit. He wrote beſides valuable diſſertations on Balaam, Samſon, Jonah,—obſervations on diſputed paſſages in Joſephus, Juſtin Martyr, &c. —a treatiſe on the authenticity of the holy ſcriptures,—pamphlets on the Rowlian controverſy, and againſt Prieſtley on neceſſity,—obſervations on the plagues of Egypt,—diſſertation on the war of Troy, a work of ſingular character, which, with all the weapons of claſſical knowledge and deep and profound erudition, endeavours to deſtroy our reſpect for the authenticity of the Iliad, and to repreſent Homer not as the bard of Grecian and Trojan heroes, but as the builder of a well wrought fiction. Mr. Bryant was tutor to the ſons of the late duke of Marlborough, and in conſequence obtained a lucrative appointment in the ordnance office. He ſpent the reſt of life in the enjoyment of learned eaſe, and in his favorite retirement in Berkſhire near Windſor. This venerable ſcholar died in 1804, aged 89, in conſequence of a mortification in his leg, occaſioned by his ſtriking it violently againſt a chair whilſt attempting to reach a book from a ſhelf.

Buc, *George*, a learned antiquary, born in Lincolnſhire, and knighted by James I. to whom he was maſter of the revels. He wrote the life of Richard III. in five books, and ſupported the opinion that he was not deformed, an idea maintained by Horace Walpole,—a treatiſe on the antient colleges, and ſchools of learning, &c.

Bucer, *Martin*, a Dominican, of Alſace, who embraced the tenets of Luther. He afterwards inclined to Zuinglius, and, in his zeal, attempted in vain to reconcile theſe two powerful leaders. For 20 years he exerted himſelf at Straſburg to eſtabliſh the proteſtant cauſe, but his oppoſition to the catholics at Augſburg, rendered him unpopular, and at the invitations of Cranmer he ſettled in England. Edward VI. treated him with great kindneſs, and he was appointed theological profeſſor at Cambridge, 1549, where he died two years after. Five years after, the perſecutions of Mary were extended to his remains, which were ignominiouſly burned, but the inſult was repaired by the good ſenſe of Elizabeth. In learning, judgment, and moderation, Bucer was inferior to none of the great reformers, and with Melancthon he may be conſidered as the beſt calculated to maintain unanimity among contending churches, and oppoſite ſects. His numerous writings in Latin and German, were on theological ſubjects.

Buchan, *Elſpeth or Elizabeth*, a modern fanatic, who married Robert Buchan, a common workman in Glaſgow. Her frequent peruſal of ſcripture, and the literal interpretation of its myſtical paſſages, ſo worked upon her paſſions, that ſhe conſidered herſelf as a new prophet in 1779, and, inculcating the immediate diſſolution of the world, ſhe gained to her party a great number of the diſſolute and ignorant. Theſe Buchanites, as they were called, travelled through ſeveral parts of Scotland, and as they had no thought for the morrow and conſidered that they ſhould be fed like the ravens of the air, and clothed like the lillies of the field, their doctrines appeared faſcinating to the vulgar. Mrs. Buchan died May 1791, aged 53, and her followers were ſoon diſperſed.

Buchanan, *George*, a Scotchman, born near Kellerne in Lenox, 1506. He was well educated, and at Paris and in Scotland, he acquired that learning which contributed ſo much to the honor of his country. He early embraced the tenets of Luther, and at Paris became acquainted with the earl of Caſſilis, with whom for five years he was engaged as an inſtructor. After the death of Caſſilis, he was preceptor to the famous Moray, but the ſeverity of his ſatire againſt the monks, eſpecially his piece called Francis canus, rendered his ſituation ſo dangerous that he fled to England, and then to France. For three years he lived in obſcurity at Bourdeaux, and wrote four Latin tragedies, to draw his pupils from the allegories of the moderns to the imitation of the purer models of Greece and Rome. Cardinal Beaton, however, purſued him in his retirement, and he left Bourdeaux for Coimbra, where he was admired for his lectures in philoſophy and claſſical learning. His being a foreigner ſoon rendered him ſuſpected, and he was confined in a monaſtery, where he tranſlated the pſalms of David into Latin. When ſet at liberty he embarked for England, and then returned to France, where in 1554, the elegant dedication of his tragedy of Jephtha procured him the friendſhip of de Coſſi, who made him for five years preceptor to his ſon. In 1566, he was made principal of St. Leonard's college, St. Andrew's, and invited by Mary of Scots to be preceptor to her ſon; but he forgot his gratitude in the misfortunes of that unhappy princeſs, and in his "Detection" ſeverely arraigned her character. His appointment was confirmed by the ſtates, and from him James VI. derived much of his knowledge of literature and his critical taſte. In the 13 laſt years of his life, Buchanan wrote the hiſtory of his country, but though nervous and perſpicuous, it is occaſionally deficient in fidelity and accuracy. He died at Edinburgh 1582. His character is painted in various and oppoſite colors by proteſtants and catholics, but poſterity views him as an able ſcholar, whoſe mind was ſtored with all the fire, and the graces of antient literature, and who, in a

barbarous age, revived the beauties and the sublimities of the Roman muse. His works were published together, two vols. fol. 1714.

BUCKELDIUS, *William*, a native of Volder, who died at Biervliet in 1449. He was honored with a monument by the Dutch, who gratefully remembered his ingenious invention of the mode of curing herrings.

BUCKERIDGE, *John*, of Draycot near Marlborough, was recommended by his worth and eloquence to king James, before whom he preached at Hampton court, to bring the Melvins and other Scotch presbyterians to a knowledge of the doctrines of the English church. He was made bishop of Rochester in 1611, and of Ely in 1628, and died three years after. He wrote sermons, but his chief work is de potestate papæ, &c. adversus Bellarmin.

BUCKHOLD, *John*, a butcher of Leyden, who headed the fanatical anabaptists at Munster, over whom he made himself king. After an obstinate siege Munster was taken, and the leader ignominiously put to death 1536.

BUCKINGHAM, *Vid.* VILLIERS.

BUCQUET, *John Michael Baptist*, a physician of Paris, where he died 1780, aged 34, a victim to excessive application. He was noticed for his abilities in every branch of medical knowledge, and made professor of chemistry. His lectures were popular and interesting.

BUDÆUS, *William*, was born in Paris in 1467. As he was heir to a splendid fortune, he was early introduced in the schools of Paris and the university of Orleans, but he was regardless of study, and attached to every species of dissipation, till at last the follies of youth subsided, and from the most debauched he became the most studious and virtuous man of his age. He not only cultivated literature, but patronised it, and to his advice France is indebted for the foundation of her royal college. He was employed by Francis I. as ambassador to Leo X. and died at Paris 1540. His works which are valuable were printed 1557, in four vols. fol. Budæus was the frequent correspondent of Erasmus, but the eminence of these two men rendered them jealous of each other's reputation.

BUDDÆUS, *John Francis*, of Anclan in Pomerania, was professor at the university of Cobourg, Halle, and Jena. He was learned and indefatigable in his studies, and died at Jena 1729, aged 62. He wrote elementa philosophiæ, &c. three vols. 8vo.—a system of theology, two vols. 4to. &c.

BUDGELL, *Eustace*, was born at St. Thomas near Exeter, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. Instead of studying the law, he cultivated polite literature, and became the associate of persons of rank and fashion. When Addison, who was cousin to his mother, was secretary to Wharton the viceroy of Ireland, Budgell accompanied him, as one of the clerks of his office. About this time he began his literary career, and with Steele and Addison divided the public favor, as a writer in the Spectator, where his numbers were marked with X. He afterwards contributed to the Guardian, where his papers are designated with an asterisk. The elevation of Addison to higher offices was shared by his friend, who now became an active member of the Irish parliament, and was appointed accomptant general of the kingdom. A dispute with Webster the secretary of the duke of Bolton the succeeding viceroy, destroyed the prospects of Budgell, who retorted against his antagonist, and did not even spare his patron. The lampoons were too scurrilous to be forgiven, Budgell was removed from his office, and, by his intemperate vindication, he drew upon himself not only the ridicule of the public, but the strongest reprehensions of his friend Addison. To this and other disappointments, Budgell had to add in 1720, the failure of the South Sea scheme in which he lost above 20,000l, and his discomfiture in his attempts to gain a seat in parliament, which cost him more than 5000l. Thus baffled and ruined in his fortunes, he looked for support in his pen, but his attacks on Walpole and the ministry left little doubt that his senses were impaired by the misfortunes which he had met in the world. He was engaged in the Craftsman, and afterwards published about 100 numbers of a weekly pamphlet called the Bee; but though the duchess of Marlborough, to whose husband he was distantly related, gave him 1000l. and Dr. Tindal left him by his will 2000l. yet he continued to be involved in debts which he could not discharge, and exposed to lawsuits. To this bar he had recourse, but this failed, and in the midst of his despair he took a boat at Somerset stairs, after having previously filled his pockets with stones, and directing the waterman to shoot the bridge, he, when under the arches threw himself into the river and never rose more. This melancholy event happened in 1736, and might have been apprehended from the disordered state of mind and conduct which for some days preceded it. On his table he left a written paper containing these words,

"What Cato did, and Addison approved,
"Cannot be wrong."

Budgell as a writer was ingenious and interesting, scarce inferior to the elegant taste of Addison, and rising above the greater part of English essayists. In his conduct he was impetuous, irascible, and proud, in his opinions sceptic, in his morals a profligate. He wrote besides the life of the Boyles, and translated Theophrastus' characters, and by some was supposed to be concerned in Tindal's christianity as old as the creation.

BUFFALMACO, *Bonamico*, an historical painter, of Florence. He advised Bruno to represent the figures of his paintings with labels

labels, ſo as to introduce a living ſcene. He died 1340, aged 79.

BUFFON, *George Louis le Clerc count de*, a learned French philoſopher, born at Montbard in Burgundy, 1707. His father deſtined him for the law, but nature had marked him for philoſophy. After travelling in Italy, where the works of art were diſregarded for the more attractive charms of nature, and after viſiting for three ſhort months the Engliſh dominions, he ſettled at home, and began his career of fame by devoting every day 14 hours to ſtudy. At the death of his mother he inherited about 12,000l. per annum, but neither pleaſure nor opulence diverted his occupations. In compoſition he exhibited the ſevereſt correctneſs; his works when finiſhed were ſet aſide, and ſome time after, he returned to the taſk with all the ſcrutinizing eye of criticiſm. Though devoted to the ſciences, yet he was fond of company; his table diſplayed hoſpitality, and his converſation was eaſy, and void of all affectation of pedantry and ſuperior knowledge. His favorite authors were Monteſquieu, Fenelon, and Richardſon. He lived to a good old age, and died 1788. His death was haſtened by the violence of diſeaſe; 56 ſtones were found in his bladder, which his medical attendants declared they could have removed, if he had ſubmitted to the operation. His funeral was honorably attended by the learned, and 20,000 ſpectators aſſembled to view his remains borne to the vault of Montbard, where he wiſhed to be placed near his wife. Buffon tranſlated Newton's fluxions, and Hales' ſtatics, but his great and immortal work is his "Hiſtoire naturelle, 35 vols. 4to. or 62 12mo. 1749—1765.—Though his writings are entitled to celebrity, yet he is not without his faults. Some critics have expoſed to ridicule the ſyſtem which, in dividing the whole animal world into ſix claſſes, ranks in the ſame order men and quadrupeds, the lion with the bat, the horſe with the hog, as beaſts of burden, and the crab and the oyſter, as inſects with lice and fleas, and the ſhell fiſh as a worm. De la Cepede, his friend, in his eulogium, with equal truth and flattery ſuſpends in the temple of genius the four lamps of Monteſquieu, Voltaire, Rouſſeau, and Buffon. In his private character Buffon was a libertine. The works of men of genius, he would exclaim, are few, only thoſe of Newton, Monteſquieu, Leibnitz, and my own. His ſon was guillotined in 1793, exclaiming triumphantly on the ſcaffold, "citizens, my name is Buffon."

BUGENHAGEN, *John*, of Wollin in Pomerania, was the adverſary, and then the friend of Luther. He preached the new tenets over Germany, with great ſucceſs, and died at Wittemberg 1558, aged 73. He wrote commentaries on the ſcripture, &c.

BUGIARDINI, *Juliano*, a landſcape painter of Florence, who died 1556, aged 75.

BUISTER, *Philip*, a ſculptor of Bruſſels, who died at Paris 1688, aged 93. His ſtatues adorn Verſailles and Paris.

BULL, *John*, a native of Somerſet ire, admitted 1586 bachelor of muſic at Oxford, and doctor at Cambridge. He was organiſt to the queen's chapel, and on the eſtabliſhment of Greſham college, he was elected profeſſor of muſic, and permitted to deliver his lectures in Engliſh. He travelled in Germany and France, and at laſt ſettled in the Netherlands, where the archduke patronized him. He died at Lubec about 1615, aged little more than 50.

BULL, *George*, biſhop of St. David's, was born at Wells 1634. After being at ſchool at Wells and Tiverton, he entered at Exeter college, Oxford, in 1648; but refuſing to take the oath of allegiance, he left the univerſity for Somerſetſhire, where the good ſenſe of one of his ſiſters removed every appearance of levity, which the inexperience of youth might have drawn over his character. Under William Thomas, a puritan of extenſive learning, he made great progreſs in divinity, and, at the age of 21, he was ordained by Skinner, the ejected biſhop of Oxford, and ſoon after appointed miniſter of St. George's near Briſtol. Here he gained the eſteem of his pariſhioners, and by an extempore uſe of the prayers of the liturgy, at this time publicly forbidden, he recommended himſelf to the good opinion of all parties. He was rector of Suddington in Glouceſterſhire; and during the 27 years of his reſidence, he compoſed the greateſt part of his works. His defence of the Nicene creed procured him, in 1685, the degree of D.D. from the univerſity of Oxford; and after being prebend of Glouceſter, rector of Avening, and archdeacon of Llandaff, he was elevated to the ſee of St. David's in 1705, where he died 1709. His chief works, beſides the Defenſio fidei Nicenæ, are his harmonia apoſtolica—apologia—examen cenſuræ—judicium eccleſiæ catholicæ, a work for which he was thanked by Boſſuet and other French eccleſiaſtics—primitiva apoſtolica traditio de J. C. divinatione, beſides various diſcourſes, publiſhed by Nelſon, in 4 vols. 8vo. His learning, as his editor Nelſon, obſerves, was tempered with that modeſt and humble opinion of it that made it ſhine with greater luſtre. He not only inculcated, but in his conduct diſplayed, all the endearing virtues of benignity, humility, prudence, piety, and purity of primitive chriſtianity; and in his laſt moments exhibited that reſignation which was the beſt proof of his hopes and reliance on the great truths of the goſpel.

BULLER, *Francis*, an Engliſh judge. From Weſtminſter ſchool he entered at the Temple, and was called to the bar in 1763. By his marriage alliance with lord Bathurſt, he obtained the dignity of Welſh judge, and ſoon after that of juſtice in the king's bench. His abilities, his knowledge, and his integrity, enſured him the friendſhip of lord Mansfield,

who wished him to be his successor; but the interest of lord Kenyon prevailed, in consequence of which sir Francis, now a baronet, removed to the common pleas. He died suddenly 1800, respected as a good lawyer and an impartial judge. He published, in 1772, an introduction to the law of nisi prius, a work of merit.

Bullet, *John Baptist*, died 1775, aged 76, at Besancon, where he was dean of the university. He published history of the establishment of Christianity, from Jewish and pagan authors, in 4to.—the existence of God demonstrated from nature—dissertation on the history of France, 8vo.—answers to unbelievers—memoirs on the Celtic tongue, 3 vols. fol. &c.

Bulleyn, *William*, an English physician, born in the isle of Ely, and educated both at Oxford and Cambridge. He travelled on the continent for knowledge, and settled at Durham, where he practised with success. Tanner reports, that he was a clergyman as well as a physician, and that he was rector of Elaxall in Suffolk. He published medical works, no longer in repute; and was universally esteemed as a polished scholar and as a man of probity, benevolence, and piety. He died in London 1576.

Bullialdus, *Ismael*, an astronomer, born at Laon in the isle of France. He travelled in his youth, and visited Hevelius at Dantzic. He died at Paris 1694, aged 89. His works were, de naturâ lucis—Philolaus, in 4 books, with tables of the system, revived by Copernicus—treatise on spiral lines—and astronomiæ et philol. fundamenta, &c.

Bulliard, *N.* a French botanist of eminence, author of Flora Parisiensis, 8vo.—the herbal of France, 13 vols. fol. 1780—dictionaire elementaire de botanique, fol. &c. He died at Paris 1793, aged 41.

Bullinger, *Henry*, of Bengarten, near Zurich, was educated at Cologne. He inclined to the doctrines of the Carthusians; but the writings of Melancthon fixed his faith, and, instead of supporting the church of Rome, he became a warm advocate for the protestants. In 1529 he settled as protestant minister in his native town. He was the pupil of Zuinglius, and on the death of that reformer he succeeded as pastor of Zurich, where he had taken refuge with his affrighted family. He died 1575. His works, all on polemical subjects, are in 10 vols. His kindness to the English who fled to Switzerland from the persecutions of Mary, deserves commendation. He confuted the pope's bull which excommunicated queen Elizabeth, and as minister of Zurich, he exerted himself successfully for the poor, and for the religious education of his parishioners.

Boileau, *Louis*, a native of Rouen, secretary to the French king, and afterwards Benedictine monk of St. Maur. He wrote an abridgement of the history of the Benedictine order—essay on the monastic history of t east, &c. and died 1693, aged 78.

Bulwer, *John*, an English physician in t 16th century, author of several works on ph siognomy—the language of the hand—and i structions to the deaf and dumb. His m curious book is Anthropometamorphosis, which he mentions what various shapes a dresses men have assumed in the different ag of the world.

Bunel, *Peter*, a native of Toulouse, d tinguished as a correct writer of the La language. He died of a fever at Turin 1546, aged 47, as he was making the tour Italy as tutor to the son of his friend de Fa His epistles were published by Stevens.

Bunel, *Jacob*, a native of Blois, 1558, em nent as a painter. He executed, among oth things, that finished piece representing t descent of the Holy Ghost, preserved Rome.

Bunyan, *John*, son of a tinker, was bo at Elstow, near Bedford. The trifling instru tion which he received, was forgotten in th indulgence of every vicious propensity; b his career was stopped by the sudden darti of a voice from heaven into his soul, say h biographers, which bade him either to lea his sins, or follow them and perish in he From this, his mode of life was altered, an after being a soldier in the parliament arm at the siege of Leicester, he established him self as a baptist preacher at Bedford; but, the holder of a conventicle, he was adjudge to be imprisoned for life. During his con finement, he wrote several of his works, an maintained himself by making long tagge thread laces, till, after more than twelve lon years' imprisonment, he was liberated by th interference of Barlow, bishop of Lincol Restored to liberty, he travelled through Eng land to comfort the brethren of his persua sion; and on the publication of the act o toleration by James II. he built a meetin house at Bedford. He died of a fever, in Lon don, in 1688, aged 60. His works were col lected and published in 2 vols. fol. 1736-7 The most celebrated of these, is his Pilgrim' progress, a work which, under an allegorica form, recommends the sublimest truths an purest virtues. It was written during his im prisonment, and has passed through more than fifty editions, and been translated into various languages.

Buonacorsi, *Philip*, a native of Tuscany He removed from Rome upon being suspected of forming a conspiracy against Paul II. and settled in Poland. He was employed in se veral embassies and as prime minister, and died at Cracow 1496, aged 59. He wrote a life of Attila—of Ladislaus king of Poland before Casimir, &c. highly esteemed.

Buonacorsi, or Perrin del Vaga, a painter of Tuscany, suckled by a she-goat Though poor, and engaged in painting church candles, his genius raised him to eminence.

He

He died ſuddenly 1547, in his 47th year, when engaged in the ceiling of the hall of kings at the Vatican.

BUONAFEDE, *Appiano*, a native of Comacio, known as a poet and elegant writer. The beſt of his poems is the iconology of great men, in Italian, often edited; and the beſt proſe performance is the hiſtory and ſpirit of every ſort of philoſophy, 6 vols. 4to. He died at Rome 1792.

BUONAMICI, *Lazarus*, of Baſſano, was educated at Padua. He was tutor in the Campeggi family, and afterwards profeſſor of belles lettres in the Sapienza college at Rome. At the ſacking of the city 1527 he eſcaped with the loſs of all his property, and three years after went to Padua, where he read lectures on rhetoric. His letters and poems were publiſhed 1572. He died 1552, aged 73.

BUONAMICI, *Caſtruccio*, a native of Lucca, who left the church for a military life, and bore arms in the ſervice of the king of Naples. He devoted much of his time to ſtudy, and publiſhed the hiſtory of the war of Velletri, in 4to. 1746, and, four years after, the hiſtory of the laſt war of Italy, in 3 vols. 4to. Theſe works are highly eſteemed for the purity of the Latinity, and the accuracy of the narration. The author died in his native city 1791, in his 50th year.

BUONAROTTI, or BUONAROTA. *Michael Angelo*, a celebrated painter. *Vid.* ANGELO.

BUONDELMONTE, a Florentine, in the 13th century, who had promiſed to marry a daughter of the Amidei, but afterwards eſpouſed the fairer daughter of the Donati. This provoked the reſentment of the ſlighted fair and her relations, and by their intrigues the youthful bridegroom was aſſaſſinated. This murder was no ſooner known, than the whole city was in commotion. The nobility divided into two parts, and the quarrel became general, ſo that the friends of Buondelmonte took the name or Guelfs, and ſupported the power of the pope, and their opponents that of Gibelins, who were attached to the intereſts of the emperor. The animoſity thus excited laſted for many centuries in the city of Florence.

BUONFIGLIO, *Joſeph Conſtant*, a Neapolitan, author of two excellent books, the ancient and modern hiſtory of Sicily and Venice, 2 vols. 4to. 1604—and the hiſtory of Meſſina, 1606, 4to.

BUONTALENTI, *Bernardo*, was diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge of architecture, of ſculpture, of hydraulics, and alſo for his miniatures. His madonnas were greatly admired. When an infant, the houſe of his father, on the Arno, fell down, and deſtroyed all the inhabitants beſides himſelf. His diſtreſs was made known to the duke of Florence, who nobly patroniſed him, and enabled him to become the honor of his country. He died 1608, aged 61.

BURCHELLO, *Dominico*, a barber at Florence, by his wit and genius the favorite of his countrymen. He wrote ſonnets and light-tef pieces, which have gained the admiration of critics, and rank him high among Italian poets. Occaſionally obſcure, and ſometimes enigmatical, he is cenſured for the little reſpect which he paid to good manners. He died at Rome 1448, aged 68.

BURE, *William de*, a bookſeller at Paris, known for his great knowledge of old and valuable books. His bibliographie inſtructive, 7 vols. 8vo.—and muſæum typographicum, 12mo. are much eſteemed. He died 1782.

BURETTE, *Peter John*, a phyſician of Paris, who died 1747, aged 82. He was ſon of a muſician and played before Lewis XIV.; but at 18 he quitted that profeſſion for literature. He became a poliſhed ſcholar; and beſides his many contributions to the memoires of the academy, on the games of the ancients, and other ſubjects, he was engaged in the journal des ſavans. His treatiſe on the ſymphony of the ancients is much admired. He was alſo an able orientaliſt, and as a profeſſor of medicine in the royal college, and a reader on the materia medica, he acquired great applauſe.

BURGER, *Godfred Auguſtus*, a German who ſtudied divinity at Halle, and law at Gottingen. Poetry and the productions of Shakeſpeare, however, gave him more pleaſure than other employment. He was engaged in the periodical publication of the almanac of the muſes from 1770 to 1775, and of the German muſeum, and tranſlated the tragedy of Macbeth, which was acted at Hamburgh. His Leonora, ſo wild and terrific, is well known in England. Burger, who was fickle in his purſuits, was for ſome years engaged as a ſteward to baron Uſlar, and as a farmer; and in the latter part of his life he was profeſſor at Gottingen. He was three times married, and was divorced from his third wife, who was herſelf a poeteſs, but of an immoral character. He died of a conſumption 1794, aged 46.

BURGES, *Cornelius*, a native of Somerſetſhire, educated at Oxford. He was chaplain to Charles I. but in the civil wars ſided with the parliament, and enriched himſelf by the plunder of the church. He died 1665. Some of his ſermons, &c. have been printed.

BURGH, *Ulick de*, marquis of Clanricarde, was author of memoirs relative to the Iriſh rebellion, a work inſtructive and intereſting. He died 1657.

BURGH, *James*, a popular writer, born at Madderty in Perthſhire. After ſtudying at St. Andrew's for the clerical profeſſion, he engaged in the linen trade. Diſappointed at home, he came to England, where he engaged in correcting the preſs, and then he went as aſſiſtant in the grammar ſchool at Marlow, where he publiſhed 1746, Britain's remembrancer, a book univerſally read, and conſidered as the production of ſome of the biſhops. On leaving Marlow he went to Enfield, and afterwards, in 1747, he opened a ſchool

at Stoke Newington, and three years after removed to Newington Green, where for 19 years he trained many reſpectable pupils. In 1771, he retired to the enjoyment of competence at Iſlington; but he was ſoon after attacked by a ſtone in his bladder, and after ſuffering much pain, was releaſed 1775, in his 61ſt year. His other writings were thoughts on education,—political diſquiſitions, 3 vols.—Crito or eſſays, 12 vols.—the dignity of human nature, &c. one vol. 4to. or two vols. 8vo.—the art of ſpeaking, 8vo.—beſides other treatiſes. His anſwer to Lindſey's apology for reſigning his living, was ſo popular that the univerſity of Oxford preſented him the degree of doctor of laws.

BURGOYNE, *John*, a general in the army known for his defence of Portugal in 1762, againſt the Spaniards, for his ſeizure of Ticonderago, and for the fatal day of Saratoga, 17th Oct. 1777, in which, after two battles, he ſurrendered the Britiſh army to general Gates. He was ſuppoſed to be the natural ſon of lord Bingley. He was author of four dramatic pieces, of which the Maid of the oak, a comic opera—Bon ton, an entertainment—and the Heireſs, a comedy, written in ſprightly and elegant dialogue, were received with great applauſe on the public theatres. He wrote beſides ſeveral epilogues, and ſome fugitive pieces. He died 1792.

BURIDAN, *John*, a French philoſopher in the 14th century. He was profeſſor and rector of the univerſity of Paris, from which being expelled by the realiſts, he retired to Germany, where he founded the univerſity of Vienna. He wrote commentaries on Ariſtotle's logic, ethics, &c. Buridan's aſs ſtanding between two buſhels of wheat was proverbial in the ſchools for a long time, but of this the origin is little known.

BURIGNY, *Leveſque de*, a native of Rheims, who died at Paris, 1785, aged 94. He wrote a treatiſe on the authority of the pope, four vols. 12mo.—a learned hiſtory of pagan philoſophy,—general hiſtory of Sicily, two vols. 4to.—revolution of Conſtantinople, three vols. 12mo. &c.

BURKE, *Edmund*, a celebrated ſtateſman, ſon of an attorney at Carlow in Ireland, and educated at Ballytore, under Shackleton a quaker, and afterwards at Trinity college, Dublin, where, after three years' reſidence, he took his bachelor's degree, 1749. He afterwards applied for the logic profeſſorſhip at Glaſgow, and when unſucceſsful he came to London, and entered at the Middle Temple. Though poſſeſſed of elocution, he conſidered literature and politics as the field moſt favorable for his genius. For ſome time he ſubſiſted on the labors of his pen, and his vindication of natural ſociety, or a view of the miſeries and evils ariſing to mankind, in a letter to lord————, by a late noble writer, gained him reputation, for the general admiration regarding Bolingbroke as the author, ſoon redounded to the honor of the anonymous writer. His eſſay on the ſublime, in 1757, encreaſed his fame, and recommended him to the notice of the great and the learned. In 1758 Dodſley began at his ſuggeſtion the annual regiſter, which owed much of its celebrity to his pen. In 1761 he viſited Ireland, as the companion of his friend Singleſpeech Hamilton, by whoſe intereſt he procured a penſion of 300l. on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, and on his return he was introduced to lord Rockingham firſt lord of the treaſury, who made him his ſecretary. Though the Rockingham adminiſtration was of ſhort exiſtence, Burke retained his attachment to his friends, and, during the American war, diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a warm advocate for the liberties of the coloniſts. He was in 1774 honorably elected member for Briſtol; but an unlucky opinion in favor of the commerce of Ireland, and of the Roman catholics, brought the orator into diſgrace with his conſtituents, at the election of 1780. He was afterwards member for Maldon, and during the ſhort exiſtence of the Rockingham adminiſtration was paymaſter general, and held a ſeat in the privy council, and afterwards in the coalition he ſhared the triumphs and the diſgrace of his friends. He continued a zealous opponent to Mr. Pitt, and particularly attacked him on the regency bill. The deſtruction of the French monarchy, however, which cauſed ſuch ſatisfaction among his friends, created diſtruſt in Mr. Burke, and with a prophetic voice he proclaimed the miſfortunes which awaited his country, if ſhe followed the example of her ferocious neighbours, in attempts to alter or new model her conſtitution. This opinion produced a ſeparation between Mr. Burke and his former aſſociates, and the publication of his famous reflections on the French revolution, rouſed the feelings and divided the ſentiments of the nation. While the author inveighed againſt the diſorders of anarchy, Paine in his anſwer, in the rights of man, and other inſidious writers, attempted to render palatable doctrines, which tended ſo eſtabliſh republicaniſm over the ruins of rank, of property, of happineſs, and domeſtic virtue. Theſe literary ſervices aided by the moſt eloquent language in parliament reconciled Mr. Burke to the Pitt adminiſtration, and a penſion was honorably beſtowed upon him by the king, which, though it drew upon him the ſarcaſms of party, was applauded by every friend of virtue and true loyalty. Animated by an enthuſiaſm, which electrified the whole nation, and as the advocate for the war, he was conſidered by many as the bulwark of the country, whilſt others attributed his zeal to the effects of a frantic imagination. Some time before his death Mr. Burke retired from public life; but he ſunk three years after a melancholy victim to the recent loſs of his only ſon, and expired at his ſeat near Beaconsfield, July 8th 1797, aged 67. His eſſay on the ſublime

and

and beautiful, is considered as a valuable performance—and his vindication of natural society, is a happy imitation of the great Bolingbroke. While engaged for Dodsley in the Annual register, he gave to that publication, by the animated language, and elegant diction of his pen, a value which it has since lost. His "reflections," were so interesting in the public opinion, that in a few weeks 18,000 copies were sold. Dr. Parr in his Bellendenus has paid a deserved compliment to the merits and virtues of the venerable senator, whose character will always stand high, notwithstanding the blemish which impartiality views with sorrow, in his rancorous conduct in the accusation of Mr. Hastings. His other writings were thoughts on the causes of the present discontents,—a letter to a member of the national assembly,—an appeal from the new whigs to the old,—letters to a noble lord on the subjects in discussion with the duke of Bedford, —thoughts on a regicide peace,—letter to a noble lord, in which he sarcastically inveighed against the duke of Bedford, for his remarks on his having accepted a pension, &c. In his last moments, it is said, that he caused Addison's paper from the Spectator, on the immortality of the soul, to be read to him. Burke rose from an inferior station to eminence in public life, and had the merit to support his elevation by the most affable conduct, by benevolence of heart, dignified manners, and the most correct notions, and exemplary practice of moral and religious duties.

Burkitt, *William*, of Hitcham, Northamptonshire, was educated at Stowe-market school, and Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. He was vicar of Dedham in Essex, where he adorned his office by a pious elocution, and by a friendly and charitable demeanor. He died 1703, aged 53. The best known of his works is his commentary on the New Testament.

Burlamaqui, *John James*, a native of Geneva, professor of civil law, and afterwards tutor to the prince of Hesse Cassel. He was made counsellor of state on his return to Geneva, and died there 1748, aged 54. His principles of natural law, and of political law, three vols. 12mo. are two popular works.

Burleigh. *Vid.* Cecil.

Burman, *Francis*, of Leyden, was professor of theology at Utrecht, where he died 1679, aged 51. He wrote commentaries on the Pentateuch, and the historical books of the Old Testament in Dutch—an abridgement of theology, &c.

Burman, *Peter*, son of Francis, was born at Utrecht, and became professor of history and eloquence, and rector of the university of Leyden. He was in his temper so quarrelsome, and in his manners so immoral that his contemporaries regarded him with contempt, and at his death, in 1740, no one was found to honor his memory with the usual respect of a common eulogy. His chief attacks of ridicule were directed against Le Clerc. Bentley thought highly of his abilities. He wrote a book on Roman taxes, and edited Virgil, Ovid, Petronius, Quintilian, Suetonius, Justin, Velleius, Phædrus, Valerius Flaccus, Lucan, &c.

Burman, *John*, of the same family, was professor of botany and medicine at Amsterdam, and published two curious books,—rariorum Afric. plantarum decades x. 4to. with plates in 4to.—thesaurus Zeylanicus 4to.

Burn, *Richard*, was born at Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He died at Orton, where he had been vicar 49 years, 1789. He was chancellor of Carlisle and justice of the peace for Westmoreland and Cumberland, and known as the author of the office of justice of peace, and on the ecclesiastical laws, two works of respectability, besides the history and antiquities of Westmoreland and Cumberland.

Burn, *John*, son of the preceding, was educated to the law, but did not practise. He edited his father's works, improved with valuable additions. He died 1802, aged 58.

Burnet, *Gilbert*, bishop of Salisbury, was born at Edinburgh 1643. He was educated at Aberdeen, and under his father he early acquired habits of industry, and never, till the infirmities of age, discontinued the custom of rising every morning at four o'clock to prosecute his studies. At 18 he was admitted expectant preacher, but he refused the offer of a benefice, and in 1663 he visited Oxford and Cambridge for six months, and then passed over into Holland, where he studied Hebrew, and by a friendly intercourse with men of every religious persuasion, he fixed his principles of universal toleration, without regard to tribe or sect. On his return to Scotland in 1665, he was ordained and appointed divinity professor of Glasgow; but his attempts to reconcile the contending parties in ecclesiastical affairs rendered him unpopular. He next engaged to write the history of the dukes of Hamilton, and recommended himself so much to the earl of Lauderdale, and to the king's ministers in London by his superior abilities, that he was offered a Scotch bishopric which he declined. Soon after he was suspected, and treated with harshness by the king, who ordered his name to be erased from the list of chaplains. To avoid the enmity of Lauderdale, he settled in London, where he was made preacher of the Rolls chapel, and lecturer of St. Clement's. His two first volumes of the History of the Reformation about this time received as an honorable testimony of merit the thanks of both houses of parliament. He likewise became acquainted with the profligate Rochester, and by his conversation he reclaimed him, and saw him atone for his debaucheries by a most penitential death. On the change of administration in 1682, Burnet's conduct gave offence, and his attendance on lord Russel at his trial created such indignation at court, that he was by the king's command discharged

from his offices at the Rolls' chapel and at St. Clement's. In his travels in France and Italy, he was received with every mark of reſpect by the French king, and by pope Innocent XI. The acceſſion of James II. to the throne formed a new era in the life of Burnet. Unwilling to return home, he ſettled in Holland, and the attention paid to him by the prince and princeſs of Orange, proved ſo offenſive to the Engliſh monarch that he cauſed his ambaſſador to demand his baniſhment from the ſtates, an interference which was rejected, as he was under the protection of the laws as a naturalized ſubject and the huſband of a Dutch lady. He accompanied the prince on his invaſion of England, and was ſo zealous in his cauſe, both by his pamphlets and his pulpit eloquence, that William when ſeated on the throne advanced him to the ſee of Saliſbury. In this new office he was moderate but dignified, though his aſſertions that William's title to the crown was founded on conqueſt, proved highly diſagreeable to both houſes, and the offenſive paper was burnt by the hands of the hangman. He reſided in his dioceſe the beſt part of his time, and though engaged as preceptor to the duke of Glouceſter, he devoted himſelf much to improve the comforts of his clergy, by augmenting poor livings, and advancing the intereſts of religion by his writings. He died 1715, in his 72d year. Beſides the works mentioned, and a third volume of the reformation, &c. he wrote the Hiſtory of his own times,—an excellent treatiſe on the paſtoral care,—an expoſition of the 39 articles,—and ſermons. His ſon *Thomas* publiſhed an account of his life annexed to the hiſtory of his own times. Of his three ſons, the eldeſt, *William*, died 1729, governor of New England,—the ſecond, *Gilbert*, was chaplain to the king, and engaged in the Bangorian controverſy as the champion of Hoadly,—and *Thomas* became a judge of the common pleas, and died 1753.

BURNET, *Elizabeth*, third wife of biſhop Burnet, was daughter of ſir Richard Blake, and born in London 1661. At 18 ſhe married Robert Berkeley eſquire, with whom ſhe reſided in Holland, and after being a widow 7 years ſhe in 1700 married the biſhop of Saliſbury. Her fortune was employed to the moſt benevolent purpoſes, and in her maternal attention to the children of her laſt huſband. She publiſhed a method of devotion, a book of merit, which was reprinted four years after her death. She died 1709.

BURNET, *Dr. Thomas*, a writer born at Croft in Yorkſhire, and educated at North Allerton ſchool and Clare-hall Cambridge. As tutor to the ſon of the marquis of Wincheſter, and afterwards to lord Oſſory, he gained the eſteem of men of rank and political influence, and was appointed in 1685, to the maſterſhip of the charter-houſe. In this ſituation he diſplayed a conſcientious regard for the ſtatutes of the ſociety, by refuſing to admit one Popham a penſioner of the houſe, without his taking the oaths, in conſequence of the diſpenſation granted by James II. The revolution opened the road for future preferment, but the publication of his "Archæologiæ philoſophicæ, &c." drew upon him public cenſure, and his attempt to allegoriſe the account of the fall of Adam expoſed him to the indignation of his eccleſiaſtical readers, who thought they viewed in him an infidel writer. Every endeavour to vindicate himſelf was unſatisfactory, he was removed from the clerkſhip of the cloſet to the king, and then loſt the ſee of Canterbury on the death of Tillotſon. Thus baniſhed from royal favor, he retired to the tranquillity of the charter-houſe, where he died 1715, aged about 80. His chief work is his theory of the earth, publiſhed originally in Latin, and afterwards improved in an Engliſh dreſs, at the recommendation of Charles II. The celebrity which this book acquired, directed the inquiries of philoſophers to examine its merits, and though it is proved fully by Flamſtead, and particularly Keill, to be a ſyſtem built on wrong data, and more the effort of fanciful invention than of mathematical preciſion, yet it is popular, and will be admired, as poſſeſſing uncommon beauties, and intereſting details. He wrote beſides two other learned Latin works—de fide & officiis chriſtianorum—& de ſtatu mortuorum, & reſurgentium,—beſides other pieces, in which he queſtions the eternity of future puniſhments, and adopts the doctrine of the millennium.

BURNET, *Dr. Thomas*, a Scotch phyſician, of whoſe birth, life, and death, nothing is recorded. He wrote—theſaurus medicinæ practicæ, 1673, 4to. London—Hippocrates contractus, &c.

BURNS, *Robert*, a Scotch poet of merit, born 1759, at Ayr. Though a ploughman, humbly educated, he roſe to high poetic fame by the untutored powers of his genius. His writings are all in the Scotch dialect which undoubtedly leſſens their merit, though they poſſeſs uncommon beauty and elegant ſimplicity. Burns no ſooner appeared in print than he was drawn from the plough to aſſociate with men of letters and opulence. By the exertions of his friends and Dr. Blacklock in particular, a ſubſcription of nearly 1100l. was raiſed for him, and a place in the exciſe was obtained, and a farm, where he might exerciſe his genius in noble independence. Theſe generous efforts were unavailing; Burns, tranſplanted from the plough, was a withered plant; he contracted bad habits, which, added to a natural propenſity for licentious pleaſures, ſhattered his exiſtence, and he ſunk into an untimely grave 1796. He left behind him a widow and four children, whom the benevolent public, guided by Dr. Currie of Liverpool, who edited his poems and letters in four vols. 8vo. 1800, raiſed above the miſeries of low and often vicious indigence, by the profit of 1000l. obtained from publication.

BURROUGH, *Edward*, a native of Weſtmoreland, who from a churchman became a preſbyterian and afterwards a quaker. As a preacher he was bold, and reprehended Cromwell for his ſeverities. He obtained from Charles II. the ſuſpenſion of the perſecutions againſt the quakers of New England. He was impriſoned, and died of the gaol diſtemper in Newgate, 1663, aged 29. His tracts, &c. were collected in one vol. folio.

BURROUGHES, *Jeremiah*, a nonconformiſt, educated at Cambridge. He retired to Holland, and during the civil wars he returned to London, and became preacher of Stepney, and Cripplegate churches. He wrote a commentary on Hoſea—ſermons on contentment and reſignation—Irenicum, or in favor of Chriſtian peace, &c. He died in London 1646.

BURROW, *James*, maſter of the crown office, was in 1772 preſident of the royal ſociety, which he reſigned the next year to ſir John Pringle, and was at that time knighted. He publiſhed four vols. of reports, beſides deciſions of the court of king's bench—an eſſay on punctuation—anecdotes of Oliver Cromwell and his family, &c. He died 1782.

BURTON, *Henry*, of Birſall in Yorkſhire, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was tutor to the ſons of the earl of Monmouth. He was next clerk of the cloſet to prince Henry, and after his death to Charles, who on his acceſſion diſcarded him. This affront was reſented by Burton, who, inflamed with the ſpirit of the times, railed againſt the epiſcopal bench, eſpecially Neill and Laud. As rector of St. Matthew's in Friday-ſtreet, he preached and publiſhed two ſermons, which were conſidered as libellous, and for them he was ſummoned before the ſtar-chamber, and condemned to pay 5000l. to be expoſed on the pillory, to have his ears cut off, to be degraded from his eccleſiaſtical honors, and be impriſoned for life. After enduring this puniſhment for 12 weeks in Lancaſter gaol, he was removed, from the commiſeration of the populace, to Cornet caſtle in Guernſey, 1637, from which, three years after, he was liberated by parliament, who voted to him 6000l. This he never received, but he was reſtored to his living, and by embracing the opinions of the puritans and independents he retained his popularity till his death in 1648, aged 69. His writings were all controverſial.

BURTON, *William*, of Lindley in Leiceſterſhire, was educated at Sutton Coldfield ſchool, and Brazen-noſe college, Oxford. He afterwards was member of the Inner Temple, and barriſter and reporter in the court of common pleas. His favorite ſtudies were genealogy, heraldry, and antiquities, and he publiſhed his great work on the hiſtory of his native county, in fol. 1622. This compoſition, valuable on account of its antiquity, is not free from errors. Burton was a ſufferer by the civil wars. He chiefly lived at his favorite ſeat, Falde, near Tutbury, Staffordſhire, and was intimate with ſir Robert Cotton, Michael Drayton, &c. He died at Falde 1645, aged 70. His ſon, *Caſſibelan*, inheriting his virtues and learning, publiſhed a poetical tranſlation of Martial in 1658, and died 1681, aged 72.

BURTON, *Robert*, brother to the preceding, was educated at the ſame ſchool and college. He became afterwards ſtudent of Chriſt-church, and obtained the livings of St. Thomas, Oxford, and Segrave in Leiceſterſhire, which he retained till his death 1639, aged 63. He was a man of extenſive learning but of a melancholy turn of mind, and addicted to aſtrology. His anatomy of melancholy, by Democritus junior, as he calls himſelf, fully eſtabliſhed his character for erudition and eccentricity. The work continued long a favorite of the public and his bookſeller it is ſaid gained a handſome eſtate by the ſale. As Burton died about the time which he had predicted by calculating his nativity, ſome ſuſpected that to give celebrity to the accuracy of his art he deſtroyed himſelf. Sterne is ſaid to have borrowed much from his writings.

BURTON, *Ezekias*, fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and prebendary of Norwich, was a ſtrenuous advocate for toleration in ſupport of the plans of his patron lord Bridgeman. He died of a malignant fever, 1681. His diſcourſes were publiſhed by Tillotſon in two vols.

BURTON, *William*, was born in Auſtin-friars, London, educated at Glouceſter-hall, Oxford, and after being uſher to Thomas Farnaby, he was made maſter of the ſchool of Kingſton on Thames. He was eminent as an univerſal ſcholar, and an able antiquary. He died 1657. He wrote Græcæ linguæ hiſtoria —Veteris linguæ Perſicæ hiſtoria, publiſhed with the preceding—a commentary on Antoninus' Itinerary, relating to Britain, in folio.

BURTON, *William*, of Rippon in Yorkſhire, was educated at Chriſt church, Oxford. He was diſſuaded by his friends from joining the pretender at Mancheſter in 1745. He practiſed as a phyſician, and wrote the hiſtory of Yorkſhire, in two vols. fol. He died at York 1759, aged 62.

BURTON, *John*, *D. D.* of Wembworth, Devonſhire, was educated at Okehampton and Ely ſchools, and at Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, where he was near 15 years an indefatigable tutor. In 1733, he was elected to a fellowſhip of Eton college, and then ſucceeded Dr. Littleton, as vicar of Mapledurham, Oxfordſhire. He found on his living his predeceſſor's widow and her three infant daughters, in an unprotected ſtate, and the benevolence with which he treated the mother at laſt ended in marriage. His retirement here was employed in improving his neighbourhood, and in ſuggeſting hints for removing obſtructions in the navigation of the Thames. After the death of his wife in 1748, he ſpent his time at Eton,

Eton, where he was revered by the pupils of that reſpectable foundation. At an advanced period of life, when his eyeſight began to fail, he publiſhed his ſcattered pieces called opuſcula miſcellanea, but ſoon after an erylipelous fever deſtroyed his faculties and rendered him a melancholy monument of fallen greatneſs. He died 1771, aged 76.

Bury, *Arthur*, *D. D.* a native of Devonſhire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, from which he was ejected by the parliamentary viſitors. At the reſtoration he obtained a prebend of Exeter, and in 1665 was made rector of Exeter college, and chaplain to the king. His "naked goſpel," in which he avowed the principles of the Socinians, cauſed his ejection from his preferment, and the work was burnt by order of the univerſity of Oxford. He vindicated his conduct in ſome pamphlets, and died about the end of the 17th century, near Exeter.

Bury, *Elizabeth*, daughter of capt. Lawrence, of Linton, Cambridgeſhire, married for her 2d huſband Samuel Bury, a diſſenting miniſter of Briſtol. She excelled in her knowledge of divinity, of mathematics, and of the learned languages, eſpecially Hebrew. Her life and diary were publiſhed by her laſt huſband. She died at Briſtol, 1720, aged 76.

Burzuie, a learned Perſian philoſopher and phyſician, in the reign of Choſroes ſurnamed Nuſchirvan the juſt.

Bus, *Cæſar de*, of Cavaillon, atoned for the irregularities of youth, by a pious life. He wrote familiar inſtruction on the chriſtian doctrine, once very popular, and died 1607, aged 63.

Busbequius, *Auger Giſſen*, a natural ſon of the lord of Buſbec, was born at Commines in Flanders. He viſited London in the ſuite of the imperial ambaſſador, and in 1554 went himſelf at the head of an embaſſy to the capital of Turkey, where he made a valuable collection of coins, manuſcripts, and inſcriptions. He publiſhed an account of his travels, printed 1633, highly commended by Thuanus. He died 1592, aged 70.

Busby, *Richard*, a celebrated ſchoolmaſter, born at Lutton in Lincolnſhire, 1606, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, of which, after taking his degrees at Chriſt-church, Oxford, he was appointed maſter 1640. For 55 years he preſided over the inſtitution, and many of his pupils filled the higheſt offices of the church and ſtate with ability. At the reſtoration he was made prebendary of Weſtminſter by Charles II. and took his degree of D. D. He died 1695, in his 89th year, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, where a fine monument is erected to his memory, with a Latin inſcription to commemorate his great abilities and uſeful ſervices. He wrote ſome books for the uſe of his ſchool, where they are ſtill retained as a monument of his erudition, and critical diſcernment.

Buschetto da Dalichio, an eminent architect of the 11th century. The cathedral of Piſa, one of the fineſt of the buildings of Italy, was erected by him.

Busching, *Dr. Anthony Frederic*, a native of Stadhagen in Pruſſia, paſtor of the Lutheran church at Preſburg. He was author of a new treatiſe on geography in German, two vols 1754. This work was tranſlated into Engliſh in ſix vols. 4to. 1768-1779. He died 1793 aged 69, at Berlin.

Buschius, *Herman*, a German author of commentaries on the claſſics, &c. He contributed much to the reſtoration of learning, and ably ſeconded Luther 1534, aged 66.

Bushell, *Thomas*, of Worceſterſhire, educated at Baliol college, was in the ſervice of Bacon the chancellor, and upon his diſgrace retired to Oxfordſhire. He was a ſtrong royaliſt, and received Charles I. and his queen at his ſeat, and was made maſter of the royal mines in Wales. In this appointment he eſtabliſhed a mint, and coined money, which he ſent to the monarch at Oxford. At the reſtoration he was permitted to work the lead mines of Mendip in Somerſetſhire. He died 1674, aged 80. He wrote ſpeeches and ſongs.

Busleiden, *Jerome*, was in the ſervice of Charles V. He was the friend of Eraſmus ſir T. More, &c. and he founded in Louvain the college of the three tongues, Hebrew Greek, and Latin. He died 1517.

Bussiere, *John de*, a Jeſuit, author of an hiſtory of France, 2 vols. 4to.—an abridgement of univerſal hiſtory, &c. He died 1678 aged 71.

Bussy, *Roger Rabutin count of*, a French writer, born 1618, in Normandy. He roſe to high rank in the army, but in his amours des Gaules he took ſuch liberty with the character of the French ladies, that he was deprived of his honors, and thruſt into the Baſtille, 1665. The following year he was liberated, to live in exile in Burgundy. As a writer he is eminent for his wit, the elegance of his diction, and the intereſting manner of his narratives. He wrote beſides memoirs,—letters, in ſeven vols.—poems, &c. He died 1693.

Butler, *William*, a phyſician, of Ipſwich educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge. He practiſed at Cambridge without a degree, but the oddity of his manners, and the bold method in which he treated his patients, often ſucceſsfully, rendered him a favorite in his profeſſion Some anecdotes of him are recorded, which exhibit him more as a capricious boy, or a madman, than a man of ſound ſenſe. He died 1618, aged 82. He left no writings behind him

Butler, *Charles*, of Hampſhire, was author of a book on bees, called the feminine monarchy, and of a treatiſe on muſic. He was maſter of Baſingſtoke ſchool, and vicar of Lawrence Wotton, and died 1647.

Butler, *Samuel*, the poet, was born at

Stren

Strensham, Worcestershire. From Worcester grammar-school he was sent to Cambridge, but never was matriculated, and seven years after he became the clerk of Jefferys, a justice of the peace. Here he devoted himself to poetry and literary pursuits, as well as to music and painting. Afterwards he was in the family of the countess of Kent, where he had access to a valuable library, and conversed with the great Selden, whose amanuensis he occasionally was. Afterwards he was in Bedfordshire, in the house of sir Samuel Luke, one of Cromwell's officers. Here no doubt he planned, if he did not write, his Hudibras, as the knight was intended for the hero of the poem. At the restoration he was appointed steward of Ludlow castle, and in 1663 he published the first part of his Hudibras in three cantos, and the merit of the poem was no sooner known at court, than the king and the royalist party received it with enthusiastic applause. The next year the second part was published, and a third in 1678; but the golden dreams of the poet were disappointed; and though the nation expected it, and the merit of the poem had the strongest claim to public remuneration, yet Butler sunk in want and obscurity. In vain his friends interested themselves in his favor, the monarch enjoyed the wit of Hudibras, but forgot his necessities, in the midst of his flatterers and concubines, and though it is said that the poet once received 300 guineas from the royal purse, his general treatment denies the assertion. From this shameful neglect of pining virtue, we are to lament the discontinuation of Hudibras. Butler who did more by the sarcastic powers of his muse, in exposing to ridicule the fanatical republicans, than all the courtiers of Charles, refused to write more for the amusement of an ungrateful nation, and the poem remained unfinished. Butler soon after died 1680, and was buried in Covent-garden church-yard, at the expence of Mr. Longueville, who had in vain solicited a subscription for his decent interment in Westminster-abbey. Sixty years after, the memory of the poet was rescued from oblivion, and a monument was erected to him in Westminster-abbey by Mr. Barber, a printer, mayor of London, who, from his respect to departed genius, deserves to be recorded as the most disinterested friend of the poet. Thyer published some time after Butler's death 3 vols. of his posthumous works, and afterwards two; but they throw no light upon the history of his sufferings. The best edition of his Hudibras, is by Dr. Zachary Grey, 2 vols. 8vo.

Butler, *Joseph*, an English prelate, born at Wantage in 1692. His father, who was a tradesman, but a presbyterian, intending him for the ministry of his persuasion, placed him with Jeremiah Jones of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, where he had Isaac Watts for his schoolfellow. Before he left this place, he wrote some remarks on Dr. Samuel Clark's first sermon at Boyle's lecture, which are annexed to the treatise on the being of God. The principles of the dissenters were now examined with soberness by this youthful scholar, and, after mature deliberation, rejected for the doctrines of the established church; and Butler entered at Oriel college, where he formed a lasting intimacy with Edward Talbot, the son of the bishop of Durham. In consequence of this, he was appointed preacher at the Rolls, and made rector of Haughton and Stanhope, and prebendary of Rochester. In 1736 he was clerk of the closet to queen Caroline, and, two years after, nominated to the see of Bristol and deanery of St. Paul's. In 1746 he was clerk of the closet to the king, and, four years after, he was translated to Durham, a dignity which he did not long enjoy, as he died at Bath 1752. This prelate was respectable in private as well as in public life. The powers of his mind were great, clear, and comprehensive, and from his deep learning, and pious regard for virtue and religion, arose that excellent and immortal publication entitled, The analogy of religion, natural and revealed, &c. in 8vo. 1736. This valuable work has been analysed by Dr. Halifax, and the objections raised against the bishop, and the imputation of popery, have been satisfactorily removed. He published also some sermons, &c.

Butler, *James*, duke of Ormond, an able statesman, born 1610, at Clerkenwell, London. He distinguished himself against the rebels of Ireland, for which he was created a marquis. During the civil wars he was lieutenant of Ireland; but upon the invasion of Cromwell, he retired to France, and was employed by Charles II. in negociating with the royalists in England. On the restoration, he was created a duke, and viceroy of Ireland. Here he prevented Blood from seizing his person and the castle of Dublin; and some years after he again escaped, by the interference of his servants, from the violence of the same assassin, who dragged him from his coach in St. James's-street, with the intention of hanging him at Tyburn. The duke died 1688, in his 78th year.

Butler, *Thomas*, earl of Ossory, son of the preceding, was born at Kilkenny 1634. He was confined for eight months by Cromwell; and then went over to Flanders. After the restoration, he was made a lieutenant-general in Ireland, and in 1666 raised to an English peerage. He served against the Dutch, and shared the glories of lord Albemarle's victory. In consequence of these services he was made admiral of the whole fleet, in the absence of prince Rupert. In 1677 he commanded the English in the service of the prince of Orange, and at the battle of Mons he gathered fresh laurels. In the senate he vindicated his father so ably against Shaftesbury, that the veteran orator was confounded and abashed. He died 1680, aged 46. His father said he would not exchange his dead son for

for any living ſon in chriſtendom, ſo reſpectable and popular was his character.

Butt, *George, D.D.* an Engliſh divine, born at Lichfield 1741. From Stafford ſchool he went to Weſtminſter, and then to Chriſt-church, Oxford. He was, by ſir Edward Winnington, in 1771, preſented to the livings of Stanford and Clifton, Worceſterſhire, and in 1787 he obtained from lord Foley the vicarage of Kidderminſter. He was attacked by a paralytic ſtroke in June 1795, and yielded with ſerenity to a gradual decay, which proved fatal the 30th Sept. following. Dr. Butt was diſtinguiſhed as a preacher, ardent yet meek, pathetic yet unaffected, directing the powers of his eloquence with the pure ſpirit of devotion, and the mild graces of chriſtian charity. As a poet, he poſſeſſed originality, force, and ſublimity, and what the muſe inſpired was expreſſed with the energy of true genius. In private life he was deſervedly admired for the urbanity of his manners, and the ſteadineſs of his friendſhip. His converſation was cheerful, often ſparkling with wit, but never offenſive for illiberality or coarſeneſs of ideas. He publiſhed a volume of ſermons, and a verſification of Iſaiah, and in 1793 he collected and publiſhed his poems, in 2 vols 8vo. A well written account of his life has appeared from the claſſical pen of his friend Dr. Valpy.

Butts, *ſir William*, a phyſician to Henry VIII. educated at Gonvile hall, Cambridge. He was knighted by the king, and was one of the founders of the royal college of phyſicians He is introduced by Shakeſpeare in his Henry VIII. as the friend of Cranmer. He died 1545.

Buxton, *Jedediah*, an extraordinary calculator, born at Elmeton, near Cheſterfield, in Derbyſhire. Though the ſon of a ſchool-maſter, and the grandſon of a clergyman, he knew neither to write nor read. His powers of meditation were ſo aſtoniſhing, that, in the midſt of the moſt confuſed noiſes, he would reply with accuracy to the moſt difficult queſtions. He was accidentally aſked by a ſtranger how many cubical eighths of an inch there were in a body, whoſe three ſides were 23,145,789 yards, 5,642,732 yards, and 54,965 yards; and though ſurrounded by a hundred laborers, he, in five hours, gave a correct anſwer to the aſtoniſhed inquirer. Other inſtances are mentioned of his retentive memory; and it is ſaid, that, by walking, he could meaſure any piece of land with as much exactneſs as if he had marked it with a chain. The great object of his heart, next to figures, was to ſee the royal family; and to gratify this, he walked to London, in 1754, but returned in diſappointment. While in the capital, he was introduced to the royal ſociety, and viſited Drury-lane at the repreſentation of Richard III. where it was expected the novelty of the ſcene and the ſplendor of the exhibition would engage his attention. Nothing, however, ſtruck him; but he employed himſelf in numbering the ſteps of the dancers, and counting, with great nicety, all the words which Garrick had uttered during the performance He died at the age of 70, about the year 1774.

Buxtorff, *John*, a learned Hebrean, born at Camen in Weſtphalia, profeſſor at Baſil where he died of the plague 1629, aged 65. He wrote an Hebrew grammar—a lexicon Chaldaicum talmudicum & rabbinicum, fol.—a Hebrew bible—ſynagoga Judaica, or the religious ceremonies of the Jews—a ſmall Hebrew and Chaldaic lexicon, 12mo.—the thaurus linguæ Hebraicæ, 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

Buxtorff, *John*, ſon and ſucceſſor to the preceding, was born at Baſil, where he died in 1664, aged 65. He wrote a valuable Hebrew concordance—a defence of the points and vowels of the Hebrew text againſt Lewis Capellus—diſſertations on Jewiſh hiſtory and literature, &c.

Buxtorff, *John*, nephew of the preceeding, ſucceeded him in the oriental chair at Baſil, an honor which four of the family enjoyed during a whole century. He ably vindicated the uſe of vowels and points, and publiſhed ſeveral learned diſſertations on the Hebrew language, beſides verſes, ſermons, &c. He died in 1732.

Buy de Mornas, *Claude*, of Lyons, died at Paris 1783. He is author of a valuable atlas of geography and hiſtory, 4 vols. 4to. 1762-1770, and coſmography, in 8vo. 1770.

Buzot, *Francis Nicholas Leonard*, one of the heroes of the French revolution, born at Evreux, 1760. He was in the convention ſurnamed the evil prophet, becauſe he conſtantly inveighed againſt pretended plots. He attacked the Orleans' party, and particularly Danton and Robeſpierre, in conſequence of which his deſtruction was decreed. He was proſcribed 1793, but eſcaped, and wandered poor and deſtitute in the department of Calvados, where he was at laſt found dead by the ſide of his friend Pethion. Some have attributed his death to aſſaſſination, and others to ſuicide. The Jacobins, to render him more odious, called him king Buzot.

Byfield, *Nicholas*, a native of Warwickſhire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He ſettled at Cheſter, and afterwards removed to Iſleworth, where he died 1662. He was a ſtrong calviniſt, and wrote ſome voluminous tracts on divinity. His ſon *Adoniram* eſpouſed the cauſe of the parliament in the civil wars.

Byng, *George*, lord Torrington, was born 1663. He roſe by merit in the navy, and in 1704, with the rank of rear admiral of the red, he contributed to the capture of Gibraltar. For his ſervices at the battle of Mulaga he was knighted, and in 1718, he was ſent commander in chief of the fleet in the Mediterranean, where he bravely protected the coaſt of Italy againſt the Spaniards. On his return home George I. acknowledged, in the handſomeſt manner, his ſervices, made him treaſure

ſurer of the navy, and rear admiral of England, and raiſed him to the honors of a viſcount, and in 1727 George II. made him firſt lord of the admiralty, which he filled till his death, 1733.

Byng, *John*, ſon of the above, ſerved in the glorious expeditions of his father, and was raiſed to the rank of admiral. His attempts to relieve Fort St. Philip in Minorca, when blockaded by a French fleet, proved abortive, and his heſitation in engaging the enemy, when a bold attack might perhaps have gained the victory, drew the clamors of the nation againſt him. He was condemned by a court-martial, and was ſhot at Portſmouth 1757, meeting death with calm reſignation.

Bynkershoek, *Cornelius Van*, of Middleburg, was preſident of the council in Holland, and law profeſſor at Leyden. He is author of obſervations on the Roman laws—an admired treatiſe on the right of ambaſſadors, &c. He died 1743, aged 80.

Byrge, *Juſtus*, a mathematical inſtrument maker in France, in the ſixteenth century. The invention of logarithms, and of the compaſs of proportion, is improperly attributed to him.

Byrom, *John*, the inventor of a ſyſtem of ſhort-hand writing, was born at Kerſal near Mancheſter, and educated at the Charterhouſe, and Trinity college, Cambridge. At the univerſity he wrote his beautiful paſtoral of Colin to Phœbe, which appeared in the firſt volume of the Spectator, as well as two ingenious eſſays on dreams. As he did not take orders he loſt his fellowſhip, and went to Montpellier for the recovery of his health, but the writings of Malebranche, Bourignon, &c. ſhook his principles, and he imbibed the tenets of viſionary enthuſiaſm. On his return he ſtudied phyſic, and ſoon after againſt the wiſhes of her parents, he married one of his couſins, and ſhared with her poverty and diſtreſs. To maintain himſelf he taught at Mancheſter a new method of ſhort-hand writing, which he had invented at Cambridge, and he afterwards removed to London. Here he obtained a handſome competence, and regularly ſpent his ſummers with his increaſing family at Mancheſter till the death of his elder brother, without iſſue, and his ſucceſſion to his eſtate, gave him independence. He ſpent in domeſtic retirement, in the company of his worthy wife, the remaining years of his life, in writing a variety of pieces of poetry. He died at Mancheſter 1763, aged 72, leaving behind him the character of an inoffenſive man, who, to conſiderable learning and poetical genius, united mild and amiable manners. His pen was never dipped in the gall of ſatire or ridicule.

Bythner, *Victorinus*, a native of Poland, eminent for his knowledge of Hebrew. He came to Oxford, and read lectures in Hebrew, and afterwards removed to Cambridge, and then into Cornwall, where he practiſed phyſic. His beſt known work is—Lyra prophetica Davidis regis, &c. He died 1664.

Bzovius, *Abraham*, a Polander, educated at Proſovitz and Cracow. He gave lectures of philoſophy at Milan, and of divinity at Bologna, and as he ſupported the authority of the eccleſiaſtical ſtates, he was received with great diſtinction when introduced to the pope, and lodged in the Vatican. Terrified by the murder of one of his ſervants, he retired to the convent of Minerva, where he died 1637, aged 70. His works are ſo numerous that it would require pages to enumerate them, but the chief are the—Continuation of Baronius' annals, in 9 vols. fol. from the year 1118,—and lives of the popes, 3 vols.

C.

Cab, *Ben Zobair*, an Arabian poet, who died in the firſt year of the hegira. He is known as the opponent, and afterwards as the friend, of Mahomet.

Cabasilas, *Nilus*, archbiſhop of Theſſalonica, wrote againſt the claims of the biſhop of Rome to univerſal ſupremacy, and to infallibility, in the 14th century.

Cabestan or Cabestaing, *William de*, a provencal poet in the ſervice of Tricline, wife of Raymond de Scillans. He gained ſo much the affection of his miſtreſs that the jealous huſband murdered him, and dreſſed his heart, which he placed on the table before his guilty wife. She eat of the horrid food, and when informed of it died of grief, 1213.

Cabot, *Sebaſtian*, ſon of a Venetian, was born at Briſtol 1467. Under the eye of his father he learnt mathematics and coſmography, and by accompanying him in ſeveral voyages he became eminent in the art of navigation. In 1497 he was engaged with his father by Henry VII. for the diſcovery of a north-weſt paſſage to India, and after touching at Prima Viſta and St. John's iſland, they ſailed as far as cape Florida. In ſucceeding voyages a

ſet-

settlement was made on the coast of Newfoundland, and Sebastian, by being the first European who touched the new continent, established a greater claim to give his name to those unknown regions than either Americus Vespucius or even Columbus himself. Sebastian, under Henry VIII. tried to penetrate to the East Indies by the south, but want of support disappointed his hopes, and he penetrated only as far as the Brazils, and visited Hispaniola and Porto Rico. In 1524 Cabot was employed by the king of Spain to sail to the Moluccas by the streights of Magellan, but the mutinous spirit of his crew checked his progress, and he stopped at Paraguay, from whence, after five years' residence, he returned to Europe, and was treated with coldness by the court. Disgusted with the Spaniards, Cabot returned to Bristol, where his merits recommended him to Edward VI., and Somerset the protector, and from his great knowledge he was consulted as an oracle on commercial affairs, and was appointed governor of the company of the merchant adventurers. In 1552 he planned a voyage for the discovery of the northern parts of the world, and to him England owes her first mercantile connection with Russia, by the establishment of the Russia company. After a most useful life, this patriotic man died aged about 70. It is remarked of him, that he first observed the variation of the needle. He published a map of the world, besides an account of his voyages in the southern parts of the world, 1583, fol.

CABRAL, or CABRERA, *Pedro Alvares*, a Portuguese, sent in 1500 by Emanuel with a fleet to the East Indies. A storm drove him on the coast of Brazil, where he called the place where he landed Santa Cruz, and he afterwards reached his destination, and compelled the chief of Calicut to submit to his arms. He returned to Europe in 1501, loaded with the curiosities of the east.

CADALOUS, bishop of Parma, made pope under the title of Honorius II., died 1064.

CADAMOSTO, *Lewis*, a Venetian navigator, born 1422. He engaged in the service of Henry of Portugal, and in 1455 he proceeded to Madeira, and visited the Canaries and the coast of Africa as far as the Gambia. The next year he proceeded as far as the river St. Dominic, and on his return to Portugal he was received with great honor. He returned to Venice, where he died 1464.

CADOGAN, *William Bromley*, second son of lord Cadogan, was educated at Westminster, and Christ-church, Oxford. He obtained the livings of St. Giles' Reading, and St. Luke's Chelsea. In the discharge of his duty he was indefatigably zealous, but inclined strongly to the methodists, though he retained the forms of the church of England. Some of his sermons have been published, He died 1797, aged 46, and his parishioners at Reading, in respect to his memory, all put on mourning.

CÆSAR, *Julius*, a learned civilian, born at Tottenham 1557, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He was master of the court of requests under Elizabeth, judge of the admiralty, and master of St. Catherine's near the Tower, and under James I. he was knighted and appointed chancellor of the exchequer which he resigned on succeeding to the mastership of the rolls 1614. He was a man of great learning and integrity, charitable and benevolent. He died 1636. His manuscripts which were valuable, were sold by auction in 1757, for more than 300l.

CÆSARALPINUS, *Andreas*, a philosopher of Arezzo, physician to Clement VIII. He was a man of great erudition, and from some passages in his writings it has been conjectured that he was acquainted with the circulation of the blood. He was also well skilled in botany and published a treatise de plantis, & quæstiones peripateticæ, and died at Rome 1603 aged 54.

CAFFA, *Melchior*, of Malta, was a skilful sculptor, employed in adorning the churches of Rome and Italy. He died at Rome 1687 aged 56.

CAFFIERI, *Philip*, a sculptor of Rome born 1634, invited to France by Mazarin and made by Colbert inspector of the marine at Dunkirk. His son *James* was equally eminent. He died 1755, and his son *John James* followed his profession with equal success.

CAGLIARI, *Paul*, a native of Verona, son of a sculptor, better known by the name of Paul Veronese. He was distinguished as a painter; and for his admirable execution, and the majesty of his compositions, he was called by the Italians "the happy painter." His first pieces were drawn at Mantua, but after adorning many of the cities of Italy with the fine executions of his pencil, he settled at Venice. Here he received the most flattering compliments from several crowned heads, who urgently invited him to settle in their dominions, a distinction which he rejected, as firmly attached to his country, and eager to promote her glory and her fame. He died of a fever at Venice in 1588, aged 56, and had a tomb and brazen statue erected to his honor in the church of St. Sebastian. His two sons *Gabriel* and *Charles*, were likewise painters, and to the genius of their father joined an unusual degree of fraternal affection. Charles died 1596, aged 26, and Gabriel fell a victim to the plague 1631, aged 63. Paul had also a brother *Benedict*, eminent as a sculptor and painter. He assisted his nephews in completing their father's unfinished pictures, and as his style resembled that of his brother, the pieces of Benedict often pass for the more celebrated compositions of Paul. He died 1598, aged 66.

CAGLIOSTRO, *Count Alexander*, an impostor, born at Palermo 1743. His real name was Joseph Balsamo. He was of mean parentage, and at the age of 13 he became a novice

novice to the friars of mercy at Cartagirone, where his irregularities expoſed him to ſevere chaſtiſement. A ſeries of frauds, of impoſtures, of villainy, and it is even ſaid of murder, obliged him to fly from Palermo, and after practiſing ſome of his ſtratagems at Rome and Meſſina, he viſited the iſlands of the Archipelago and Alexandria, and afterwards exhibited his impoſtures in almoſt every city of Europe. He was at laſt arreſted at Rome, and died in the caſtle of St. Angelo 1794. A compendium of his life publiſhed by the apoſtolical chamber at Rome, contains a curious account of a man who, by a verſatile genius, a ſuperficial knowledge of philoſophy and chemiſtry, and a pretended intercourſe with ſupernatural agents, impoſed upon the credulity not only of the vulgar, but of the great, the learned, and opulent.

CAHUSAC, *Lewis de*, a French writer, born at Montauban. On publiſhing his tragedy of Pharamond, a piece which had great ſucceſs, he came to Paris, and became ſecretary to count de Clermont. He wrote ſome romances, beſides ſeveral operas, received with great applauſe. The poet, who poſſeſſed abilities, was in his manners arrogant, and ſo tender of his reputation, that it is ſaid his ſenſibility turned his head. He died at Paris 1759.

CAIAPHAS, the high prieſt of the Jews, before whom our Saviour was carried, and by whom he was condemned. He deſtroyed himſelf when diſmiſſed from office by Vitellius.

CAIET, *Peter Victor Palma*, of Montrichard, from a calviniſt became a catholic, and died 1610, aged 85, doctor of the Sorbonne, and Hebrew profeſſor in the royal college. He was highly favored by Catharine of Bourbon, and Henry IV. admitted him to court, notwithſtanding the ſlovenly appearance of his dreſs. He was for ſome time employed in ſearching for the philoſopher's ſtone. Moſt of his works are controverſial, but his chronologie ſeptennaire in 8vo. from the peace of Vervins to 1604, and his chronologie novennaire, in 3 vols. are valuable compoſitions.

CAIETAN, a cardinal of Gaieta, 1469. He diſplayed great talents as profeſſor of philoſophy and divinity at Paris and at Rome, till his book in ſupport of the pope raiſed him to the rank of cardinal and to the ſee of Palermo. He was employed by the pope in ſeveral negociations, but eſpecially in oppoſing Luther, whom he found it impoſſible either to ſilence or check. He died 1534, aged 65. He was a man of great learning as a logician, and philoſopher and divine. Beſides commentaries on Ariſtotle's philoſophy, and Thomas Aquinas' theology, he publiſhed a literal tranſlation of the greateſt part of the books of the old and new teſtaments.

CAILLE, *Nicholas Lewis de la*, a French mathematician and aſtronomer, born at Rumigny, 1714, and educated at the college of Liſieux at Paris. He became the diſciple of Caſſini, and with de Thury projected the meridian line, which extended from the obſervatory to the extremities of France. In 1739 he was named profeſſor of mathematics of the college of Mazarin, and in 1750 he went to the cape of Good Hope, to ſee the ſtars of the ſouthern hemiſphere, of 10,000 of which in the courſe of two years he determined the exact poſition. The whole of his time was employed in the ſervice of aſtronomy, mathematics, and navigation, but unfortunately a malignant fever terminated his labors in 1762, in his 48th year. He poſſeſſes the great character of clearneſs, accuracy, and preciſion. His works contain ſeveral volumes in 4to. and 8vo. beſides detached papers, &c.

CAIN, the eldeſt ſon of Adam, devoted himſelf to agriculture, but finding the oblations of his brother Abel more propitiouſly received than his own, he ſlew him in the year 130 after the creation. He was curſed for his cruelty, and wandered towards the eaſt of Eden, and built a city, which he called by the name of his ſon Enoch.

CAIRO, *Franciſco*, a painter of Milan, born 1598, who ſtudied at Rome and Venice. His pictures are on religious ſubjects, and poſſeſs ſuperior excellence.

CAIUS or KAYES, *Dr. John*, a phyſician, born at Norwich, 1510, educated at Norwich ſchool and Gonvil-hall, Cambridge. He viſited France, Flanders, and Germany, and after ſtudying at Padua, he took his degree of M. D. 1541, and three years after returned to England. He became phyſician to Edward VI. and to his two ſiſters, till a ſuſpicion of favoring the catholics diſcarded him 1568. He died at Cambridge 1573, and by the munificent donation of ſome eſtates, he erected his hall into a college, now called Gonvil and Caius college. His monument is in the chapel with theſe two words, "Fui Caius." He wrote the hiſtory of Cambridge, and other works.

CAIUS, *John*, poet laureat to Edward IV., travelled into Italy, and tranſlated the hiſtory of the ſiege of Rhodes.

CAIUS, *Thomas*, a native of Lincolnſhire, educated at All-ſouls, Oxford. He was afterwards prebendary of Sarum, and maſter of Univerſity college, where he died 1572. He was eminent in the knowledge of the learned languages, in poetry, and all kinds of worth. At the requeſt of Catherine Parr, he tranſlated Eraſmus' paraphraſe on St. Mark, and publiſhed a book on the antiquity of the univerſity of Oxford, to which Caius of Cambridge replied,—beſides a tranſlation of Ariſtotle's de mirab. mundi,—Euripides' tragedies, &c.

CALAMY, *Edmund*, a preſbyterian divine, born at London 1600, and educated at Pembroke hall Cambridge. Felton, biſhop of Ely, made him one of his chaplains, and gave him the vicarage of St. Mary's, Swaffham-prior, Cambridgeſhire, which he reſigned to be lecturer of Bury, Suffolk, where he continued

10 years. Though he conformed to the church of England, he ſoon embraced the popular party, and was engaged in the treatiſe againſt epiſcopacy, called Smectymnuus, from the initials of the five authors, Stephen Marſhal, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurſtow. He was member of the aſſembly of divines, and in his ſermons before the parliament, and the citizens of London, he diſplayed the eloquent preacher and zealous partizan. He however reſiſted the uſurpation of Cromwell, and promoted the reſtoration of Charles II. with ſuch loyalty, that he was offered the biſhopric of Lichfield, which he declined. He was one of the commiſſioners at the conference at the Savoy, and was ſoon after ejected from St. Mary Aldermanbury for nonconformity. An occaſional ſermon in his late pariſh church, in the abſence of the vicar, ſo offended his hearers, that he was ſent to Newgate by the lord mayor, but in a few days diſcharged. The ſight of the conflagration of London is ſaid to have broke his heart. He died 1666. He was a man of a bold undaunted ſpirit, who poſſeſſed all the bluntneſs and puritanical pride of the times. He publiſhed ſingle ſermons and controverſial treatiſes.

CALAMY, *Benjamin*, ſon of the preceding, from St. Paul's ſchool entered at Catherine hall Cambridge. He was miniſter of St. Mary Aldermanbury, and chaplain to the king. In 1683, he publiſhed a ſermon, for which he was attacked by Delaune, a warm nonconformiſt, whom government ſent to Newgate. Calamy interfered with Jeffries for the unhappy libeller; but all applications were unavailing, and Delaune, fined a ſum which he could not pay, died a victim to the oppreſſive meaſures of the times, and his wife and children ſhared the ſame fate in the ſame confinement. Dr. Calamy obtained four valuable livings, and the prebend of Harleſton, in the cathedral of St. Paul; but his happineſs was interrupted by the ſufferings of his friend Corniſh, who was tried and executed for high treaſon. The applications of friendſhip for mercy could not influence the inexorable Jeffries; and the execution of Corniſh broke the heart of his ſurviving friend, who died 1686. His funeral ſermon was preached by Sherlock, afterwards dean of St. Paul's. He publiſhed ſermons.

CALAMY, *Edmund*, grandſon of Edmund Calamy, by his ſon Edmund, was born 1671. He was educated at merchant taylors', where an intimate friendſhip was begun with Dawes, afterwards archbiſhop of York, and Boulter, primate of Ireland; and after ſtudying logic and philoſophical knowledge, he paſſed to Utrecht. Here he ſtudied civil law and philoſophy, and acquired ſuch a character, that a profeſſor's chair at Edinburgh was offered to him. On his return to England, he brought letters of recommendation to Drs. Pocock and Bernard, of Oxford, by whoſe influence he was admitted to the Bodleian library. H ſtudies were directed to divinity, and as he i clined to the nonconformiſts, he became a active miniſter in the meeting-houſes of Lo don, and ſucceeded, in 1703, Alſop, at Wel minſter. He abridged Baxter's hiſtory of l life, and afterwards continued the work by copious account of ſuch miniſters as we ejected for their religious opinions to the tin of queen Anne. The book was attacked l Hoadly, afterwards biſhop of Wincheſter. 1709, Calamy was honored, on his viſit Scotland, with the degree of D.D. by t three univerſities of Edinburgh, Glaſgow, a Aberdeen. He publiſhed, in 1718, a vin cation of his grandfather and others again the reflections of Echard. Calamy died 173 He was a man of great erudition, remarkab for the candor and benevolence of his diſp ſition, and the moderation of his religious op nions. His writings were moſtly controverſi beſides 2 vols. of ſermons, and 4 of Baxte hiſtory.

CALAS, *John*, an unfortunate merchant Toulouſe, of the proteſtant religion. Wh his ſon *Mark Antony*, who had embraced t catholic tenets, had committed ſuicide, t father was ſeized by government as guilty the murder. No proof could be broug againſt him, but the jealouſy entertain againſt his religion; and though the improb bility of a father, of the age of 65, murderi his own ſon, a robuſt young man aged 29, a in a houſe where his family were reſide was ſelf-evident, yet he was condemned, a broke on the wheel, 1762. This treatme was reported to the French king by the ag nized widow, but the wiſhes of the monar were fruſtrated by the jealouſy of his miniſte who thought that they granted too much the proteſtants if they allowed the reviſal the ſentence. His widow died in 1792, ag 94.

CALASIO, *Marius*, a Franciſcan at Ro profeſſor of Hebrew. He publiſhed a co cordance of the Hebrew bible, in 4 large vo in fol. 1621, republiſhed in London in 4 vo 1747, by Romaine, &c.

CALCAGNINI, *Celio*, a native of Ferra employed by the emperor. He died at Fe rara, profeſſor of belles lettres, 1540, ag 61. He was eminent for his erudition a claſſical knowledge; and it is ſaid that he ſu ported the rotation of the earth before Cop nicus publiſhed his ſyſtem.

CALCAR, *John de*, was born in the duc of Cleves, and died young, at Naples, 15 He was very eminent as a painter. His ri vity was ſo admired by Rubens, that never would part with it.

CALDERINI, *Domizzio*, a native of To profeſſor of belles lettres at Rome, where died 1478, aged 32. He publiſhed a tran tion of Pauſanias' two firſt books into Lat beſides commentaries, &c.

CALDERONI DE LA BARCA, *don Pedr* Span

Spaniſh poet, who from a ſoldier became an eccleſiaſtic. His dramatical pieces were publiſhed, 9 vols 4to. They poſſeſs all the extravagances of Shakeſpeare's muſe, with occaſionally ſublime and pathetic paſſages. He floriſhed 1640.

CALDERWOOD, *David*, a Scotch divine. He ſtudied divinity, and became an active oppoſer of epiſcopacy in Scotland. He was miniſter of Crelling, but his reſiſtance to the attempts of James I. to unite the churches of England and Scotland drew down upon him the ſuſpicions of the court; and when he proteſted againſt the meaſures pursued by parliament he was ſummoned to anſwer for his ſeditious conduct. His obſtinate refuſal to ſubmit to interrogatories, occaſioned his impriſonment, and baniſhment from the kingdom. He retired to Holland, where he publiſhed his celebrated treatiſe, Altare Damaſcenum, ſeu eccleſia Anglicanæ politia, &c. 1623. He afterwards returned to Scotland, where he collected memorials of the eccleſiaſtical affairs of Scotland from the reformation to James's death. The time of his death is not preciſely known.

CALDWALL, *Richard*, a phyſician born in Staffordſhire about 1513, and educated at Brazen-noſe. He was cenſor, and afterwards preſident of the college of phyſicians, where he founded a chirurgical lecture with a handſome ſalary. He wrote ſeveral treatiſes on phyſic, beſides a tranſlation of the table of ſurgery by More of Florence. He died 1585.

CALEB, a Hebrew, ſent by Moſes to examine the land of Canaan. He brought back an encouraging account, and was permitted to ſhare the victories of his nation, and to obtain the land of Hebron. He died aged 114.

CALED, or KUALED, one of Mahomet's friends, called from his courage the ſword of God. In the ſpreading the doctrines of the koran, and the dominion of the prophet, he committed atrocious cruelties, and at laſt was cut off by the plague 639.

CALENDARIO, *Philip*, an architect and ſculptor, celebrated for the beautiful porticos which he erected round the palace of St. Mark, at Venice, about 1354.

CALENTIUS, *Eliſus*, of Naples, preceptor to prince Frederic, was a man of great talents as a poet and philoſopher. He wrote an imitation of the battle of the mice and the frogs by Homer, and died 1502.

CALEPINO, or DA CALEPIO, *Ambroſe*, a native of Bergamo, of the Auguſtine order. His vocabulary of the Latin tongue firſt appeared 1503, and has been often reprinted and improved, to 2 vols. fol. He died blind 1511.

CALLARD, *John Baptiſte*, profeſſor of medicine at Caen, where he died 1718, eſtabliſhed a botanical garden there. His great work is, Lexicon medicum etymologicum, 1693, 12mo.

CALLISTUS, *Johannes Andronicus*, a native of Theſſalonica, profeſſor of philoſophy at Conſtantinople when the city was taken by the Turks in 1453. He fled from the enemy, and contributed to the revival of learning in the weſt of Europe. He firſt ſettled at Rome, and afterwards at Florence, where his pupils were numerous and reſpectable. In his old age he went to France; but died there ſoon after his arrival.

CALLIXTUS I. pope after Zephyrinus, 209, ſuffered martyrdom four years after.

CALLIXTUS II. *Guy*, archbiſhop of Vienna, was made pope 1119, and died 1124.

CALLIXTUS III. pope 1455, wiſhed to ſtir up the princes of Europe againſt the Turks, but without ſucceſs. He died 1458.

CALLIXTUS, *George*, a Lutheran divine of Middleburg in Holſtein, profeſſor of theology at Helmſtadt. He died 1656, aged 70. He wrote a treatiſe againſt the celibacy of the clergy, 4to. and other inferior works; and was the founder of the ſect called Callixtins, whoſe object was to reconcile the diſcordant opinions of all the proteſtants.

CALLOT, *James*, an engraver, born at Nancy, 1593. His deſire to ſee Rome and her valuable monuments, tempted him twice to elope from his family, at the age of 12, and two years after. When permitted by his father to reſide at Rome, he applied himſelf ſo aſſiduouſly to the arts of deſigning and engraving, that he became celebrated for the boldneſs, beauty, and execution of his pieces. He was for ſome time at Florence under the patronage of the great duke, after whoſe death he reſided at the court of Lorraine; and in 1628 he viſited France, where Lewis XIII. invited him to deſign and engrave the ſiege of Rochelle and the iſle of Rhé. When Nancy was reduced by France, Callot refuſed to employ his pencil to perpetuate the miſortune of his country; and Lewis, who admired his ſuperior abilities, reſpected a patriotic reluctance, which neither bribes nor promiſes could conquer. He died 1636, aged 43. It is ſaid that he left not leſs than 1380 of his pieces; an aſtoniſhing number for the ſhort period of his life.

CALMET, *Auguſtine*, a Frenchman of the Benedictine order, abbot of St. Leopold de Nancy, and afterwards of Senones, where he died 1757, aged 85. He was well acquainted with oriental languages, and publiſhed ſeveral learned works, which at the deſire of his friends appeared in French rather than Latin. He wrote a commentary on the books of the Old and New teſtament, 23 vols, 4to.—diſſertations on the commentaries, 3 vols. 4to. &c.

CALO, *John* or *Johannitz*, a Bulgarian, raiſed by Innocent III. to the title of independent king. In 1205 he conquered the emperor Baldwin, and after ravages over Greece he was himſelf aſſaſſinated.

CALONNE, *Charles Alexander de*, an illuſtrious French ſtateſman, born at Douay 1734. He was educated at Paris and ſucceſſively was ſolicitor general to the parliament of his

native town, master of requests, intendant of Metz, and in 1783 was successor of of Necker as comptroller general of the finances. This required abilities and undaunted firmness, and he possessed them; and though he found an empty treasury, and the nation discontented with the extravagance of the court, he adopted such measures as restored credit to the state, and rendered the expenditure subservient to the resources of the country. To carry his schemes of reform he advised the king to convene the nobles of the kingdom. The plan was grand, and might have been productive of good in another age, but unfortunately the nobles and clergy were alarmed at the thought of losing their privileges, and the minister, not ably supported by the timid monarch, yielded to the storm, and took refuge in England, where he composed his requete au roi, and his reponse a l'ecrit de M. Necker. At the end of the revolution he revisited his country, and died at Paris 1802. He wrote, besides, an essay on agriculture 12mo,—observations sur plusieurs matieres de droit civil & contumier, 4to.—de l'etat de la France present & a venir, 1790, 8vo, a work of great merit,—des finances publiques de la France 8vo. &c.

Calovius, *Abraham*, a native of Morungen in Brunswick, divinity professor at Radstock. He was a strong Lutheran, and opposed the union of the protestant church, in consequence of which his followers were called Calovians. He wrote controversial tracts, and died 1686, aged 74.

Calprenede, *Gautier de la*, a gentleman in ordinary to the French king, author of some romances now forgotten, such as Cassandra, Cleopatra, Pharamond, &c. He died in 1663, aged 51.

Calvart, *Denys*, a painter of Antwerp who opened a school at Bologna and had Guido, Albano, &c. among his pupils. His pictures, admired for dignity, taste, and coloring, are preserved at Bologna, Rome, and Reggio. He died at Bologna 1619, aged 67.

Calvert, *George*, was born at Kipling in Yorkshire, 1582, and educated at Trinity college Oxford. On his return from the tour of Europe, he became secretary to Robert Cecil, and was with James I. on his visit to Oxford. He was made clerk to the privy council, was knighted by the king, and in 1619 made secretary of state, and the next year honored with a pension of 1000l. In 1624 he resigned the seals to the king, confessing himself to be of the Roman catholic persuasion, but notwithstanding this, he continued in favor, and was created lord Baltimore in 1625. He twice visited Newfoundland, where the king had granted him a large tract of land, but finding that his property there was exposed to the plunder of French vessels, he abandoned it for the neighbourhood of Virginia, when Charles I. granted him a patent for Maryland. He died at London 1632, and his son who inherited his enterprising spirit, planted a colony of about 200 families which bore the name Baltimore.

Calvert, *James*, of York, was educat at Clare-hall Cambridge. After being silenc at Topcliff by the act of uniformity he r moved to York, where he composed work called Naphthali. He for some tin employed himself in the education of some the sons of his opulent neighbours, and di 1698.

Calvin, *John*, a celebrated reformer bo at Noyon in Picardy 1509. He studied Paris, and in consequence of the extraordina marks of his early piety he was intended his father for the church, and in 1527 he w presented to the rectory of Marteville, whi two years after he resigned for Pont l'Eveq near Noyon. His extensive knowledge the holy scriptures disgusted him with the perstitions of Rome, and with the approbati of his father he resigned his ecclesiastical h nors, and studied the law. Under de l'Et and Alciat, he made great progress in that ence, and further improved his knowledge divinity. Eager to defend the reformat he displayed his zeal against the Sorbonne Paris, and with difficulty escaped from t vengeance of the catholics. From France retired to Basil, and attracted public att tion by his celebrated dedication to Franci in his apology for the reformers, a composit which divides the applauses of the learned w that of Thuanus to his history and that of C saubon to Polybius. When persecution cea Calvin settled at Geneva, and yielding to solicitation of Farel, and of the magistrate the city, he became in 1536 their minis and professor of divinity. The check howe which he wished to impose upon the immo ities of the people, soon rendered him un pular, and when he refused to administer sacrament indiscriminately, the public indig tion was so violent against him, that he was fired to leave Geneva in two days. He reti to Strasburg, where he established a French formed church, and two years after he with Bucer at the diet of Worms and Ratis for the protestants, and had a long confere with Melancthon. But though flattered Germany, Calvin had a secret affection Geneva, and no sooner did the people solici reconciliation than he returned, in 1541, prevailed upon them to establish a church cipline, and a consistorial jurisdiction with power of inflicting censures and canonical nishments. The power thus bestowed unf tunately was abused. The reformer, who loudly exclaimed against the tyranny of Ro directed his persecution against Servetus physician, who had in an ambiguous style w ten upon the trinity; and his vengeance not appeased till the unfortunate heretic expired in the flames. This severity rai enemies to Calvin, but his ardor was undaunt and in the midst of his avocations, he direc by his letters the many churches of Germa

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France, England, and Poland, which looked up to him as their ſupreme governor. Diſintereſted in his conduct, zealous only in the cauſe of reformation, poſſeſſed of a clear underſtanding, and happy memory, he exerciſed his extenſive talents in the ſupport of truth. His creed however was either, from ſingularity or oppoſition, contrary to the tenets of the other proteſtants, and the untenable doctrines which he propagated about an abſolute predeſtination have tended to render his followers, not only during his age, but in ſucceeding times, gloomy, preſumptuous, obſtinate, and uncharitable. He died 1564, and though he had long enjoyed high reputation and exerciſed unbounded authority, he left only 300 crowns to his heirs, including his library, the books of which ſold afterwards at a great price. By the advice of Bucer, Calvin married, at Straſburg, Idoletta de Bure, widow of an anabaptiſt whom he had converted, and by her he had a ſon who died in his infancy. The death of his wife, in 1549, afflicted him greatly. The works of Calvin were printed in 12 vols. fol. Geneva, and in nine Amſterdam, in 1667. They are chiefly on theological and controverſial ſubjects, but they diſplay his great erudition; and Scaliger has obſerved, that no commentator has better hit the ſenſe of the prophets than he; and he commends him farther for not attempting the explanation of the book of revelations.

Calvisius, *Sethus*, a learned German, diſtinguiſhed as an accurate chronologer. His elenchus calendariiæ Gregorio XIII. was publiſhed in 1611; and in 1623, three years after his death, appeared his improved chronology; the labor of 20 long years.

Cambaceres, *N.* a native of Montpellier, whoſe eloquence was much admired at court, and was rewarded by the archbiſhopric of Rouen. He died 1802, aged 80. His nephew was the ſecond conſul with Bonaparte, after the abolition of the directory.

Cambert, a French muſician, in the ſervice of Ann of Auſtria. He firſt introduced operas in France, but when his labors were eclipſed by the performances of Lulli, he came over to England in 1672, where Charles made him maſter of his band. He died 1677. Beſides operas and muſical pieces, he is known for his exquiſite taſte in touching the organ.

Cambis-velleron, *Joſeph Lewis Dominic, marquis de*, of Avignon, was learned and polite, and ſerved ſome time in the army. He died 1772. He publiſhed a valuable catalogue raiſonné of the MSS. in his cabinet, two vols. 8vo. &c.

Cambridge, *Richard Owen*, a learned Engliſhman, born in London, 1714, and educated at Eton ſchool, and Oxford. He in 1737 entered at Lincoln's-inn, and in 1741 ſettled at Whitminſter, Glouceſterſhire. He publiſhed the Scribleriad, a poem, 1744—and in 1761 an hiſtory of the war on the coaſt of Coromandel, and contributed ſome valuable papers to the World. His works were collected by his ſon G. O. Cambridge M. A. with his life, two vols. 4to. 1803. He died much reſpected in private life, as a cheerful companion, exemplary in his conduct, and virtuous and benevolent in practice, 1802. He was inventor of a curious double boat, which is ſaid to poſſeſs great ſwiftneſs in ſailing with equal ſafety, formed with two diſtinct boats, 50 feet long, though but 18 inches wide, connected together by a deck at the diſtance of 12 feet.

Camden, *William*, a celebrated antiquarian, born at London, 1551. After ſtudying at Chriſt's-hoſpital and St. Paul's ſchool, he entered as a ſervitor at Magdalen college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Broadgate-hall now Pembroke college, and then to Chriſt-church. The prejudices of theſe popiſh days prevented him from obtaining a fellowſhip at All-ſouls, and from being admitted to his firſt degree, and it was not till 1573 that he was made B.A. an honor long due to his learning. He was appointed in 1575 ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool, and during his relaxation he compiled his valuable work the Britannia, or hiſtory of the ancient Britons, their origin, manners, and laws, which appeared in Latin, 1586, and paſſed rapidly through ſeveral editions. Piers biſhop of Saliſbury in 1588 conferred on him the prebend of Ilfracomb, though he never was in holy orders, and the ſame year he took the degree of M. A. In 1593 he ſucceeded to the headſhip of Weſtminſter ſchool, and four years afterwards he publiſhed a Greek grammar, which though long popular, muſt be conſidered as an epitome of the grammar of his predeceſſors. In 1597 Camden removed from his laborious office, on being appointed Clarencieux king of arms, an employment more congenial to his taſte. In 1600 he publiſhed an account of the monuments of the kings, queens, &c. in Weſtminſter abbey, and three years after at Frankfort, a collection of ancient hiſtorians, called "Anglica, Normanica, Hibernica, Cambrica, a veteribus deſcripta, &c. The next year he publiſhed remains of a greater work concerning Britain, &c. the materials of which had been communicated to him when he wrote his Britannia. He publiſhed in 1607 a complete edition of his Britannia in folio, greatly enlarged, of which a tranſlation was given in 1695 by Dr. Gibſon afterwards biſhop of London, and in 1615, appeared his Annales rerum Anglicanarum, during queen Elizabeth's reign, the continuation of which was finiſhed in 1617 but not publiſhed in his life time. Camden died at Chiſſelhurſt in Kent, 1623, and though he had directed to be buried where he died, his remains were depoſited in great pomp in Weſtminſter abbey oppoſite Chaucer, where on a white marble monument his effigies is repreſented as holding a book, on which is inſcribed Britannia. Camden was reſpected as a man not only of extenſive learning, and juſt taſte, but of amiable manners, eaſy and candid

in his converſation, and the friend of learned men. His reputation was ſo well eſtabliſhed, that foreigners conſidered their travels incomplete, if not permitted to converſe with the author of the Britannia, and it is ſaid that not leſs than ſix German nobles in one day requeſted him to write his lemma in their book. Camden founded a lectureſhip on hiſtory at Oxford, and bequeathed his books and papers to ſir Robert Cotton of Conington.

CAMERARIUS, *Joachimus*, a German, born at Bamberg, in 1500, and educated at Leipſic. He became the friend of Eraſmus, and alſo of Melancthon, whoſe life he wrote. During the troubles of Germany, he viſited Pruſſia, and was made profeſſor of belles lettres at Nuremberg. In 1527, he married a woman of reſpectable connections, with whom he lived 46 years, and by whom he had five ſons and four daughters, who all grew up to be an honor to their family. He was in 1536 drawn from his retirement by the prince of Wirtemburg, to reſtore the ancient diſcipline of the univerſity of Tubingen, and afterwards he aſſiſted in the eſtabliſhment of the Leipſic univerſity. He died at Leipſic 1575, full of years and honor, ſurviving his wife not quite a year. His literary labors were great, as he tranſlated Herodotus, Demoſthenes, Euclid, Xenophon, Homer, Theocritus, Sophocles, Lucian, Theodoret, &c. and he was deſervedly called by Voſſius the phœnix of Germany. Eraſmus however has ſpoken of him with ſome degree of indifference.

CAMERARIUS, *Joachim*, ſon of the preceding, devoted himſelf to the ſtudy of medicine, botany, and chemiſtry. He wrote ſome treatiſes on botany, and died 1598, aged 68, at Nuremberg.

CAMERON, *John*, a Scotchman, profeſſor of Greek at Glaſgow, and afterwards divinity lecturer at Montauban, where he died 1625, in conſequence of blows received in the ſtreets from ſome zealot whom he had offended. He publiſhed "defence of grace," &c. His works appeared in three vols. 4to. 1677.

CAMOENS, *Lewis*, a Portugueſe poet, deſervedly called the Virgil of his country. He was born at Liſbon 1527, and ſtudied at Coimbra. He loſt one of his eyes in a campaign againſt the Moors at Ceuta, and afterwards paſſed to the Eaſt Indies, in hopes of bettering his fortunes. Here he began his celebrated Luſiad, but on his return he had the misfortune to be ſhipwrecked, and with difficulty ſaved his life, ſwimming with his right hand, and ſupporting his poem with his left. He finiſhed his poem 1569, and dedicated it to king Sebaſtian, but his hopes of patronage were cruelly diſappointed. The merits of the poet were neglected by the monarch, and Camoens, feeling all the miſeries of indigent virtue, expired in the midſt of his ungrateful countrymen, a prey to the deepeſt wretchedneſs, 1579. Admired for the boldneſs of his deſcriptions, the unaffected diſplay of his learning, and the happieſt flights of a ſublime imagination, C moens is yet cenſured for the obſcurity ſome of his verſes, and for an injudicious mi ture of heathen mythology and chriſtian truth The Luſiad however will always rank high the liſt of heroic poems. It has been tranſlat into French once, twice into Italian, four tim into Spaniſh, and into Engliſh by Fanſhaw, b ſides the elegant verſion of Mr. Mickle.

CAMPANELLA, *Thomas*, an Italian philoſ pher, born at Stilo in Calabria, 1568. H extenſive knowledge of the antient claſſ enabled him to examine the tenets of the pe patetic philoſophy, and to prove them bu upon falſe foundations. The brilliant eloquen which he diſplayed in his diſputations on th ology with philoſophers of eſtabliſhed repu tion, encreaſed with his fame the number his rivals, and he was accuſed, before the inqu ſition, of having obtained by magic that exte of learning which he poſſeſſed. He fled up this from Naples to Rome, and afterwards Florence, and on his way to Bologna his p pers were ſeized, but his perſon remained u moleſted. Some expreſſions however whi dropped ſome years after, againſt the Spa ards, procured his arreſt. He appeared 1599, at Naples as a criminal, and was ſev times put to the rack and condemned to p petual impriſonment. His ſufferings were laſt leſſened by the interference of the pc with Philip IV. of Spain in 1626, and wh reſtored to liberty he retired to France, wh Richelieu gave him a penſion of 2000 livr He died in the monaſtery of the Dominic 1639. His writings were numerous, the b known of which are de rectâ ratione ſtuden aphoriſmata politica, &c.

CAMPANO, *John Antonio*, of Campar while tending ſheep was noticed by a pri who admired his promiſing appearance, a who kindly inſtructed him, and enabled h to become profeſſor of rhetoric at Peru He was raiſed to a biſhopric by Pius II. a engaged at the congreſs of Ratiſbon. His poſition to ſome of the meaſures of Rome r dered him unpopular with the pope, and removed to his ſee of Terrano where he d 1477, aged 48. He wrote the life of the mous commander Andrew Braccio, beſides o tions, letters, Latin poems, moral and polit treatiſes, &c.

CAMPBELL, *Archibald*, ſon of the ear Argyle, became known for his ſtrong partia to the covenanters, though he retained his tachment to Charles I. by whom he was c ated a marquis. He oppoſed Cromwell's vaſion of Scotland, and placed the crown the head of Charles II. when his coronat took place at Scone in 1651. But notw ſtanding his attachment to the king, he ſeized in London when he came to congra late Charles on his reſtoration, and upon be condemned as guilty of high treaſon was headed as a traitor at Edinburgh croſs. wrote inſtructions to a ſon, &c.

CAMPBELL, *Archibald*, earl of Argyle, ſon of the preceding, diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Dunbar. In conſequence of the interception of one of his letters, in which he ſpoke of the ingratitude of courts, he was tried before the parliament of Scotland, for ſowing diſſenſions between the king and the ſubject by falſe information. He was condemned to loſe his head, and would have ſuffered had not Clarendon interfered. Argyle was reſtored to royal favor, and made privy counſellor, and one of the lords of the treaſury. Being afterwards iniquitouſly condemned to ſuffer death, he eſcaped, and after concealing himſelf in London, he went to Holland, and ſoon returned, to ſupport the rebellion of Monmouth. He was however abandoned by thoſe who ought to have ſhared his dangers, and he was taken, and, in purſuance of his former ſentence, was beheaded 1685.

CAMPBELL, *George*, *D. D.* was educated at St. Andrew's, and made profeſſor of church hiſtory 1728. He publiſhed a diſcourſe on miracles, beſides a vindication of the chriſtian religion, 8vo. &c. and died 1757, aged 61.

CAMPBELL, *George*, of Aberdeen, was educated at the Mariſchal college, of which he became the principal in 1759, and profeſſor of divinity in 1771. He died 1796, aged 77. Among his works his tranſlation of the four goſpels is valuable. His anſwer to Hume on miracles was alſo much admired.

CAMPBELL, *Colin*, a Scotch architect, author of Vitruvius Britannicus, 3 vols. folio, and ſurveyor of the works of Greenwich hoſpital. He died 1734.

CAMPBELL, *John*, an eminent writer on biography, hiſtory, and politics, born at Edinburgh, 1708. At the age of five he left Scotland for the neighbourhood of Windſor, and became clerk to an attorney, but he relinquiſhed the occupation for the life of an author. In his 30th year he publiſhed the military life of prince Eugene and of Marlborough, in 2 vols. fol. He was afterwards engaged in the ancient univerſal hiſtory, and in 1739 publiſhed the travels of Edward Brown, and the memoirs of Ripperda, and next the conciſe hiſtory of Spaniſh America. In 1742 the two firſt volumes of his hiſtory of Engliſh admirals appeared, to which two years after two volumes more were added, a work of great merit, ſince improved by Dr. Berkenhout. He publiſhed 1743 Hermippus revived, and in 1744 appeared his "voyages and travels," on the plan of Dr. Harris. Beſides other popular publications he was engaged in the Biographia Britannica, which firſt appeared in weekly numbers in 1745, and in 1750 he publiſhed his preſent ſtate of Europe, a work extremely popular, and next he engaged in the modern univerſal hiſtory which appeared in detached parts in 16 vols. fol. His laſt work was "a political ſurvey of Britain," in 2 vols. 4to. 1774, in which he diſplayed extraordinary labor and extenſive knowledge. For theſe labors the author was honored in 1754 by the univerſity of Glaſgow with the degree of LL. D. and in 1774 the empreſs of Ruſſia preſented him, in teſtimony of her regard, with her picture. In 1736 he married miſs Vobe, with whom he lived happily 40 years, and by whom he had ſeven children, one only of whom with their mother ſarvived him. He lived ſo retired that few had the happineſs of his acquaintance, but thoſe that viſited him found him amiable in his manners, inſtructive in his converſation, mild, humane, and religious. He died of a decline at his houſe, Queen-ſquare, Ormond-ſtreet, 1775, aged nearly 68.

CAMPBELL, *John*, 2d duke of Argyle, and duke of Greenwich, was ſon of Archibald duke of Argyle. He ſerved under the great Marlborough at the battles of Ramilies, of Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, and aſſiſted at the ſiege of Liſle and of Ghent. His ſupport of the union with Scotland rendered him unpopular among his countrymen, but his merits were acknowledged by all parties. George I. on his acceſſion reſtored him to the command of Scotland, of which he had before been deprived, and in 1715 he bravely attacked lord Mar's army at Dumblain, and obliged the pretender to retire from the kingdom. In 1718 he was made duke of Greenwich, but his oppoſition to Walpole procured his diſmiſſal, though he was reſtored on the miniſter's diſgrace. He died 1743.

CAMPBELL, *Archibald*, a Scotchman, biſhop of Aberdeen, which he reſigned in 1724. He was a man of great learning, and intimate with the moſt famous men of his time. He died 1744, author of the doctrine of a middle ſtate between death and the reſurrection, fol. 1721, a work curious and intereſting.

CAMPEGGIO, *Lorenzo*, a Roman cardinal, born at Milan 1474. He was profeſſor of civil law at Bologna, aud married, but on the death of his wife he embraced the eccleſiaſtical profeſſion, and in 1512 was made a biſhop, and afterwards a cardinal by Leo X. He came to England 1519, as nuncio, and was made biſhop of Saliſbury, and in 1524 paſſed into Germany, to attempt to reſiſt the reformation. He afterwards returned to England to ſettle the affairs about the divorce of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon, and when recalled in 1529 by the pope, he went to the diet of Auguſburg. He died at Rome 1539. He was a man of learning and deep political knowledge, and acquainted with Eraſmus and other learned men. Some of his letters are publiſhed.

CAMPER, *Peter*, a celebrated phyſician, and naturaliſt, born at Leyden, and educated under Boerhaave, Muſchenbroek, Graveſande, and other famous profeſſors. He travelled at the age of 26 over England, France, and Germany, where he was received with the reſpect due to merit, and in Berlin he was particularly noticed by Frederick the great. His works were

on philoſophy and natural hiſtory, in 6 vols. 8vo. with 100 folio plates, beautifully engraved. He wrote, beſides a treatiſe on the phyſionomies of men of different countries, a work of erudition. He had alſo a taſte for the fine arts, and died 1789.

CAMPHUYSEN, *Dirk*, a painter of Dorcum, 1586, eminent in his landſcapes and moonlight pieces.

CAMPI, *Bernardin*, an Italian painter, author of an intereſting book on his art. He died 1584, aged 62.

CAMPI, *Galeazzo*, an Italian painter, who excelled in miniatures and in hiſtory. He died 1536.

CAMPIAN, *Edmund*, a writer, born in London 1540, and educated at Chriſt's hoſpital, and St. John's college Oxford. In 1568 he went to Ireland, and wrote an hiſtory of the country in two books, but being ſuſpected of favoring the catholics, he fled to the low countries. Here he renounced proteſtaniſm, and entered among the Jeſuits at Douay, and then paſſed to Rome. He wrote a tragedy called Nectar and Ambroſia, acted before the emperor at Vienna, and for ſix years he taught rhetoric and philoſophy at Prague, till he was commiſſioned by Gregory XIII. to paſs over to England in 1580. Here he uſed all the arts of cunning and inſinuation, but though he challenged the Engliſh clergy to a trial of ſkill, yet he diſcovered too much vehemence, and when diſcovered by the emiſſaries of Walſingham, he was dragged to the tower, and being found guilty of high treaſon for adhering to the pope, the queen's enemy, he was hanged and quartered at Tyburn, 1581. He was a man of great learning, an eloquent orator, and a ſubtile diſputant. His writings were on controverſial ſubjects, now forgotten.

CAMPISTRON, *Jean Galbert*, a French poet, born at Toulouſe in 1615, the ſecretary and the friend of the duke of Vendome. He merited to be ranked little inferior to Racine in the merit of his dramatic compoſitions. He died of an apoplexy 1723, at the age of 67. His plays, three vols. 12mo. have paſſed through many editions.

CAMPO, *Antonio*, an Italian author, born at Cremona, of which he wrote an intereſting hiſtory in folio, 1585.

CAMPRA, *Andrew*, a muſician of Aix, admired for his ſuperior knowledge of muſic, and for his popular ballets and tragic operas. He died at Verſailles 1744, aged 84.

CAMUS, *John Peter*, of Paris, was made biſhop of Bellay by Henry IV. 1609. As a preacher he was eloquent, but at the ſame time indulged an ironical turn, eſpecially againſt the monks, which cauſed them to complain of his conduct to Richelieu. He reſigned his ſee after an enjoyment of 20 years, and died in the hoſpital of incurables at Paris 1652, aged 70. Among his numerous works are mentioned, pious romances.

CAMUS, *Stephen Le*, a native of Paris, biſhop of Grenoble 1571. He was an exemplary prelate, and very auſtere, always ſleeping on ſtraw, and wearing a hair ſhirt. He was made a cardinal by Innocent II. and died 1707, aged 75. He was author of ſome paſtoral letters, &c.

CAMUS, *Charles Stephen Lewis*, a French mathematician, who died 1768, aged 58. He wrote a courſe on mathematics, 4 vols. 8vo.—beſides treatiſes on arithmetic, &c.

CANANI, *John Baptiſt*, of Ferrara, profeſſor of medicine and anatomy there, wrote humani corporis picturata diſſectio, now very rare, and is ſaid to have diſcovered the valves of the veins. He died 1590, aged 75.

CANDIAC, *John Lewis Eliz. de Montcalm*, a child of aſtoniſhing powers. At the age of four he learned Latin, and when ſix he could read Greek and Hebrew to the aſtoniſhment of the learned. This prodigy of premature ſuperiority in learning, was cut off by a complication of diſeaſes at Paris, 1726, aged ſeven years.

CANGE, *Charles du Freſne du*, a learned Frenchman, born at Amiens, and made treaſurer of France. He ſtudied ancient and modern hiſtory, and publiſhed ſome valuable works. He died 1688, aged 78. Lewis XIV. preſented a penſion to his children, in memory of their father's learning. The moſt valuable of his works are hiſtory of the eaſtern empire under the French emperors of Conſtantinople, fol.—Latin gloſſary, 3 vols. fol.—a Greek gloſſary of the middle ages, 2 vols. fol.—annals of Zonaras, &c.—hiſtoria Byzant. illuſtrata in fol. &c.

CANGIAGO or CAMBISI, *Lewis*, a painter of Genoa, whoſe works were in high repute in Spain and Italy. He died in Spain, 1585, aged 58.

CANITZ, *Baron of*, a German poet and ſtateſman, born at Berlin, 1654. He travelled through Europe, and was engaged in negociations by the king of Pruſſia. He took Horace for his model in his German compoſitions, and was ſo popular a poet that his works were publiſhed for the 10th time in 1750 in 8vo. He died at Berlin 1699, aged 45.

CANN, *John*, an Engliſhman, who fled to Amſterdam at the reſtoration, and became a leader of the Browniſts. He publiſhed a bible with marginal notes, well received by the public, and often edited.

CANO, *Alonzo*, a native of Grenada, eminent as a painter, ſculptor, and architect. He was patronized by Olivares, and made director general of the king's works at Madrid. The palaces and churches of Madrid were adorned with his elegant labors. He had the ſingular misfortune of finding on his return home one evening his houſe plundered, his wife murdered, and his Italian ſervant fled; and while he ſuſpected the treachery of his domeſtic, in conſequence of his reſentful temper, he was himſelf ſeized as the perpetrator of the horrid deed, but no tortures could force him to confeſs

fefs a crime of which he was not guilty. He afterwards entered into the church to eſcape further perſecution, and died 1676, aged 76.

CANTACUZENUS, *Johannes*, a Byzantine hiſtorian, nearly related to the imperial family. His knowledge in literature and in arms was ſo great, that he became the favorite of the court and people, and was made firſt lord of the bedchamber to Andronicus. He retained his offices under his grandſon of the ſame name, who made him generaliſſimo of his forces, and would have admitted him to the throne, if he had conſented. At his death the emperor left the guardianſhip of his ſon John Palæologus to Cantacuzenus; but the jealouſy of the empreſs thwarted his benevolent ſchemes, till at laſt he aſſumed himſelf the imperial purple, at the requeſt of the nobles at Adrianople, 1342. He was victorious over his enemies, and he adopted the conquered Palæologus for his aſſociate on the throne, and gave him his daughter Helen in marriage to cement their reconciliation. Cantacuzenus at laſt, wearied with ſovereignty, retired to a monaſtery accompanied by his wife. Here he wrote an hiſtory in Greek of his own times, in four books, from 1320 to 1355. He wrote beſides ſome theological works.

CANTARINI, *Simon*, a painter, of Pezaro, who died at Verona 1648, aged 36.

CANTEMIR, *Demetrius*, a Tartar of illuſtrious birth. He expected to ſucceed his father as governor of Moldavia; but he was ſupplanted, and when ſent to defend the province againſt the Ruſſians, he betrayed it to the czar Peter. He retired to Ukraine, where he died, much lamented, 1723, aged 50. He wrote a Latin hiſtory of the riſe and fall of the Ottoman empire in Ruſſia, dedicated to the czar—the ſyſtem of Mahomet's religion—the ſtate of Moldavia, in Latin.

CANTEMIR, *Antiochus*, ſon of the preceding, diſplayed his abilities in ſeveral embaſſies at London and Paris. He was the firſt who introduced the graces of poetry among the Ruſſians. He was author of ſome odes, ſatires, and fables, beſides a tranſlation of Anacreon and of the epiſtles of Horace. He died 1744, aged 34.

CANTERUS, *William*, an eminent ſcholar, born at Utrecht, and educated chiefly at Louvain and Paris. He viſited Germany, Italy, and Venice, where he purchaſed ſome valuable manuſcripts; and on his return to Louvain devoted himſelf to his favorite ſtudies. An application ſo intenſe, which regularly began at 7 in the morning, and continued till midnight, with the intervention of ſcarce four hours for exerciſe and refreſhment, could not inſure longevity, and conſequently Canterus fell a ſacrifice to his ſtudies. and died in his 33d year, 1575. His mind was ſtored with vaſt erudition, and from his acquaintance with ſix languages, beſides that of his country, the greateſt expectations might have been formed from him. His works were purely philological, ſuch as, novarum lectionum libri octo—ſyntagma de ratione emendandi Græcos autores—notæ, ſcholia, &c. in Euripid. Sophocl. Æſchyl. Cic. Propert. Auſon. Arnob. &c.

CANTON, *John*, an ingenious philoſopher, born at Stroud, in Gloucesterſhire, 1718. He was early initiated in mathematics, but ſoon after engaged in the buſineſs of his father as a broadcloth weaver. He, however, eluded the vigilance of his father, who forbade him to ſtudy by candle-light; and at laſt conſtructed, by the help of a common knife alone, a ſtone dial which, beſides the hours of the day, ſhowed the ſun's riſing, and his place in the ecliptic, with other particulars. The ingenuity of the ſon procured the encouragement of the father, who placed on the front of his houſe the favorite dial. This was admired by the curious, and Canton was invited to the undiſturbed uſe of ſome valuable libraries. Martin's grammar, and a pair of globes, then firſt ſeen, raiſed his genius to noble exertions. He was invited to London by Dr. Miles, and engaged himſelf with Mr. Watkins at an academy in Spital-ſquare. Here he purſued his ſtudies, and ſucceeded Watkins in his ſchool. In 1745, the diſcovery of the Leyden phial in electricity attracted his attention. In 1750 he was elected member of the royal ſociety for his method of making artificial magnets, and he obtained their gold medal. He was alſo honored with a degree by the univerſity of Aberdeen. He was the firſt perſon in England who, on July 20, 1752, aſcertained the truth of Dr. Franklin's hypotheſis of the ſimilarity of lightning and electricity, by attracting fire from the clouds; and this recommended him ſtrongly to the notice of the American philoſopher. His diſcoveries in philoſophy continued to be important, and his opinions were communicated to the royal ſociety in various papers, on the ſhooting of ſtars, the electrical properties of the tourmalin, the variation of the needle, the tranſit of Venus in 1761, the compreſſibility of water, the making of phoſphorus, the fixing of electrical conductors on buildings, the luminouſneſs of the ſea, &c. He beſides treated of other ſubjects not only in the tranſactions of the ſociety, but in the Gentleman's magazine. He died of a dropſy in his cheſt, 1772, in his 54th year. In private life he was an amiable and ſenſible man, mild in his manners, and affable in his conduct. He was ſucceeded in his ſchool by his eldeſt ſon, *William*, who inherited much of his love for ſcience.

CANTWELL, *Andrew*, a phyſician of Tipperary, who died 1764. He acquired celebrity by his practice and publications. He wrote Latin diſſertations on medicine, fevers, and ſecretions—hiſtory of remedy for weakneſs of the eyes—account of the ſmall pox, &c.

CANUS, or CANO, *Sebaſtian*, a Spaniard, who accompanied Magellan in his voyage round the world, and, after his death, purſued his courſe to Sunda, and round the cape of

Good Hope. He returned to Spain 1522, after ſailing round the world in three years and four weeks. There was another, *James*, a Portugueſe, who diſcovered the kingdom of Congo, in 1484.

CANUTE, a king of Denmark and Norway, ſovereign alſo of England. He reſigned his crown for a monaſtery, where he died 1026.

CANUTE, or KNUD, ſurnamed the Great, ſucceeded Sweyn as king of Denmark, and afterwards undertook an expedition againſt England. He attacked Edmund Ironſide with ſuch ſucceſs, that the two rivals agreed to divide the country between them, and while Edmund took the land at the ſouth of the Thames, his opponent claimed the north as his own. When Edmund was murdered by Edric, 1017, Canute ſeized the whole kingdom, and endeavoured to eſtabliſh himſelf by the puniſhment of Edric and of the nobles, and by the laying of a heavy tax on the people. His reign though ſevere, was impartial, as he regarded both nations equally as his ſubjects. He repreſſed the invaſion of the Swedes, and killed their king in battle; and afterwards he made a pilgrimage to Rome. He died at Shafteſbury 1035.

CANUTE IV. king of Denmark after Harold, 1080, was ſurnamed the Pious. His liberal donations to the church raiſed an inſurrection againſt him, in which he was ſlain by one of his ſubjects, 1087.

CANUTI, *Dominico*, an Italian painter, whoſe pieces are preſerved at Rome and Bologna. He died 1678, aged 55 years.

CAPASSO, *Nicholas*, a native of Fratta, in Naples, profeſſor of civil law there. He was eminent as a poet, and he ſpent more than twenty years in tranſlating Homer into the Neapolitan patois; a work eſteemed by judges of this vulgar idiom. His poetical pieces poſſeſs merit, but his proſe is not much eſteemed. He died at Naples 1743, aged 75.

CAPECIO, *Scipio*, a Neapolitan Latin poet of the 16th century, who ſucceſsfully imitated Lucretius' book de rerum naturâ. He wrote beſides, elegies, epigrams, &c.

CAPEL, *Arthur lord*, a nobleman, whoſe attachment to Charles I. proved fatal to him. At firſt he favored the parliament, and voted for the death of Strafford, of which he ſincerely repented: and when he ſaw the violence of the republicans, he ſided with the king, and was created lord Capel. He boldly defended Colcheſter; but upon the ſurrender, he in violation of a promiſe of quarter, was beheaded on the ſcaffold, 1649. While in priſon, he wrote ſome beautiful verſes.

CAPEL, *Arthur*, ſon of the preceding, was made earl of Eſſex by Charles II. and employed as ambaſſador to Denmark, and as viceroy of Ireland. He ſupported the excluſion ſingly of the duke of York, for which he was ſtruck off the liſt of privy counſellors, and in 1683 accuſed by Howard as an accomplice in the Ryehouſe plot. He was ſoon after found with his throat cut with a razor, but though evidently murdered, the coroner's jury pronounced a verdict of felo de ſe.

CAPELL, *Edward*, was born at Troſton near Bury, Suffolk, 1713, and educated at Bury ſchool. Being appointed inſpector of plays, he turned his thoughts to an immaculate edition of Shakeſpeare. Three and twenty years were employed in ſearching old manuſcripts, and in examining various readings but the public were diſappointed in their expectation of illuſtrative notes and commentaries to adorn an edition of 10 vols. 8vo. The labors of Malone, Stevens, and others, checked the ardor of Capell to finiſh what he had ſo long promiſed, and, after forty years, the annotations appeared as poſthumous, in 3 vols. 4to. This publication is in itſelf valuable, and throws great light on the characters of Shakeſpeare. Capell died 1781. He wrote beſides Proluſions, &c. and altered Antony and Cleopatra.

CAPELLO, *Bianca*, a Venetian lady, who after marrying a perſon of inferior rank, retired to Florence, where ſhe became the miſtreſs of Francis the grand duke of Coſmo's ſon. After the death of her huſband, ſhe prevailed upon her lover to marry her, and ſhe was formally recogniſed, as a true daughter of Venice. Though poſſeſſed of great powers of mind, ſhe ſhowed herſelf odious at Florence, ſo that her memory is ſtill held in abhorrence. The ſudden death of her huſband and of herſelf, within a few days of each other, 1587, was attributed to poiſon adminiſtered, it is ſaid, by cardinal Ferdinand, their brother.

CAPELLUS, *Lewis*, a French proteſtant divine of Sedan, profeſſor of divinity and oriental languages at Saumur. He engaged in a controverſy with the younger Buxtorff concerning the antiquity of the Hebrew points; and whilſt his adverſary maintained, that they were coeval with the language, he ſupported, that they were unknown before the diſperſion of the Jews, and that they were invented by the rabbis of Tiberias, about 600 years after Chriſt. The learned were on this occaſion divided. The Germans ſupported the opinion of the Buxtorffs, while Capellus was ſeconded by all the abilities of the proteſtants, by Luther, Calvin, Zuinglius, and afterwards by Scaliger, the Caſaubons, the Heinſii, Grotius, Salmaſius, and others. Beſides his controverſial books, he wrote critica ſacra in which he was engaged for thirty ſix years; a work of merit. Capellus died at Saumur 1658, aged nearly 80.

CAPISTRAN, *John*, a preacher in the Romiſh church. He declaimed againſt the Turks, and was ſo ſucceſsful in a diſcourſe againſt gaming, at Nuremburg, that his auditors burnt all their cards and dice in his preſence. He headed a cruſade againſt the Huſſites, and for his ſervices to the church was canonized in 1690, 234 years after his death. His writings have ſunk into oblivion.

CAPORALI, *Cæsar*, an Italian writer of Perugia. He was governor of Atri, and died at Castiglione in 1601. He possessed vivacity and an inexhaustible fund of genuine wit. He wrote two comedies, besides the life of Mecænas, and burlesque poems.

CAPPE, *Newcome*, a dissenting minister, who died 1801, at York. He was author of some sermons on the government and providence of God, 8vo.—illustrations of some scripture passages, &c.

CAPPERONIER, *Claude*, a Frenchman of Montdidier in Picardy. Though brought up to the business of a tanner, he studied the learned languages, and was offered the chair of professor of the Greek language at Basil. He died at Paris in 1744, aged 73. He published an edition of Quintilian, &c.

CAPRANICA, *Nicholas*, a learned Italian, secretary to Martin V. and raised to a bishopric, and to the rank of cardinal. This last honor, however, was not confirmed, in consequence of the death of the pope. He was employed by Eugenius in various embassies, and commanded the Roman army against Francis Sforza, by whom he was defeated and wounded. He died 1458, aged 58.

CARACCI, *Lewis*, *Augustine*, and *Hannibal* celebrated painters of the Lombard school, all natives of Bologna. The two last were brothers, sons of a taylor, and Lewis was their cousin, and son of a butcher. Lewis, discouraged at first in his profession, persevered by the advice of Tintoret, and by studying the pieces of the greatest masters, he soon excelled in design and coloring. He had the satisfaction of having his two cousins in the number of his pupils, and with them he united in laying the foundation of that school, which has become so celebrated for the great genius of its students. A choice collection was made of antique statues, and valuable books, and a skilful anatomist exerted his talents in explaining the motions and the power of the muscles and the limbs of the human frame. The fame of the Caraccis soon spread through Italy, and Hannibal, whose powers of memory were so retentive that he never failed to recollect what he once saw, was invited by cardinal Farnese to adorn the gallery of his palace. He was soon followed by Augustine, but on a quarrel between the brothers, Augustine retired to Parma, where after some years spent in dissipation, and in consequent remorse, he died 1602, aged 45. The labors of Hannibal however, which render the Farnese gallery such an object of admiration, were unhandsomely rewarded by his employer, and for the immortal executions of his pencil during eight long years he received a sum scarce equivalent to 200l. This ill treatment quite overpowered his faculties, and in his agony of rage, he vowed never to touch again his pencil, a resolution which his wants made him violate. Though occasionally deprived of his senses, yet he proved licentious in his morals, and hastened his own death by his debaucheries, at Naples 1609, in his 49th year. While Hannibal was engaged at Rome, Lewis remained at Bologna, admired by the clergy, whose churches he adorned by his pieces. He died at Bologna in 1619, aged 63. The most admired piece of Augustine, is the communion of St. Jerome, at Bologna. The works of Hannibal are chiefly admired as possessing all the sweetness and purity, the judicious distribution of coloring, and the delicate correctness of the most approved masters. He had so much veneration for the labors of Raphael, that he ordered himself to be buried in the same tomb. Augustine had a natural son *Antonio*, who studied under Hannibal, and who displayed such taste in his pieces, that had he lived he might have surpassed the fame of his immortal relation. He died 1618, at the age of 35.—From the school of the Caraccis sprung those illustrious painters, who have done so much for their own glory, and the reputation of their instructors, Guido, Dominichino, Lanfrancho, &c.

CARACCIO, *Anthony*, a Roman nobleman of the 15th century. He wrote tragedies, besides an admired epic poem, 40 cantos, called Imperio vendicato, in 1690, in 4to.

CARACCIOLI, *Lewis Anthony*, a native of Paris. He was for some time in the service of the king of Poland, and on his return to France devoted himself to literature, and died 1803, aged 80. He published letters 4 vols, 12mo. imposed upon the world as the correspondence of Ganganelli. A nearer examination proved the deceit, when Ganganelli was represented as speaking of Herculaneum, before it was discovered, and of the writing of Gesner before they were published. These letters possess merit, and are written in an elegant style.

CARAMUEL DE LOBKOVITSH, *John*, a native of Madrid, who, from a bishop, became a soldier and a general, and again exchanged military honors for the crozier. He died 1682, aged 76. He was possessed of great powers of mind, and was said to be endowed with genius to the eighth degree, with eloquence to the fifth, and with judgment to the second. His works are all on controversial subjects.

CARAVAGIO, *Michael Angelo Amerigi da*, son of a mason of Caravagio, was born 1569. He acquired celebrity as a painter, but he was so quarrelsome that he found few friends, many rivals, and more enemies. After a life of misfortunes encreased by licentiousness, in the midst of poverty and persecution, he expired on the common road 1609, in his 40th year. From his correct adherence to nature, he was surnamed the naturalist; but though Rubens himself acknowledged him as his superior in the clear-obscure, yet he failed in large compositions. Unable once to pay his reckoning at an alehouse he painted the sign afresh, in so highly finished a style, that afterwards

wards it brought the owner a very conſiderable ſum.

CARDAN, *Jerome*, an Italian, natural ſon of an advocate of Milan, born at Pavia 1501. He ſtudied at Pavia, and after taking his degree of M.D. at Padua, he engaged as a profeſſor of medicine and of mathematics in ſeveral univerſities of Italy. In 1552 he viſited Scotland at the requeſt of the archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, whom he cured of a violent aſthma that had baffled the ſkill of all phyſicians. He afterwards travelled through London, where he calculated the nativity of Edward VI. and he returned after an abſence of 10 months to Milan. Here and at Pavia he continued his lectures, but ſome offence procured his impriſonment at Bologna, 1571. After which he went to Rome, where he lived in privacy, and died 1575. Cardan was in his conduct eccentric, when free from pain he excited the moſt diſagreeable ſenſations by biting his lips, ſqueezing his fingers or whipping his legs, that thus he might obtain relief from thoſe ſallies of the imagination and lively impreſſions on the brain which diſturbed the ſerene compoſure of his mind. Though poor he never diſgraced himſelf by any immoral action, but he was too often pleaſed to ſpeak on ſubjects which might give uneaſineſs to his hearers, and he was immoderately attached to gaming. When he had caſt his nativity, it is ſaid that he abſtained from food, and thus he deſtroyed nature that he might exactly fulfil his prophecy. He wrote various things which diſplayed the wildneſs of his opinions. His works were printed at Lyons in 10 vols. fol.

CARDI, *Ludovici*, a painter born at Cigoli. He died 1613, aged 54. His Ecce homo, and a dead Chriſt with the Virgin and Nicodemus, in the Pitti palace at Florence, are much admired.

CARDONNE, *Dionis Dominis de*, a Frenchman, keeper of the MSS. in the royal library of Paris, and profeſſor of the Turkiſh and Perſian languages, died 1783. His works were an hiſtory of Africa and Spain under the Arabs, 3 vols. 12mo.—miſcellanies of oriental literature, 4 vols. 12mo. &c.

CAREW, *George*, a native of Devonſhire, educated at Broadgate hall, Oxford. He next followed a military life, and behaved with great ſpirit in Ireland, and in the voyage to Cadiz. He was made preſident of Munſter by Elizabeth, and by James governor of Guernſey, and created baron Carew of Clopton. Charles raiſed him afterwards to the dignity of earl Totneſs. He died in the Savoy 1629, aged 72. He was univerſally eſteemed as a man of worth, and wrote the hiſtory of the late wars in Ireland, publiſhed in folio, 1633.

CAREW, *Thomas*, a native of Glouceſterſhire, educated at Corpus Chriſti, Oxford. His wit recommended him to the notice not only of Ben Jonſon and Davenant, but of Charles I. who made him a gentleman of his privy chamber. He died about 1639, leaving ſeveral poems, and a maſque called Cœlum Britannicum, performed at Whitehall by the king and ſome of his favorites, in 1633.

CAREW, *Richard*, author of the ſurvey of Cornwall, was born at Anthony in Cornwall and educated at Chriſt-church, Oxford. He removed to the Middle Temple, and afterwards travelling abroad he ſettled in his native county where he became a juſtice of the peace, and high ſheriff in 1586. He devoted himſelf to antiquarian purſuits, and was intimate with the learned men of his time, eſpecially Spelman. He died 1620, aged 65, and an inſcription on his tomb deſcribed him as another Livy, another Maro, another Papirian. His ſurvey, though praiſed by Camden, is not regarded by Gough as a valuable performance.

CAREW, *George*, brother to the preceding was educated at Oxford, and became ſecretary to chancellor Hatton. Elizabeth knighted him and appointed him as her ambaſſador to Poland. In the following reign he was commiſſioner for the union of the two kingdoms, and he reſided as ambaſſador in the French court for four years, where he furniſhed Thuanus with ſome uſeful information for the completion of the 121ſt book of his hiſtory. He died 1613. He wrote a relation of the ſtate of France, with the characters of Henry IV. and of the principal perſons of the court, a work of great merit.

CAREW, *Bampfylde Moore*, an eccentric character, ſon of a clergyman at Bickleigh Devon. He was educated at Tiverton ſchool but withdrew from his parents to aſſociate with gypſies. The adventures of a mendicant had greater charms than the ſplendors of polliſhed ſociety, and Carew, the friend, the companion, the hero of the gypſies, was elected their king. It is ſaid that he was twice tranſported from Exeter to North America, for enticing dogs to follow him, but artful were his expedients that he both times returned before the ſhip which conveyed him from Europe. In his wanderings he gloried in extorting charity under aſſumed character either as the ſhattered ſailor, the unfortunate tradeſman, the broken ſoldier, or the diſtreſſed clergyman. He died about 1770, aged 77.

CAREW, *ſir Alexander*, a Corniſh gentleman, member for his county in 1640. He voted for the death of Strafford, and was made governor of St. Nicholas' iſland at Plymouth. In this office he made overtures to deliver up the garriſon, but his intentions were diſcovered, and he was dragged to London, and beheaded on Tower-hill 1644.

CAREY, *Harry*, a man who, to poetical and muſical talents, joined the more dangerous power of wit and ſatire. He wrote ſome dramas for Goodman-fields theatre, and ridiculed modern tragedies in his chrononhotonthologos in 1734. He was a great enemy to the Italian operas and Italian ſingers, and wrote

the popular ſong of "God ſave great George our king." He was perſecuted by indigence, which unfortunately aided by melancholy dejection, incited him to commit ſuicide. He deſtroyed himſelf in 1744. His ſongs were publiſhed by him in 1740, and his dramatic pieces in 1743. Though the author of ſo many ballads it is remarkable that none offend againſt morality and virtue. His ſon *George Savile*, who at one time was on the Covent-garden ſtage, wrote a lecture on mimicry, dramatic pieces, &c.

CARIBERT or CHARIBERT, king of Paris after his father Clotaire I. 561, was a popular monarch. He was, however, licentious in his manners; and, after putting away his queen, he married two of her ſervants, of the meaneſt condition. During his reign, the mayors of the palace acquired that great power which proved fatal to the monarchy. He died 567.

CARLETON, *ſir Dudley*, was born at Baldon Brightwell, Oxfordſhire, and educated at Chriſt-church. He attended ſir Ralph Winwood as his ſecretary into the Low Countries, and went as ambaſſador to Venice, Savoy, France, and the United Provinces. Charles created him baron Imbercourt, viſcount Dorcheſter. He died ſecretary of ſtate 1631, aged 58. He wrote various pamphlets, beſides letters from Holland during his embaſſy, from 1616 to 1620, &c.

CARLETON, *George*, a native of Norham, Northumberland, maintained at Edmund hall, Oxford, by Bernard Gilpin. In 1580 he was fellow of Merton, and in 1617 was biſhop of Llandaff. He was ſent by James, with three other divines, to the ſynod of Dort. On his return, he was tranſlated to Chicheſter, and died nine years after, 1628, aged 69. He wrote ſeveral theological tracts, beſides the life of his patron Gilpin.

CARLINI, *Agoſtino*, a native of Genoa, who ſettled early in England, and became keeper of the royal academy in London. He was an artiſt of celebrity. He died 1790.

CARLOMAN, eldeſt ſon of Charles Martel, ſucceeded in the kingdom of Auſtraſia 741. After defeating the Germans, he retired to the obſcurity of a cloiſter, and died at Vienne in Dauphiné, 755.—Another, ſon of Lewis the German, ſhared the kingdom of Bavaria with his brothers Lewis and Charles, and became king of Italy and emperor. He died 880, without iſſue.—Another, brother of Lewis III. obtained Aquitain and Burgundy. On his brother's death, in 882, he became ſole king of France, and died 884.

CARLONE, *John*, a Genoeſe painter, who excelled in the art of foreſhortening. He died aged 40, 1630.

CARLOS, *don*, ſon of Philip king of Spain, was deformed in his perſon, and violent in his temper. He ſhowed himſelf diſobedient to his father, and attempted to excite an inſurrection. His conduct, and determined oppoſition to his father, proved his ruin, and Philip, incenſed by the ingratitude of his ſon, cauſed him to be ſeized, and condemned to death. He died 1568, it is ſuppoſed, by poiſon, or, according to others, by being ſtrangled, or by opening his veins in a bath. Some authors ſay, that Philip treated him with this cruelty becauſe he attempted to gain the affections of his mother-in-law, Elizabeth of France, whom formerly he had courted.

CARLYLE, *Joſeph Dacres*, a learned orientaliſt, born at Carliſle. He was educated at Carliſle ſchool and Chriſt college, Cambridge, and in 1777 obtained a fellowſhip at Queen's. He ſtudied Arabic and the oriental languages, in which he made great progreſs, with the aſſiſtance of a native of Bagdad, reſident at Cambridge. After ten years' reſidence at college, he ſettled at Carliſle, and in 1794 ſucceeded Dr. Craven as Arabic profeſſor, and in 1795 was made chancellor of Carliſle. In 1799 he went to Conſtantinople in lord Elgin's embaſſy, and obtained admiſſion into the libraries of the city, and made excurſions into Aſia Minor, examined the ſite of Troy, viſited Egypt, Syria, and the Holy Land, and he returned through Italy and Germany to England. For his ſervices he was made rector of the valuable living of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne; but while he promiſed himſelf long life, his conſtitution haſtened to a rapid decay, and he expired, univerſally lamented, 1804. He was then employed in the publication of a bible in Arabic, and in completing his obſervations on the Troad.

CARMICHAEL, *Gerrhom*, a native of Glaſgow, educated there, and made profeſſor of moral philoſophy. He died 1738, aged 56. He wrote notes on Puffendorf, beſides a ſyſtem of moral philoſophy.

CARMICHAEL, *Frederic*, ſon of the preceding, was educated at Aberdeen, and became one of the miniſters of Edinburgh. He died of a fever 1751, aged 45. He publiſhed ſermons, much admired for elegance and neatneſs.

CARO, *Hannibal*, an Italian poet and orator of Civita Nuova. He tranſlated the Æneid, in blank verſe, 2 vols. 4to. with ſo much ſpirit, that ſome judges have declared the compoſition ſcarce inferior to the original. His poems and ſonnets were much admired, and appeared 4to. He publiſhed alſo letters, 3 vols, 8vo.—a tranſlation of Ariſtotle's rhetoric—and orations of Gregory Nazianzen. He died at Rome 1566.

CAROLINE, daughter of the margrave of Brandenburg Anſpach, was born 1682. Her hand was ſolicited by Charles III. of Spain, afterwards emperor; but ſhe refuſed him, and in 1705 married the ſon of the elector of Hanover, by whom ſhe had four ſons and five daughters. She was crowned queen of England 1727; and during the reign of her huſband diſplayed great dignity, moderation, and ſagacity. She died 1737.

CAROLOSTADT or CARLOSTADIUS, *Andrew*

drew Bodenſtein, a native of Carloſtadt in Franconia, dean of Wittemberg 1512, the year when Luther took his doctor's degree. He eſpouſed the reformer's tenets; but a diſpute led him into extremes, ſo that he ventured to deny tranſubſtantiation. He was profeſſor of divinity and miniſter of Baſil; and was the firſt proteſtant divine who married. He died at baſil 1541.

CARPENTER, *Nathaniel*, a native of Hatherleigh in Devon, educated at Edmund hall, Oxford, and Exeter college. He was raiſed to a deanery in Ireland, and died at Dublin 1635. He was eminent for his knowledge of mathematics; and he ably oppoſed the Ariſtotelian philoſophy. He wrote geography, in two books, beſides Architophel, &c.

CARPENTER, *Peter*, a Frenchman of Charleville, aſſiſted in the edition of the gloſſary of Ducange, in 6 vols. fol. and wrote, beſides, alphabetum tyronianum, fol. 1747. He died at Paris, 1767, aged 70.

CARPI, *Ugo da*, a painter, celebrated for the diſcovery of chiaro-obſcuro. This he performed by means of two pieces of waxwork, one of which delineated the outlines and ſhadows, and the other impreſſed the colors. He died 1500.

CARPONE, *Julio*, a Venetian painter, who died 1674, aged 63. He was correct in his bacchanals, triumphs, and ſacrifices.

CARPZOVIUS, *Benedict*, a native of Brandenburg, profeſſor of law at Wittemberg. He died 1624, aged 59, and left four ſons of great literary celebrity.

CARR, *Robert*, a Scotchman, firſt noticed by James I. in 1609. The monarch condeſcended to teach Latin to his favorite, and raiſed him to the title of duke of Somerſet; but though he ſaved him afterwards from puniſhment for his murder of ſir Thomas Overbury, he diſcarded him from his favor, ſo that he died forgotten 1638.

CARRA, *John Lewis*, a French demagogue, born at Pont de Veſles in 1743, and brought up to the law. On the breaking out of the revolution, he came to Paris, where he publiſhed a popular journal; and in conſequence of his ſervices in the cauſe of the republic he was made member of the convention. Reſtleſs and ambitious he favored the Girondiſts, and for ſome time was employed as commiſſioner with the army. He was accuſed of being in the pay of England, and of plotting the excluſion of the Bourbons, with the intention of raiſing the duke of York to the throne. When his party was proſcribed by Robeſpierre, he was with them hurried to the guillotine, 1793. He was author of new principles of philoſophy, 2 vols. 4to.—an hiſtory of Moldavia and Wallachia, 12mo.—an eſſay on aerial navigation—examinations of animal magnetiſm, &c.

CARRACCI. *Vid.* CARACCI.

CARRANZA, *Bartholomew*, a Dominican prieſt, who accompanied Philip when he married Mary of England. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the council of Trent, and was archbiſhop of Toledo. He was accuſed of hereſy afterwards, and died in the convent of Minerva 1576. He wrote a collection of councils, ſome theological tracts, &c.

CARRE, *Lewis*, died 1711, aged 48, author of mathematical treatiſes—on meaſuring ſurfaces and ſolids—on finding the center of gravitation, percuſſion, and oſcillation, &c.

CARRIER, *John Baptiſt*, an infamous republican, born 1756. He was bred up to the law, and when deputy to the national convention, he was ſent to la Vendée, with a number of aſſaſſins. At Nantes, the ſcene of his barbarities, he often in one day cauſed twenty-four perſons to be put to death, though young and innocent, and, by a new mode of torment, placed them, male and female together, in the moſt indecent poſture, in barges, on the Loire, and then ſunk the veſſels in the middle of the river. After perpetrating every crime of cruelty, luſt, and avarice, he was recalled, and at laſt condemned to a deſerved death, and guillotined, 1794.

CARRIERA, *Roſa Alba*, a Venetian portrait painter in crayons. She came to Paris, where ſhe was admitted member of the academy of painting 1720. After painting the royal family, ſhe went to Vienna, and died at Venice 1761.

CARSTARES, *William*, a Scotchman, born at Cathcart, and educated at Utrecht. He was the confidential friend of the prince of Orange before his invaſion of Britain. At the revolution, William appointed him his chaplain for Scotland, and conſulted him without reſerve on every occaſion. Anne on her acceſſion continued him chaplain for Scotland; but he retired from court, and was elected principal of the college of Edinburgh. He died univerſally reſpected, in 1715. His ſtate papers, letters, &c. were publiſhed in 1774, in a 4to. vol. by M'Cormick. He was in his character benevolent and patriotic, liberal and humane.

CARTE, *Thomas*, an Engliſh hiſtorian, born at Clifton, Warwickſhire, 1686. He was educated at Univerſity college, Oxford, and proceeded M. A. at Cambridge. When in orders, he officiated as reader of the abbey-church Bath, where he ably vindicated the memory of Charles I. and publiſhed his firſt compoſition, the Iriſh maſſacre ſet in a clear light. On George's acceſſion, as he refuſed to take the oaths, and as he aſſumed the lay habit, he has been accuſed of being concerned in the rebellion of 1715. He continued his attachment to the Stuarts, and was ſecretary to Atterbury, ſo that being ſuſpected by government, on the impriſonment of the prelate, 1000l. were offered for his apprehenſion. Eſcaping to France, he remained in exile, under the aſſumed name of Philips, for ſix or ſeven years, employed in literary purſuits, till queen Caroline procured his recal. After his return

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he publiſhed his hiſtory of James duke of Ormond, in 3 vols. folio. In 1738 he iſſued propoſals for a new hiſtory of England, and whilſt he collected materials in public and private libraries, ſo great was the popularity of his name that ſubſcriptions appeared for his encouragement to the amount of 600l. a-year. Not only individuals, but many public companies and the city of London honorably appeared to ſupport the labors of the national hiſtorian. The 1ſt vol. was publiſhed in 1747, and the 4th, which extends the hiſtory to the year 1654, and which was poſthumous, in 1755. The work is a compoſition of great merit, and diſplays the author's abilities in a very reſpectable view. That there are partialities in the narrative cannot be denied: but the hiſtory is valuable for information on many curious, important, and intereſting facts. When the firſt volume appeared, a violent outcry was raiſed againſt the author, for inſerting, in a note, that a certain Chriſtopher Lovel had been healed of the evil at Avignon by the holy touch of the pretender, and even the corporation of London, yielding to the general prejudice, haſtily withdrew their liberal ſubſcription. Carte died at Caldecot-houſe, near Abingdon, Berks, 1754. His papers were left to his widow, who afterwards married a catholic, and they were depoſited in the Bodleian library in 1778. Theſe manuſcripts were eſteemed ſo important, that lord Hardwick obtained the peruſal of them for 200l. and M'Pherſon for 300l. Carte wrote the hiſtory of the revolutions of Portugal—a collection of original letters and papers on the affairs of England, 2 vols. 8vo.—and other hiſtorical pieces.

CARTEIL, *Chriſtopher*, a naval officer, in the ſervice of the prince of Orange, born in Cornwall. He commanded a fleet which ſailed from Holland to Muſcovy, and was ſent by Elizabeth with Drake to the Weſt Indies, where he diſplayed courage at the taking of St. Jago, Carthagena, and St. Auguſtin. He died in London 1593, aged 43.

CARTER, *Francis*, an Engliſh writer, who died 1783. He publiſhed a journey from Malaga to Gibraltar, 2 vols. 8vo. with plates, valuable for the engraved coins it contains, from the cabinet of the Spaniſh medalliſt Flores. He began an account of the earlieſt printed Spaniſh books, which remains incomplete.

CARTER, *Elizabeth*, a learned Engliſh lady, born at Deal. Her talents were cultivated by her father, who inſtructed her in the learned languages. As a ſpecimen of her erudition ſhe publiſhed the works of Epictetus with an elegant tranſlation, and with notes and a learned introduction; a performance received in the moſt flattering manner by the learned world. Her poems on ſeveral occaſions were publiſhed in 1762, and ſhe alſo contributed two papers to the Rambler, Nos. 44, on religion and ſuperſtition, and 100, on modiſh pleaſure. She wrote beſides ſome ſcattered pieces, an ode to wiſdom inſerted in Richardſon's Clariſſa, &c. and diſplayed great ſimplicity of ſentiment, with ſublime ideas, and the pureſt morality. She died in very good circumſtances reſpected by numerous friends, in London 1806, aged 89.

CARTERET, *John*, earl Granville, was educated at Weſtminſter and Chriſt-church, Oxford. The zeal which he diſplayed in ſupporting the Hanoverian ſucceſſion recommended him to George I. by whom he was in 1719 ſent to Sweden, where he reconciled the kings of Sweden and Denmark. In 1721 he was ſecretary of ſtate, and went in 1724 to Ireland as viceroy, and again filled the ſame high appointment with equal credit, at the acceſſion of George II. till 1730. He eſpouſed Walpole, and on his removal he obtained the place of ſecretary of ſtate, 1742; and though before he had blamed continental alliances, he purſued them like his predeceſſor. He died 1763, reſpected as a man of learning, and the friend and patron of learned men.

CARTEROMACO, *Scipio*, a native of Piſtoia, Greek profeſſor at Venice. He died at Rome 1513, much reſpected as a ſcholar and as a man. Beſides an edition of Ptolemy's geography, he publiſhed a Latin oration of Ariſtides' Greek oration, &c.

CARTES, *René des*, a celebrated French philoſopher, born at la Haye in Touraine, 1596, and educated by the Jeſuits of la Fleche. His father urged him early to purſue a military life, and he laſt entered into the ſervice of the prince of Orange. Literature and philoſophy, however, ſtill continued his favorite purſuits amidſt the buſtle of the camp, and during the truce between the Spaniards and the Dutch, he diſplayed his great ſuperiority of mathematical knowledge, and publiſhed a Latin treatiſe on muſic. In 1619 he entered into the ſervice of the duke of Bavaria, and two years after he quitted the army, and travelled through the various countries on the borders of the Baltic. Upon his return to Paris, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of philoſophy with uncommon ardor, but he was of an unſettled wavering ſtate, frequently changing his habitation, and fixing his reſidence ſometimes at Amſterdam, ſometimes near Francker, and ſometimes at Deventer. In 1637 appeared his four treatiſes concerning method, dioptrics, meteors, and geometry, and about this time he received a friendly invitation from ſir Charles Cavendiſh to ſettle in England, which a few years before he had viſited, but the troubles of the times prevented him. Lewis XIII. invited him alſo in vain, Deſcartes refuſed to quit his retirement, though the French monarch liberally ſettled upon him a penſion of 3000 livres. His reputation was ſo well eſtabliſhed that princes were anxious to refer their literary diſputes to his arbitration. He correſponded with Elizabeth the daughter of the elector palatine, king of Bohemia; and Chriſtina

tina of Sweden not only paid him the moſt flattering teſtimony, but preſſed him moſt earneſtly to ſettle in her dominions. Deſcartes, accepting the liberal invitation, came to Stockholm in October 1648, and was admitted to the confidence of the queen, whom he attended every morning at five o'clock, to inſtruct her in philoſophical knowledge. Senſible of the merit of the ſtranger, Chriſtina formed the moſt generous plans for the improvement of her ſubjects, and in handſomely rewarding the philoſopher, ſhe meditated the eſtabliſhment of an academy under his guidance as director, but death prevented theſe munificent intentions. Deſcartes died 11th February 1650, aged 54. His body was interred at Stockholm, but 17 years after it was removed to Paris. He never was married, but by a woman who co-habited with him, he had one daughter. Deſcartes is deſervedly eſteemed as a man of genius, well acquainted with mathematics and philoſophy, poſſeſſed of a ſtrong mind capable of profound meditation, of patient enquiry, but not devoid of great warmth of imagination. His treatiſe of the world is an ingenious performance, but the doctrine of vortices cannot ſtand the examination of truth and of the Newtonian philoſophy. He advanced far beyond his predeceſſors, and if he had done nothing beſides introduciug a ſpirit of enquiry into the myſterious operations of nature, he would have labored much for the benefit of mankind. He publiſhed alſo a treatiſe on mechanics, beſides letters, &c.

CARTIER, *James*, a French navigator, born at St. Maloes. Under Francis I. he diſcovered in 1534 the beſt part of Canada, of which he publiſhed an account.

CARTWRIGHT, *Chriſtopher*, an Engliſh divine ſkilled in Hebrew. He was born at York, and died 1652, aged 50 years. He wrote Electa Rabbinica in Geneſim and Exodum.

CARTWRIGHT, *Thomas*, a puritan, born in Hertfordſhire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He devoted himſelf ſo rigorouſly to ſtudy, that he did not allow himſelf more than five hours' ſleep in the night, a cuſtom which he followed through life. About 1553, he left Cambridge to be articled as clerk to a counſellor, but in 1560 he returned and became fellow of his own college, and afterwards of Trinity. When Elizabeth viſited the univerſity, Cartwright was among the few ſelected to diſpute before their ſovereign, but his popularity was aſſailed when he ventured to inveigh againſt the eccleſiaſtical government of the church. The chancellor of the univerſity, ſir William Cecil, was directed by Grindal to proceed againſt him, and he was not only forbidden to propagate his doctrines, but deprived of the divinity Margaret profeſſorſhip, and of his fellowſhip. Thus diſgraced, he travelled into Germany, and was choſen miniſter of the Engliſh merchants at Antwerp, and afterwards at Middleburg. About two years after he returned to England and boldly undertook the defence of the puritans. His pamphlet received a ſpirited reply from Dr. Whitgift; but after a paper war, continued with more acrimony than moderation, Cartwright found it ſafer to leave the kingdom, whilſt his victorious opponent was raiſed to the ſee of Worceſter. He then officiated as miniſter to the Engliſh factories, and received a ſtrong invitation from James VI. of Scotland to fill a profeſſorſhip at St. Andrew's, which he declined. When he returned he was ſent to priſon, but was liberated by the interference of Burleigh and Leiceſter, the laſt of whom made him maſter of his newly founded hoſpital at Warwick. After many perſecutions and repeated impriſonments, which James endeavoured to alleviate by application to Elizabeth, Cartwright died 1603, in his 68th year. His publications were moſtly theological, and diſplayed his character as a man of great perſeverance, extenſive learning, genuine piety, generous, diſintereſted, and benevolent. His practical commentary on the four goſpels, and his commentary on proverbs, were eſteemed.

CARTWRIGHT, *William*, of Northway near Tewkſbury, was educated at Cirenceſter and Weſtminſter ſchools, and Chriſt-church, Oxford. He was patroniſed by biſhop Duppa, and eſteemed by Ben Jonſon and the wits of the times. He wrote 4 plays—beſides poems—ſermons, &c. He died 1644, aged 33.

CARTWRIGHT, *Thomas*, of Northampton, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford. At the reſtoration he was made chaplain to the king, and prebendary of St. Paul's, and on Pierſon's death raiſed to the ſee of Cheſter. He favored the proceedings of James II. whom he accompanied to France, and to Ireland. He died at Dublin 1689, aged 55. His ſermons, &c. have been publiſhed.

CARVALHO D'ACOSTA, *Anthony*, of Liſbon, was eminent for his knowledge of mathematics, hydrography, and aſtronomy; but more as the author of a topographical deſcription of Portugal, 3 vols. folio. He wrote beſides a compendium of geography, and a method of ſtudying aſtronomy, and died poor 1715, aged 65.

CARVER, *Jonathan*, a native of New England, who during the American war commanded an independent company of provincials againſt Canada. He had before viſited the interior parts of North America, of which he publiſhed an account, 1776. He wrote alſo a treatiſe on the culture of tobacco. He died in 1780, it is ſaid, for want of the common neceſſaries of life, aged 48.

CARY, *Robert*, was born at Cookington, Devon, and educated at Oxford. He was preſented to the living of Portlemouth in Devonſhire, and inclined to the tenets of the preſbyterians. Upon the reſtoration he congratulated Charles II. and was made archdeacon

deacon of Exeter; but he was ejected in 1664, by the intrigues of ſome of his enemies, and continued in retirement at his rectory where he died in 1688, aged 73. He publiſhed a chronological account of antient times, in fol.

CARY, *Lucius*, eldeſt ſon of Henry firſt viſcount Falkland, was born at Burford, Oxfordſhire. 1610, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and St. John's, Cambridge. After viſiting the continent he ſettled within ten miles of Oxford; but though maſter of a moſt ample fortune, he did not devote his time to frivolous or intemperate purſuits; but courted the company of the moſt learned men of the univerſity. So laborious were his ſtudies that before he reached his 23d year he had read all the Greek and Latin fathers. He ſerved in the army of Eſſex as a volunteer againſt the Scots, and in 1640 was member for Newport, Hants, a place which he again repreſented in the next parliament. In this new ſcene the candor of the commons ſeemed ſo plauſible, that he inveighed againſt the arbitrary meaſures of the court and declared himſelf for the proſecution of Strafford, and of Finch, and for the excluſion of the biſhops from the houſe of peers. But reflection wrought a change in his political ſentiments, and the next time that the diſqualification of the biſhops was mentioned in the houſe, he oppoſed it with dignity. On this occaſion his ſincerity was ſuſpected, but the goodneſs of his heart forbad the aſperſion of his character, and when he received with indifference the compliments of the court, and manfully rejected the honors which the ſovereign propoſed to confer upon him, it then became evident that his conduct was the effect of principle and not of party. At laſt however he was made ſecretary to the king; but he refuſed to follow the practice of his predeceſſors in encouraging and maintaining ſpies, and in opening ſuſpected letters. Eager to ſupport the cauſe of loyalty, he ſigned with other lords a declaration, that the king's intentions were friendly to the parliament, and he levied ſome ſoldiers for his ſervice. When at Oxford with the king, he accompanied him to the public library, and Charles, deſirous to make a trial of his fortune by the Sortes Virgilianæ, opened a Virgil, where he read that paſſage in the 615th and following lines of the 4th book of the Æneid which contains the dreadful imprecation of Dido againſt Æneas. The words were ſo awfully ſtriking, and painted the king's fate ſo pathetically, that he felt the application, and Falkland to divert his attention expreſſed his wiſh to try his fortune too, and ſhow how puerile it was to dwell upon ſuch accidental things. The paſſage upon which he fixed his eyes began at the 152d line of the 11th Æneid, and in the lamentations of Evander on the untimely fall of his favorite Pallas was remarkably prophetic of the melancholy fate which awaited him. The civil wars operated powerfully upon his mind; inſtead of a ſerene, placid, and lively countenance, he now betrayed gloomineſs, inward ſorrow, and dejection. Reſerve ſucceeded to an affable behaviour; the negligence of his dreſs fully evinced the great perturbation of his ſoul, and often in the midſt of the deepeſt ſilence he would exclaim, peace, peace! Though obliged by his office to be near the king's perſon, yet he frequently expoſed himſelf in the thickeſt of the battle, and obſerved to his friends who wiſhed to check his ardor, that his impatience for peace proceeded not from puſillanimity. In the morning of the battle of Newbury, it is ſaid, that with a cheerful countenance he aſſured his followers, that, weary of the times, he would leave them before night. He dreſſed himſelf in a clean ſhirt, obſerving that ſhould he be ſlain, his body ſhould not be found in foul linen; then putting himſelf in the firſt ranks he ruſhed on the enemy, and was ſoon after ſhot with a muſquet in the lower part of the belly, and falling from his horſe remained under heaps of ſlain till the next morning. This illuſtrious character, who thus fell in his 34th year, was univerſally reſpected as one of the brighteſt ornaments of the age. His mind was amply ſtored with all the riches of antient and modern literature, and the goodneſs of his heart was equal to the vaſt reſources of his mind. Mild and gentle in his manners, pious, virtuous, charitable, and religious in his conduct, he was admired even by his enemies. He was ſo attached to probity, that like Epaminondas, he turned with abhorrence from every appearance of deceit and falſehood. His ſaying was, that he pitied unlearned gentlemen in a rainy day. He is the author of ſome poems,—ſpeeches in parliament,—a diſcourſe on epiſcopacy,—on the infallibility of the church of Rome,—and other pieces.

CARY, *Henry*, earl of Monmouth, was couſin-german to Elizabeth, and was educated with Charles I. He tranſlated from various authors ſeven folios, two octavos, and a 12mo. and died 1661, aged 65.

CARY, *Felix*, a learned French writer, of Marſeilles. He wrote an hiſtory of Marſeilles, of Thrace, and the Boſphorus by medals. He died 1754, aged 55.

CARYL, *Joſeph*, a nonconformiſt, author of a commentary on Job, in three vols. 4to. He was member of Exeter college, and a popular preacher at Lincoln's-inn, and ſome years after at St. Magnus London-bridge. He was in favor with Cromwell, whom he attended as chaplain in Scotland. He publiſhed ſermons, and died 1673.

CARYLL, *John*, a Roman catholic, born in Suſſex. He was ſecretary Mary queen of James II. and he followed fortunes of his fugitive maſter, by whom is created earl Caryll. He was in Eng. the reign of queen Anne, and was intr. ith Pope, to whom he recommended the ject of the

Rape of the Lock, which the poet inſcribed to him. He wrote two plays, beſides a tranſlation of the pſalms of David, &c. He was living in 1717.

CASA, *John de*, an Italian of the 16th century, born at Florence. He was engaged in negociations under the popes, at Venice and other places, and was archbiſhop of Benevento 1544. His works, in Latin and Italian, were much eſteemed, particularly his—Galateus, ſeu de morum elegantiâ, a poem, with notes, 8vo. He wrote beſides ſome beautiful Italian poems, the lives of cardinals Contarini and Bembo, and other works, collected together in five vols. 4to. Though a cardinal he was diſſolute in his manners, and had a natural ſon whom he called Quirino. He died at Rome 1556, aged 53.

CASANOVA, *Mark Anthony*, a Latin poet of Rome, who in his imitations of Martial diſplayed great keenneſs of ſatire. He alſo imitated Catullus. His poems are in the Deliciæ poetarum Italorum. He died 1527.

CASAS, *Bartholomew de las*, a native of Seville, who at the age of 19 accompanied his father in the expedition of Columbus to the Weſt Indies, in 1493. On his return to Europe he became an eccleſiaſtic, and in his appointments in Cuba, he began to diſplay that humanity which ſo much honors his heart as the advocate of the poor Indians whom his countrymen murdered. More fully to plead their cauſe he appeared before Charles V. and unfolded ſuch a tale of perſecution, that the monarch made ordinances to puniſh the cruelty of his governors, and protect his Indian ſubjects. Theſe ſcenes of horror however were too far from Europe to be checked, and in ſpite of las Caſas, and of Charles, the Indians were tortured, plundered, and wantonly put to death. Even Sepulveda defended the conduct of the Spaniards, by the example of the Iſraelites towards the people of Canaan. But this horrible book, though printed at Rome, was proſcribed in Spain, and refuted by las Caſas now biſhop of Chiapa. Soto the king's confeſſor examined the allegations of las Caſas againſt the Spaniards, but Charles did not adopt that ſyſtem of humanity which becomes the father of a people. After more than 50 years ſpent in alleviating the diſtreſſes of the Indians, las Caſas, worn out with infirmities, left America in 1551, and returned to Madrid, where he died 1566. This truly good chriſtian did not eſcape the perſecution of his ungrateful country; though engaged in every act of charity he was repreſented in odious colors to the court, by the malice of thoſe tyrants whoſe cruelties he expoſed. His "deſtruction of the Indians" has been tranſlated into ſeveral languages, and together with his rights of ſovereigns, &c. ſhows him to have been a pious and amiable character.

CASATI, *Paul*, a Jeſuit of Placentia, died at Parma 1707, aged 90. His learning recommended him to Chriſtina of Sweden, whom he perſuaded to abjure her religion and turn catholic. His writings are on mathematical ſubjects, beſides a treatiſe on optics, which he wrote, when 88 years old, and blind.

CASAUBON, *Iſaac*, a learned critic, born at Geneva 1559. He ſtudied at Geneva, and at the age of 23 ſucceeded his maſter Portus as Greek profeſſor. He publiſhed in 1583, his notes on Diogenes Laertius, dedicated to his father, and the next year appeared his lectures on Theocritus, inſcribed to Henry Stephen the printer, whoſe daughter he married. In 1587 he publiſhed his commentary on Strabo and his new teſtament; the next year his notes on Dionyſius Halicarnaſſus; and the next year notes on Polyænus; and the year after Ariſtotle. The following years were equally prolific in learned labors, till in 1596, he became profeſſor at Montpellier, but ſoon after went to Paris, and being introduced to Henry IV. he was promiſed patronage from the court. The monarch, through the jealouſy of the literati of Paris, unable to give him a profeſſorſhip appointed him one of the proteſtant judges at the conference between biſhop Perron and du Pleſſis Mornay. Some time after he was made librarian to the king, and while writing annotations on the claſſics, he devoted ſome time to the Arabic language, and completed a dictionary, and tranſlated ſome of the authors into Latin. Henry, who admired Caſaubon, wiſhed him to become a catholic, and recommended him to confer with Perron, but this inſtead of ſhaking, eſtabliſhed more firmly his faith as a proteſtant. Caſaubon, who had publiſhed at Lyons his Athenæus, now gave to the world his Polybius in 1602, with a dedication to the king, much admired as a maſter-piece of its kind. The death of his patron, and at the ſame time his religion, induced him to abandon France for a reſidence in England. His reputation preceded him, he reached England 1610, and was honorably received by James, who admitted him to his table, granted him a penſion of 300l. and made him prebendary of Weſtminſter and of Canterbury. He did not long enjoy theſe favors, he fell a victim to a violent diſorder in the bladder 1614, in his 55th year. He was father of 20 children by his wife.

CASAUBON, *Meric*, ſon of the preceding, was born at Geneva 1599. He was educated firſt at Sedan, and afterwards at Chriſt-church. His defence of his father againſt the catholics made him known to king James, and ſome time after he was preſented to the living of Bledon in Somerſetſhire, and in 1628 to a prebend of Canterbury, and afterwards to other benefices. The civil wars, however, robbed him of all his preferment, and he was perſecuted as a ſuſpicious perſon, and impriſoned. Cromwell wiſhed to engage him to write an account of the civil wars, but he rejected it with diſdain. He was alſo ſolicited by Chriſtina of Sweden to preſide over her univerſities with a handſome ſalary, but he declined

declined the offer, and chose rather to live in England. At the restoration Casaubon was reinstituted in all his preferments, which he enjoyed till his death, 1671, in his 72d year. His talents were great as a scholar and a critic, as his editions of the classics and his many other publications fully prove. It is however singular that he should defend the existence of witches.

Case, *Thomas, A. M.* a nonconformist, who in the civil wars preached against the royalists. He was born at Boxley in Kent, and educated at Christ church. He was at one time minister of St. Mary Magdalene, Milkstreet, and afterwards of St. Giles' in the fields, and was imprisoned in the tower for conspiring in Love's plot. He waited with other ministers on Charles in 1660, at the Hague, and was one of the commissioners at the Savoy. He died 1682, aged 84 years. His works are chiefly sermons.

Case, *John*, a native of Lyme in Dorsetshire, known as an empiric and successor of Lilly. He wrote the angelical guide, showing men and women their lot and chance in this elementary life, 1697, 8vo. But his celebrity arose from the success of his pills. His door was pointed out to enquiring patients by these two lines, which procured more money than all the verses which Dryden ever wrote:

" Within this place
" Lives doctor Case."

Once at a tavern doctor Radcliffe pledged him with " here, brother Case, I drink to all the fools your patients." " Thank you, replied the empiric, let me have all the fools, and you may take the rest."

Casel, *John*, a native of Gottingen, professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Helmstadt, where he died 1613. He wrote some learned works.

Cases, *Peter James*, a painter, born at Paris, where he died, aged 79. The correctness of his style, and the excellence of his draperies, make him rank as one of the first painters of the French school.

Casimir Matthias Sarbiewski, a Jesuit of Poland, professor of philosophy and theology at Wilna, whose Latin odes, epodes, and epigrams, are little inferior to the productions of the best poets of Greece and Rome. Grotius and others have set his fame above that of Horace. He was preacher to king Ladislaus V. and died at Warsaw 1640, aged 45, and unfortunately before he had completed his Lescíade, a heroic poem in 12 books, in imitation of Virgil.

Casimir I. a king of Poland, son and successor of Micislas, 1034. He privately retired to a monastery at Paris, from which he was, by the affection of the Poles, drawn to civilize his country. He married the daughter of the duke of Russia, and died 1058, in the 24th year of his reign.

Casimir, II. king of Poland, youngest son of Boleslaus III. deserved the surname of the just, by his humanity. He succeeded his brother Miceslaus, 1177, and died 1194, aged 77.

Casimir, III. surnamed Great, succeeded Ladislaus 1333 He defeated John of Bohemia, and conquered Russia. He died by a fall from his horse 1370.

Casimir, IV. son of Jagellon, was raised to the Polish throne 1447. He made war against the Teutonic knights, and by an edict commanded that the Latin tongue should become the vernacular language, which continues to be observed to this day. He died 1492.

Casimir, *John*, son of Sigismund III. from a cardinal became a king. He was defeated by Charles Gustavus of Sweden, whom afterwards he conquered. He also defeated the Russians in Lithuania, but resigned the crown and retired to France, where he died 1672.

Caslon, *William*, an eminent letter-founder, born in 1692, at Hales Owen in Shropshire. He was originally apprentice to an engraver of ornaments on gun-barrels, but the neat lettering of a book in a bookseller's shop, accidentally recommended him to the notice of Mr. Bowyer, who not only encouraged him in undertaking a letter-foundery, but lent him 500l. to make a respectable beginning. His ingenuity soon procured a large concern, he cut the fount for printing the new testament in Arabic, for the use of the poorer christians in the east, and he executed his fount of English letters with such neatness, that types were no longer imported from Holland. After residing in Helmet-row, Old-street, he settled in Chiswell-street, where his foundery became the largest in the known world. He retired from business, and settled at Bethnal-green, where he died 1766, aged 74. His eldest son, *William*, succeeded him in his business.

Cassagnes, *James abbé de*, a French poet. His wish to distinguish himself as a pulpit orator, was so fatally checked by Boileau, who in the same line associated him with Cotin, one of the most ineloquent preachers of the age, that he fell into a melancholy delirium, and actually died in a madhouse 1679. He translated Sallust and some of Cicero's works into French, &c.

Cassana, *Nicholo*, a painter, born at Venice. His conspiracy of Catiline, containing nine figures as large as life, and his portrait of queen Ann, are greatly admired. He died in London 1713, aged 54.

Cassandra Fidele, a Venetian lady well acquainted with the learned languages and philosophy. Her letters and discourses were published at Padua. She died 1567, aged 102.

Cassentino, *Jacobo di*, an eminent painter, the founder of the Florentine academy. He died 1356, aged 80.

Casserio, *Julio*, a native of Placentia. He was domestic in the family of Fabricius ab aqua-pendente and was instructed by his master, and succeeded him as professor of anatom

and medicine at Padua. He wrote de vocis auditusque organis historia, fol.—anatomical tables,—and other works, and died 1616

Cassini, *Johannes Dominicus*, a celebrated astronomer born in Piedmont 1635. He studied at Genoa, and displayed such poetical powers, that some of his pieces were published when only 11 years old. He accidentally met a book on astronomy, and devoted himself with such success to that science, that at the age of 15 he was invited to teach mathematics at Bologna. The appearance of a comet in 1652, enabled him to make observations on those bodies, and to establish the doctrine that they were not meteors, but governed by regular laws. He afterwards determined the apogee and eccentricity of a planet from its true and mean place, a problem which Kepler and Bullialdus are said to have given up as insolvable. He was also employed in settling differences that had arisen in consequence of the inundations of the Po, and was inspector general of the fortifications of the Urbino, and of the rivers in the ecclesiastical states. He made various important discoveries concerning the planets, and settled the theory of Jupiter's satellites. Lewis XIV. obtained the pope's permission to allow him an absence of six years, and he visited in consequence the capital of France in 1669, and was made royal astronomer. When his six years were expired, the pope made him forfeit his emoluments as he did not return; and Colbert therefore prevailed upon him to become a naturalized subject of France. As the first occupier of the new built observatory at Paris, he proceeded rapidly in his examination of the heavens. The revolution of Jupiter round its axis was determined, four sattellites more were added to Saturn, and the meridian line in 1695, was proved not to have varied since it had been fixed 40 years before, at Bologna. This great astronomer, after continuing the meridian line through France, died 1712.

Cassini, *John James*, son and successor of the preceding, was born at Paris. He inherited the talents of his father, and described the perpendicular of the meridian of France, from St. Maloes through Paris to Strasburg. He asserted, contrary to Newton's opinion, that the earth was an oblong spheroid; which was proved to be false by the report of the mathematicians sent by the French king to measure a degree of the meridian at the equator, and at the polar circle. He also turned his thoughts to electricity, in which he made some experiments. He died at the age of 84, in 1756. His works greatly esteemed, were elements of astronomy, with astronomical tables, two vols. 4to.—magnitude and figure of the earth.

Cassini de Thury, *Cæsar Francis*, second son and successor of John James, was born at Paris, 1714. At the age of ten he calculated the phases of the sun in a total eclipse, and he engaged afterwards in the verification of the meridian passing through the observatory at Paris, and completed a geometrical description of France, with very minute particulars. His labors were supported by the learned, and the munificence of the court. He died of the small-pox, 1784, leaving behind him an amiable and respected character. He was succeeded by his son John Dominic.

Castagno, *Andrew del*, a painter of Tuscany. He obtained the secret of painting in oil from Dominico de Venise, and afterwards assassinated him. Dominico, who knew not his murderer, hastened to the house of his perfidious friend, and expired in his arms. The bloody deed remained undiscovered, till Castagno revealed it on his death bed. He finished in 1478 the execution of the conspirators against the Medicis.

Castaldi, *Cornelius*, a native of Feltri, eminent as a poet. He founded a college at Padua, where he died 1537, aged 57. His poems, consisting of Latin and Italian pieces, are much esteemed.

Castalio, *Sebastian*, of Chatillon on the Rhone, was the friend of Calvin, by whose influence he became regent in the college of Geneva. He translated the bible into elegant Latin, and displayed his extensive knowledge of Greek and Hebrew by other publications. His opinions with respect to Solomon's song and Christ's descent into hell, and about predestination and grace, procured him many enemies; and he at last incurred the displeasure of Calvin and of Theodore Beza, who reviled him as a papist. His colloquia sacra, in elegant Latin, appeared in four vols. 12mo.

Casteels, *Peter*, a painter of Antwerp, who died at Richmond in Surrey, 1749, aged 65. He published in 1726, 12 plates of birds, designed and etched by himself.

Castel, *Lewis Bertrand*, a Jesuit of Montpellier, the friend of Fontenelle, and other learned men. His vrai system de physique generale de Newton, in 4to, 1743, gained him universal reputation as a philosopher and a man of science. His optic of colors, 12mo. —his treatise on gravity, 2 vols. 12mo. —and his system of mathematics, 4to. were also much esteemed. He died 1757, aged 69.

Castell, *Edmund*, *D.D.* a learned divine, born in 1606, at Hatley, Cambridgeshire, and educated at Emanuel college. He afterwards removed to St. John's, for the convenience of the library in the compilation of his lexicon heptaglotton, a valuable work, in which he was engaged for 17 years, and upon which he expended upwards of 12,000l. Such sacrifices deserved liberal patronage, but his preferment was at first only the small vicarage of Hatfield Peverell in Essex, afterwards the rectory of Wodeham Walter, and then that of Higham Gobion, Bedfordshire. Afterwards he became king's chaplain, professor of Arabic at Cambridge, and prebendary of Canterbury. The lexicon was published in 1669, but the work remained

remained almoſt entirely unfold upon his hands. He aſſiſted in a very extenſive degree the labors of Dr. Walton, in the publication of his polyglott bible. Dr. Caſtell died 1685, aged 79.

Castelli, *Benedict*, of Breſcia aſſiſted Galileo in his aſtronomical obſervations. He was afterwards profeſſor of mathematics at Piſa, and then at Rome, and died 1644.

Castelnau, *Michael*, a Frenchman, ambaſſador from Charles IX. and Henry III. in England. He died 1592. The memoirs of his embaſſies were printed in 2 vols. folio, 1669, and in three vols. folio.

Castlenau, *Julia de*, wife of count de Murat, wrote in a pleaſing ſtile, les lutrins de Kernoſi 12mo—des contes de fés two vols.—le voyage de Campagné, and died 1716, aged 45.

Castelvetro, *Lewis*, a learned Italian of Modena. He was ſuſpected of having embraced the tenets of Luther, and being brought before the inquiſition at Rome, he made his eſcape to Baſil, where he devoted himſelf to literature, and died 1571, aged 66.

Castiglione, *Joſeph*, a native of Ancona, governor of Corneto 1598, and diſtinguiſhed as a poet and critic. He was author of an hiſtory of his own times in Latin verſe, &c. He died 1616.

Castiglione, *Balthazar*, an Italian nobleman, born 1478, in the dutchy of Mantua. He ſerved in the army, under Sforza duke of Milan, and afterwards was ſent by Urbino, ambaſſador to Julius II. and afterwards to Lewis XII. of France, and Henry VII. of England. He publiſhed at Rome 1516 his celebrated "Courtier," a work highly admired for its moral and political inſtructions, and for the elegance of the Italian. He married the daughter of Bentivoglio, who died four years after, leaving him a ſon and two daughters. His abilities proved ſerviceable to the holy ſee, and were employed in ſeveral negociations with Charles V. and Francis I. He died at Toledo, 1529. Sixteen months after, the body was removed by his mother from Toledo, to a church at Mantua which he himſelf had built. Beſides the Courtier, Caſtiglione wrote ſome elegant Latin and Tuſcan poems, inſerted in the deliciæ poet. Ital.

Castillo-y-saavedra, *Antony del*, a Spaniſh painter of Cordova, where he died 1667, aged 64. He excelled in hiſtorical and landſcape painting; but his coloring is deficient in grace and in taſte.

Castries, *N. marſhal de*, a French general, who ſerved in the ſeven years' war. He was called to the aſſembly of the notables in 1787, but diſapproved of the violence of his colleagues, and left France. He died at Wolfenbuttle in Brunſwick, Jan. 1800.

Castro, *John de*, a native of Liſbon, who went with Gama to the eaſt, and publiſhed a deſcription of the Red ſea. On his return to Europe he was appointed over a fleet, and went with Charles V. againſt Tunis, and afterwards was ſent as governor of the Eaſt Indies by the Portugueſe. He died at Diu, which he had rendered almoſt impregnable 1548, aged 48.

Castro, *Paul de*, of Caſtro, was profeſſor of law at Florence, Bologna, Sienna, and Padua. His works poſſeſſed great merit, and were in 8 vols. fol. He died 1437. It became proverbial to ſay of him, after the words of Cujas, qui non habet Paulum de Caſtro, tunicam vendat & emat.

Castruccio, *Caſtracani*, a celebrated general, who was a foundling, diſcovered by the monk Antonio, and his ſiſter in a heap of leaves in a vineyard at Lucca in Tuſcany, in 1284. He was tenderly brought up and intended for the church; but his fondneſs for military exerciſes made him prefer the profeſſion of arms. He entered in his 18th year as a lieutenant in the army of the Ghibelins, and the valor which he diſplayed recommended him to the good opinion of Guinigi the general, and he ſoon roſe to the higheſt honors, and was at laſt declared by the people of Lucca their ſovereign prince. Beloved at home and reſpected abroad, he meditated the extenſion of his power over the neighbouring ſtates. The Florentines viewed his elevation with jealous enmity, and 30,000 foot, and 10,000 horſe appeared in the field, 22,000 of which the active general deſtroyed, with the loſs of only 160 of his own men. Fatigued after the bloody conteſt, and regardleſs of a chill north wind which blew upon him, he was ſeized with an ague, which carried him off in a few days, when he expected to riſe to the ſovereignty of Italy. He died in his 44th year 1328, admired in his life-time, and regretted after his death. Machiavel has written his life, and repreſented him as a moſt extraordinary character, of great preſence of mind, benevolence of temper, and undaunted firmneſs, not leſs in proſperity than adverſity.

Cat, *Claude Nicholas le*, of Bleraucourt in Picardy, was a ſurgeon. In 1723 he publiſhed a letter on the aurora borealis of that year, and in 1731 he became the ſurgeon of the hotel Dieu at Rouen, where five years after, he formed a public ſchool of anatomy. He was penſioned with 2000 livres by the French king in 1759, and ſeven years after raiſed to nobility. He wrote on the theory of hearing, 1758, 8vo.—on the nervous fluid, 1765, 8vo.—on oſteology, 1767, 8vo.—on the ſenſes, 2 vols. 12mo. &c. and died 1768, aged 68.

Catellan, *Maria Claire Priſcilla Marguerite de*, a lady of Narbonne, who died at Toulouſe 1745, aged 83. Her odes were crowned by the Toulouſe academicans.

Catesby, *Mark*, an Engliſh naturaliſt. He reſided for ſeven years in Virginia, and at the requeſt of ſir Hans Sloane, and others, he viſited the Carolinas, and the Bahama iſlands, for the improvement of knowledge. On his return to England, 1726, he gave to the public his natural hiſtory of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahamas,

mas, 2 vols. fol. with colored plates. He was made fellow of the royal society, and died in London, 1749, aged 69.

CATHARINE, a daughter of Charles VI. of France, married Henry V. of England, and after his death Owen Tudor, a Welchman, by whom she had Edmund, the father of Henry VII. She died 1438.

CATHARINE of ARRAGON, daughter of Ferdinand V. of Castile, married Arthur son of Henry VII. in 1501, and on his death, five months after, Henry afterwards the VIII. Her conduct as a wife was most exemplary, and places her character in the most amiable point of view. Her divorce from Henry, produced the reformation of England. She wrote some religious pieces, and died at Kimbolton, universally respected.

CATHARINE DE MEDICIS, queen of France, daughter of Lorenzo de Medicis, married, in 1534, Henry duke of Orleans, son of Francis I. Though at first she had no children, afterwards she had ten, three of whom became successively kings of France, and a daughter queen of Navarre. Her husband died 1559; and during the short reign of her son Francis, she obtained no influence in the cabinet, from the superior power of the Guises; but on the elevation of Charles IX. then only 11 years, she became regent, and showed the infamous features of her mind by the murders of St. Bartholomew. Despised for her cruelties, and the slave of lust, this worthless woman died 1589, aged 70.

CATHARINE OF SIENNA, a Romish saint, who, at the age of 8, is said to have vowed perpetual celibacy. She wrote several things in a fanatical stile. Her letters have been printed. She died 1380, aged 33. Another saint who founded a convent in Bologna, and died 1463.

CATHARINE OF PORTUGAL, daughter of John IV. and wife of Charles II. of England, was treated with unkindness by her husband, and after his death she returned to Portugal, where she was regent during the imbecile state of her brother Peter. She conquered the Spaniards, and died 1705, aged 67.

CATHARINE OF BOURBON, sister of Henry IV. married 1599, Henry of Lorraine. She died without children, 1604, aged 46.

CATHARINE ALEXIEVNA, empress of Russia, a native of Ringen, in Livonia, born of obscure parents. She was instructed in the house of a Lutherian clergyman; but his death left her destitute, and she retired to Marienburg. There, in 1701, she espoused a dragoon of the Swedish fortress in that city; but, on the day of her nuptials, and before their consummation, the bridegroom fell in the field of battle, and the captive Catharine became the property of general Bauer, who saw and admired her beauty. In her 17th year, she became the mistress of Peter the great, and so much captivated him, that, on the 29th of May 1711, he privately married her, and the following February announced her as his empress. On his death, in 1725, she was proclaimed as sovereign of all the Russias: and she deserved the high dignity. The grand designs of the Czar were completed by her genius, and a mild system of government insured her the affection of her subjects. She died 1727, aged 38. Notwithstanding the noble qualities of her character, and her services to her husband, especially at Pruth, she was suspected of being faithless to his bed.

CATHARINE II. empress of Russia, daughter of Christian Augustus of Anhalt-Zerbst, in Upper Saxony, at the age of 14, married the duke of Holstein, afterwards Peter III. The mental imbecility of her husband rendered Catharine dissatisfied and faithless, and, on the death of the empress, in 1762, the young monarch found an ambitious rival, instead of a submissive consort. By a well managed plot she seized her husband, 1762, and after three days' confinement he expired in the castle of Robscha, whilst his murderer proclaimed herself sole sovereign empress, and insured the stability of her government by the wisest measures. Prince Iwan, grandson of Peter, an inoffensive youth, was secretly cut off; and the empress, sure of the tranquillity of her dominions, imposed on Poland her favorite Poniatowski, as king, by the name of Stanislaus Augustus, in 1764. Great as a sovereign, but dissolute as a woman, Catharine was engaged for ten years in a Turkish war, and lastly with the Swedes, whilst at home she indulged the most sensual gratifications, in the company of favorites, whom, however, she rewarded with liberality. The patronage which she extended to genius, and the benevolent motives of her government, will always appear as illustrious features in her character. The bloody capture of Ismael, however, and the partition of Poland, must excite indignation against her. She died suddenly of an apoplectic fit 1797, and was succeeded by her son Paul, who in 1800, was succeeded by Alexander. Catharine introduced inoculation into Russia, and, to recommend it to her subjects, she herself first submitted to the operation.

CATINAT, *Nicholas*, was born at Paris 1637, and left the law for a military life. He soon distinguished himself in this new career, and at Maestricht, Besancon, Valenciennes, St. Omer, Ghent, &c. he displayed such acts of bravery, that he was promoted to the highest offices. He defeated the duke of Savoy in 1688, and took the best part of his dominions, and in the war of 1701, he at the head of the French army opposed Eugene, who commanded the Germans in Italy. Even Eugene bore testimony to his greatness by saying, on the indecision of the French court in appointing a general, "If Villeroi commands, I shall beat him; if Vendome, the struggle will be great; but if it be Catinat; I shall be beaten." Misfortunes however attended this campaign, disunion reigned among the generals, and Catinat to this owed his ill success. He

was wounded at Chiari, and retreated behind the Oglio, and in disgrace submitted to serve as second to Villeroi. He died at St. Gratian, 1712, aged 74.

CATINEAU, *N.* a native of Beaupreau, who in the revolution headed the Vendeans. He afterwards resigned the command to Bonchamp, and soon after fell at the siege of Nantes.

CATROU, *Francis*, a learned Jesuit born at Paris 1659, and died 1737. Besides his translation of Virgil, and an history of the Mogul empire, he wrote an history of the fanaticism of the protestants, quakers, &c.

CATTHO, *Angelo*, of Tarentum, was in the service of the duke of Burgundy, and of Lewis XI. as astrologer and physician. He pretended to foretell future events, and died at Beneventum 1497.

CATZ, *James*, a native of Zealand, known as a politician and poet. During Cromwell's usurpation he came as ambassador to London. On his return he retired to his favorite studies, and died 1660, aged 83. His poems in Dutch, are highly esteemed by his countrymen.

CAVALCANTI, *Bartholomew*, an Italian, who served Paul III. and died at Padua 1562, aged 59. He wrote excellent treatises on rhetoric, and on the best forms of a republic.

CAVALIER, *John*, son of a peasant at Cevennes, is famous for his bravery in the wars of the Camisards, against Lewis XIV. He defeated the bravest of the king's troops, and Villars at last concluded a truce with him, and he was received into the pay of the king, but fearing treachery, he quitted France, and went to England. He distinguished himself afterwards in Spain, at the battle of Almanza, and was made governor of Jersey, where it is supposed that he died about 1765.

CAVALIERI, *Bonaventure*, an Italian disciple to Galileo, and professor at Bologna, where he died 1647. He wrote on geometry, logarithms, trigonometry, conic sections, &c.

CAVALLINI, *Pietro*, a painter born at Rome. His mosaic over the entrance of St. Peter's is much admired, as well as the Virgin and child in one of the churches of Rome. He died 1364, aged 85.

CAVE, *Dr. William*, was born in 1637, and educated at St. John's, Cambridge. He was successively minister of Hasely, Oxfordshire, Great Allhallows, and Islington near London, and afterwards chaplain to Charles II. and canon of Windsor. He wrote an history of the lives, acts, deaths, &c. of the christian fathers during the three first centuries of the church, and his historia literaria, published in 1688, containing an account of all writers either against or in favor of christianity to the 14th century. He died 1713.

CAVE, *Edward*, known as the first editor of the Gentleman's magazine, was born at Newton in Warwickshire 1681, and educated at Rugby. Here he gained the good opinion of his master, but when the follies of his school-fellows, more wealthy than himself, were unhandsomely attributed to him, he left Rugby, and after being with a collector of excise, and a timber merchant, he became apprentice to Mr. Collins a printer. He soon rose to consequence in his profession, and by the interest of his wife's relations, he obtained a small place in the post office, whilst he continued to print pamphlets. He was engaged by the stationers to correct the gradus ad parnassum, and edited a criminal calendar, and other periodical publications. As clerk of the franks in the post office, he examined the right of franking with more freedom than pleased the members, and he was cited before the house, though nothing was ever advanced against his integrity. In 1733 he began the Gentleman's magazine, a publication which by unexpected success, contributed to the independence of his fortune, and which still maintains its reputation. He died 1754. He was a man of great perseverance and application, but in his manners he was cold and reserved; his heart however was warm and charitable.

CAVEDONE, *Jacomo*, an Italian painter, whose misfortunes, it is said, overpowered his intellects, so that he died poor, in a stable, at Bologna, 1660, aged 80.

CAVENDISH, *Thomas*, was born at Frimly, in Suffolk. He determined to repair, at the expence of the Spaniards, his fortune, which youthful extravagance had ruined, and with two ships which he built, he sailed from Plymouth 1586. After crossing the streights of Magellan, he seized many prizes in the Pacific Ocean, and especially an Acapulco ship, which he burned, after taking 60,000l. of gold from her cargo. Having thus surrounded the globe, he returned to Plymouth on the 9th September 1588; but the riches which he brought home were quickly wasted away, and three years after he again embarked in pursuit of new adventures. He reached the streights of Magellan 1592, but the tempestuous weather obliged him to return, and his ill success so preyed upon his heart, that he died of grief on the coast of Brazil.

CAVENDISH, *sir William*, of Suffolk, was gentleman usher in cardinal Wolsey's household. His attachment to his patron was so sincere, that he refused to abandon him even in his disgrace; and this fidelity was observed by Henry VIII. who knighted him, and conferred upon him several lucrative offices. He was in favor at the court of Edward VI. and with his successor Mary, and died 1557, aged about 52. He was three times married, and by his last wife, who was a widow, he left three sons and three daughters. Sir William was the progenitor of the dukes of Devonshire and Newcastle. He published a life of Wolsey.

CAVENDISH, *William*, duke of Newcastle, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1592. His elegant manners recommended him to James I. by whom he was made knight of the bath, and viscount Mansfield. Charles I. cre-

ated him earl of Newcaſtle-on-Tyne. He entertained Charles at Welbeck, and he preſented him with 10,000l. and a body of 200 knights. After the battle of Marſton-moor he fled to Hamburgh, and afterwards to Amſterdam and Paris. In his exile he foreſaw the fall of the commonwealth; and he returned with the king, by whom he was created duke of Newcaſtle. He died 1676, aged 84. Beſides a treatiſe on government, &c. he publiſhed ſeveral plays and poems, and a celebrated treatiſe on horſemanſhip. His ſecond wife, ſiſter to lord Lucas, wrote his life, beſides various poems and plays.

CAVENDISH, *William*, firſt duke of Devonſhire, was born 1640. He ſat in the long parliament, for Derbyſhire, and in 1665 accompanied the duke of York as a volunteer in the fleet. Four years after, he was in the ſuite of the ambaſſador to France; and at the opera at Paris he was rudely inſulted, and ſeverely wounded by three of the king's officers; a heinous offence, pardoned only by his interceſſion for the culprits. In parliament, Cavendiſh was bold, manly, and patriotic; he promoted the inquiry into the murder of Godfrey; he ſupported the impeachments of Danby and of Scraggs; and not only appeared at the trial of lord Ruſſel to vindicate his character, but, after his condemnation, he offered to exchange clothes with him. In the reign of James, he preſerved the ſame unyielding ſpirit; and when inſulted by colonel Culpepper, the favorite of the king, he, though in the preſence chamber, took him by the noſe, and dragged him out of the room. He was fined for this 30,000l. and, though a peer, impriſoned till the mulct was diſcharged. He eſcaped to Chatſworth; and when ſeized he gave him for the faithful payment a bond, which William III. afterwards cancelled. He with other peers invited the prince of Orange to invade the kingdom; and on his landing, he joined him with a reſpectable number of followers. At the coronation of William and Mary he acted as lord high ſteward; and, 1691, he attended the monarch to the Hague, where he entertained ſeveral ſovereign princes at his table. In 1694 he was created duke of Devonſhire, and, during the king's abſence, was nominated one of the lords juſtices. Under Anne, he was engaged in the ſettlement of the act of union with Scotland. He died 1707. Cavendiſh was an elegant ſcholar, as well as an able ſtateſman; and Chatſworth remains a noble ſpecimen of his taſte and genius. He wrote poetry with great eaſe, and his ode on the death of queen Mary is deſervedly commended.

CAVENDISH, *lord John*, ſon of the fourth duke of Devonſhire, was diſtinguiſhed as the friend of lord Rockingham, and the opponent of lord North. He was twice chancellor of the exchequer, and he died 1796, of an apoplectic ſtroke.

CAVENDISH, *lord Frederic*, of the family of Devonſhire, choſe a military life, and roſe to the rank of field marſhal. He was repreſentative for Derbyſhire, and afterwards for Derby, in ſeveral parliaments. In the action of St. Cas, 1758, he was taken priſoner; and when permitted to return to his country, on his parole, he at firſt refuſed, leſt his voting in the houſe of commons ſhould be conſidered as a violation of his parole. He, with Wolfe, Monkton, and Keppel, united in an agreement together, at the beginning of the ſeven years' war, not to marry till peace, not to be interrupted by domeſtic concerns. He died at Twickenham 1803.

CAULET, *Francis Stephen de*, a French prelate, who oppoſed the right aſſumed by the king of diſpoſing of vacant eccleſiaſtical benefices. He died 1680, univerſally reſpected.

CAVOYE, *Lewis marquis de*, a French military officer, who removed an Engliſh fire ſhip, which threatened the deſtruction of a whole fleet; for which he was honorably rewarded. He was the friend of Turenne, of Racine, and other learned men; and died 1716, aged 76.

CAUSSIN, *Nicolas*, a Jeſuit, born at Troyes, counſellor to Lewis XIII. He oppoſed Richelieu, by whom he was diſmiſſed from attendance on the king's perſon. He returned to Paris after the cardinal's death; and died 1651, aged 71. His book de ſacrâ et profanâ eloquentiâ, is well known in England, and his "court ſainte," has been tranſlated into ſeveral languages.

CAWDREY, *Daniel*, a nonconformiſt, educated at Peter-houſe, Cambridge, and ejected from his living. He was a member of the Weſtminſter aſſembly of divines, and wrote ſermons, treatiſes, and pieces againſt the eſtabliſhed church. He died 1664.

CAWTON, *Thomas*, of Colcheſter, was educated at Rotterdam and Utrecht, and afterwards at Merton college, Oxford. He was a nonconformiſt, and preached to a diſſenting congregation at Weſtminſter. He died of a conſumption in 1677, aged about 40. He was a good Hebrew ſcholar, on which language he wrote a diſſertation, beſides a treatiſe on divine providence—a diſcourſe on the Syriac verſion—and the life of his father, who was miniſter of St. Bartholomew, behind the Exchange.

CAXTON, *William*, the firſt Engliſh printer, was born at Weald, in Kent; and was bound to Mr. Robert Large, a mercer, afterwards lord mayor of London. His maſter at his death left him a handſome legacy. He went as agent to the mercers' company into Holland, and was empowered by Edward IV. to make a treaty of commerce with the duke of Burgundy. During his reſidence abroad he became, with ſome expence, acquainted with the newly diſcovered art of printing; and at the requeſt of Margaret of York, ducheſs of Burgundy, he publiſhed his "recuyell of the hiſtory of Troy," the firſt book ever

ever printed in Engliſh, tranſlated by himſelf, 1471. In 1474 he publiſhed in Engliſh, his game of chefs; a curious work, purchaſed for 40 guineas, by the earl of Pembroke, of Mr. Granger. His laſt work was, "the holy lives of the fathers hermites living in the deſerts," 1491, in which year he died.

CAYLUS, *Anne Claude count de*, a French writer, born at Paris 1692. He left the army at the peace of Raſtadt, and travelled to Italy and the Levant. His "relics," of Egyptian and other antiquities, in 7 vols. 4to. 1752-67, is a valuable work. He wrote alſo a deſcription of the gems in the royal cabinet, the lives of celebrated painters and engravers of the French academy; and, from a paſſage in Pliny, he diſcovered the ancient mode of encauſtic painting, and of tinging marble. He died 1765.

CAZES, *Peter James*, a French painter. His woman with an iſſue of blood, in the church of Notre Dame, is regarded as a moſt perfect and valuable piece. He died 1754, aged 78.

CAZOTTE, *James*, a native of Dijon, mayor of Pierry, near Epernay. He was for his loyalty dragged to the abbaye priſon, in 1792; and when the fatal September came, his daughter, aged 17, who had ſhared his misfortunes, accompanied him to the bloody tribunal, where aſſaſſins mocked the forms of juſtice. The blows aimed at the father were repelled by the heroic daughter, with ſuch effect, that the murderers, aſtoniſhed at her conduct, permitted her and her parent to eſcape. A few days after Cazotte was again arreſted, and condemned to die. He was guillotined 1792, aged 71. He wrote ſome things in proſe and verſe, in 6 vols. 12mo. and 2 vols. 8vo.

CEBA, *Anſaldo*, a Genoeſe, known as a politician, hiſtorian, orator, and poet. His treatiſe on epic poetry is more valued than his poems. He died 1623, aged 58. He wrote alſo Eſther and Camilla, two heroic poems, &c.

CECCO DE ASCOLI, or *Francis de Gli Stabili of Aſcoli*, profeſſor of aſtrology and philoſophy at Bologna, became phyſician to the duke of Calabria. Being ſuſpected of magic, he was ſeized by the inquiſition, and condemned to be burnt. This cruel ſentence was executed 1327. His poem l'Acerta was for ſome time popular.

CECIL, *William, lord Burleigh*, was born at Bourn, Lincolnſhire, 1521, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. From Cambridge he removed to Gray's inn, and ſoon became diſtinguiſhed at the bar. Upon the death of his wife, ſiſter of ſir John Cheek, he married a daughter of ſir Anthony Cooke, a lady of great learning, and by this matrimonial connection, he was made maſter of requeſts by Somerſet, knighted, and created ſecretary of ſtate, and chancellor of the garter. In Mary's reign, though he had favored the cauſe of Jane Gray, he was often conſulted, and retained the good opinion of her miniſters. Under Elizabeth, he was again ſecretary, and maſter of the court of wards, and chancellor of Cambridge, and in 1571 was created lord Burleigh. He died 1598, aged 78. Though twenty-ſeven years high treaſurer of England, he yet died not opulent, and while he managed with honeſt frugality the revenues of the kingdom, he, with inflexible integrity, diſdained to enrich himſelf by baſe means. Beſides Latin poems, he wrote ſome pamphlets in defence of the queen and her government, and other treatiſes.

CELESTIN I. pope after Boniface II. died 432, after filling the chair ten years.

CELESTIN II. pope, after Innocent II. died 1143, after being elected only five months.

CELESTIN III. ſucceeded Clement III. 1191, and died ſeven years after.

CELESTIN IV. was pope only eighteen days, and died 1241.

CELESTIN V. pope 1294, could with difficulty be prevailed upon to leave his humble cell for a throne. He reſigned the tiara by the inſinuations of Cajetan, who ſucceeded him by the title of Boniface VIII. He was impriſoned in a caſtle in Campania, and died there 1296.

CELLARIUS, *Chriſtopher*, a learned man, born at Malcalde in Franconia. He ſtudied claſſical learning and the oriental languages at Jena, and became profeſſor of Hebrew and moral philoſophy at Weiſſenfels, and in 1673, rector of Weimar college. Three years after he removed to Zeits, and in 1678 he accepted the rectory of Merſburg college. Though partial to Merſburg, at the requeſt of the king of Pruſſia he became profeſſor of eloquence and hiſtory in the college of Halle, in 1693, and here he compoſed the beſt part of his works. He died 1703, aged 69. His works were numerous and valuable, chiefly on geography, hiſtory, grammar, and the oriental languages, beſides learned editions of more than twenty Latin and Greek authors.

CELLINI, *Benevenuto*, a ſculptor and engraver of Florence. He was originally apprentice to a jeweller and goldſmith, and as an excellent muſician, became the favorite of pope Clement VII. and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ingenuity in making medals and rings. The pope entruſted to his care the caſtle of St. Angelo, when Rome was beſieged by Bourbon, and Cellini yielded to his aſſailant only after a vigorous reſiſtance, and by an honorable capitulation. The temper of Cellini did not accord with his other great qualities. Fickle and capricious, he was ever embroiled in quarrels; and diſſatisfied with his country, he travelled to Paris, to ſeek employment under Francis I. but ſoon returned to Italy. From Rome, where he was for ſome time impriſoned on a charge of having robbed the caſtle of St. Angelo, he

wished to revisit Paris; and afterwards settled there. Flattered at Paris, Cellini was offended with madame d'Estampes the king's favorite, and abandoned the kingdom for Florence; where a fresh insult dismissed him again, after a short absence, to return. He died at Florence 1570. His life, with curious anecdotes, was translated from the Tuscan language into English, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1771.

Celtes, *Conrad*, a Latin poet of Sweinfurt, died at Vienna 1508, aged 49, after having obtained the honor of the poetic laurel. He was patronised by Maximilian. His works are elegiac verses, odes, epigrams, besides an account of the city of Nuremberg, and a poem on the manners of the Germans. His style is not inelegant, nor devoid of wit.

Centlivre, *Susannah*, a celebrated comic writer, born at Holbeach in Lincolnshire. Her maiden name was Freeman. To a handsome person she united great genius and a creative fancy; and though some anecdotes are related concerning her imprudence in youth, as the mistress of Anthony Hammond, with whom she lived at Cambridge disguised in men's clothes, yet her mind was elegantly cultivated. She wrote fifteen plays, besides little poems, &c. which procured her respectable patrons. Her plots are peculiarly happy, and the "busy body" and "a bold stroke for a wife," have long commanded the public applause. She was married three times; first to the nephew of sir Stephen Fox, who died soon after; and secondly to an officer, who fell in a duel two years after. Her last husband was cook to queen Anne. She died in very respectable circumstances, 1723. She was long the correspondent of the wits of the times; of Steele, Rowe, Budgell, Sewell, &c. and she was honored with a place in Pope's Dunciad. Her dramas have appeared in 3 vols. 12mo.

Centorio, *Ascanius*, of Milan, in the 16th century, eminent as a soldier and philosopher. He published some valuable military and historical memoirs of the wars of his own time, &c.

Ceratinus, *James*, or *Teyng*, of Horn, in Holland, a name which he rendered into Greek, for his own appellation. He was Greek professor by means of Erasmus, and died at Louvain 1530. He published a translation of Chrysostom on the priesthood, into Latin, a Græco-Latin lexicon, &c.

Cerceau, *John Anthony du*, a Jesuit of Paris, known as a Latin poet. His Latin poems gained him reputation; but his French verses, in imitation of Marot, were little above mediocrity. He died near Tours, 1730, aged 60.

Cerda, *John Lewis de la*, a Jesuit of Toledo, esteemed for his learning. His commentaries on Virgil are very valuable; but those on Tertullian do not possess merit. He died in 1643, aged above 80.

Cerdon, a heretic of the 2nd century, who asserted that Christ had not a real body, and that there were two principles, one good, creator of heaven, the other bad, creator of the earth. He rejected the old testament, and considered only part of the new authentic.

Cereta, *Laura*, a lady of Brescia, eminent for her knowledge of philosophy and of the learned languages. She died 1498, aged 29.

Cerisantes, *Mark Duncan de*, son of a Scotch physician, settled at Saumur, gained the notice of Richelieu, who sent him ambassador to Constantinople, and afterwards to Sweden, from which, through his ill conduct, he was recalled. From Paris he went to Naples, and assisted Guise in the support of the Neapolitan insurgents. He died during the siege of Naples 1648. He wrote a Latin account of his journey to Constantinople, two Latin odes, &c.

Cermenati, *John de*, an Italian historian, who published in Latin an elegant account of Milan.

Cerutti, *Joseph Antony Joachim*, of Turin, was educated by the Jesuits. When young, he obtained two prizes from the academies of Dijon and Toulouse, and when his order was abolished he wrote an apology for the Jesuits, but offended the parliament of Paris, and was obliged to make a public recantation. He lived for 15 years under the protection of the duchess des Brancas, and at the revolution obtained a seat in the national assembly. He was the editor of the feuille villageoise, a revolutionary paper, and died 1792.

Cervantes, *Vid.* Saavedra.

Cervetto, father to the violoncello performer of that name, came late in life to play the bass at Drury-lane. He died 1783, aged 103. When once Garrick was performing sir John Brute, and the audience in profound silence fixed their eyes on the incomparable actor, poor Cervetto from the orchestra uttered a loud yawn, which by its suddenness excited a violent laughter through the house. Garrick offended, sent for the musician, who assuaged the rage of the hero, by saying with a shrug, "I beg ten thousand pardons, but I always do so ven I am ver much please."

Cesarini, *Julian*, a Roman ecclesiastic, employed by Martin V. as a nuncio, and sent to oppose the Hussites in Bohemia. Under Eugenius, he was sent to the council of Basil, and afterwards to that of Ferrara. He was afterwards in Hungary, and by his persuasion Ladislaus broke his treaty with the Turks, and in consequence of it fell at the battle of Varna 1444, where the cardinal was also slain.

Cesarini, *Virginio*, a Roman, chamberlain to Urban VIII. His learning was so great,

great, that a medal was ſtruck to his honor, on which he appeared with Mirandula crowned with laurel. His poems, in Italian and in Latin, are much admired for elegance and vivacity. He died 1624, aged 29.

CESPEDES, *Paul*, a Spaniſh painter and writer. His treatiſe on ancient and modern painting poſſeſſed merit, and his laſt ſupper at Cordova has long been admired. He died 1608, aged above 70.

CEZELI, *Conſtance de*, wife of Barri de St. Aunez, governor of Leucate under Henry IV. is diſtinguiſhed for her bravery. Her huſband being taken priſoner by the Spaniards 1570, ſhe put herſelf at the head of her brave neighbours, and though the enemy threatened to put to death her huſband, ſhe refuſed to give up the garriſon. The Spaniards, irritated with her oppoſition, put her huſband to death and raiſed the ſiege; but when the garriſon wiſhed to make reprifals on ſome captives, the courageous widow ſtepped as an advocate for their lives, and they were ſpared.

CHABANON, *N. de*, member of the academy of belles lettres, died at Paris 1792, aged 60. He wrote a tranſlation of Pindar, and of Theocritus,—beſides a diſſertation on Homer,—the life of Dante—a treatiſe on muſic, two vols. 8vo.—dramatic pieces, &c. and died 1780.

CHABOT, *Francis*, a capuchin, who at the revolution became a violent jacobin. He was guillotined as an accomplice of Danton, 1794, aged 35.

CHABRIT, *Peter*, an advocate in the parliament of Paris, who died 1785. He wrote "of the French monarchy, and its laws" 2 vols 12mo. 1785, in which he diſplays great erudition in the ſtyle and manner of Monteſquieu.

CHABRY, *Mark*, a painter and ſculptor, who died at Lyons 1727, aged 67. He was ſculptor to Lewis XIV. and his ſtatue of that monarch at Lyons periſhed during the revoluſion.

CHAIS, *Charles*, was born at Geneva 1701, and educated for the church. He was choſen paſtor at the Hague 1728, where he exerted himſelf by great purity of life in the ſupport of religion. He died there 1786, aged 85. Beſides the bible with a valuable commentary in 6 vols. 4to. he wrote ſome divinity tracts, an apology for inoculation, &c.

CHAISE, *Father de la*, a French Jeſuit, born near Lyons. He was patroniſed by Mazarin, and became confeſſor and favorite to Lewis XIV. After the cardinal's death, he ſupported with great dexterity his influence with the king, and prevailed upon him to marry madame de Maintenon. He maintained his ſituation of favorite to the laſt, and was even conſulted on his death bed by the king about the choice of his ſucceſſor. He died 1709, aged 83.

CHALCONDYLES, *Demetrius*, a native of Athens, diſciple to Theodore Gaza. At the taking of Conſtantinople, he eſcaped into Italy, and at Florence under the Medicis, and at Milan under Lewis Sforza, he taught the Greek language. He died at Milan 1510, aged above 80. Beſides a learned edition of Suidas, Florence, 1499, he publiſhed a Greek grammar and other tracts.

CHALCONDYLES, *Laonicus*, a native of Athens, in the 15th century, author of a Greek hiſtory of the Turks, in 10 books, from 1298 to 1462. It was publiſhed with a Latin tranſlation 1650 folio.

CHALES, *Claudius Francis de*, a Jeſuit of Chamberi, royal profeſſor of hydrography at Marſeilles, and of mathematics at Lyons. He was afterwards profeſſor of theology and then removed to the mathematical chair. He was author of a complete courſe of mathematics, 4 vols. 8vo.—a treatiſe on navigation and reſearches on the center of gravity, &c. and died at Turin 1678, aged 57.

CHALIER, *Marie Joſeph*, a French revoluioniſt, born in 1747, in Dauphiné. From an eccleſiaſtic he became a traveller, and ſettled at Lyons as a merchant. In the revolution he admired Marat, and determined to imitate him at Lyons, by ſacrificing to ſuſpicion every man of probity, virtue, and opulence. At the head of the jacobins he propoſed to erect a guillotine for the deſtruction of 900 perſons, whom he had marked for ſlaughter, but he himſelf was accuſed and guillotined 1793. When Lyons was taken by the jacobins, the body of the bloody incendiary was dug up, and his aſhes in a ſilver urn, carried in triumph to the convention.

CHALLE, *Charles Michael Angelo*, profeſſor in the Paris academy of painting, was ennobled for his great abilities. He was a ſucceſsful imitator of Guido and Salvator Roſa, and died 1778, aged 60.

CHALONER, *ſir Thomas*, was born in London 1515, and educated at Cambridge. He was in the ſuite of the ambaſſador to Charles V. of Germany, and was ſo pleaſed with the character of the emperor, that he attended him in the expedition to Algiers 1541, where he was ſhipwrecked, and with difficulty ſaved his life. On his return he was clerk to the council, and was knighted by Somerſet, at the battle of Muſſelburg. Elizabeth employed him as ambaſſador in Germany, and afterwards in Spain, where he conducted himſelf with ſingular addreſs between the oppoſite factions of Gomez and of Alva. He died ſoon after his return 1565. He wrote ſome Latin poems beſides a tranſlation of Moriæ encomium by Eraſmus.

CHALONER, *ſir Thomas*, ſon of the above was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He in 1591, was knighted, and appointed tutor to Henry prince of Wales. On his eſtate in Yorkſhire, he diſcovered alum mines, the firſt known in England, which were ſeized by the crown, but during the civil wars reſtored to his family. He died 1615.

CHALONER,

CHALONER, *James*, son of sir Thomas, was born in London and educated at Brazennose, Oxford. In the rebellion he espoused the cause of the parliament, and was appointed one of the unfortunate king's judges. He was afterwards governor of Peel castle in the isle of Man, and at the restoration he poisoned himself when his person was going to be arrested. He was author of a treatise on the isle of Man, generally joined to King's vale royal of Cheshire, fol. 1656. His brother *Thomas* was also one of the king's judges, and fled to Middleburgh in Holland at the restoration, where he died 1661. He was author of a treatise in which he pretended to have discovered the tomb of Moses on mount Nebo, 1657, in 8vo.

CHALONER, *Edward*, fellow of All-souls in 1611, and head of Alban hall, Oxford, was an able disputant, and a learned divine. He died of the plague at Oxford, 1625, aged 35. His sermons, 13 in number, were greatly admired.

CHALOTAIS, *Lewis Rene Caradeuc de la*, author of a spirited work on the Jesuits, 2 vols. 1762, was attorney at Rennes, and was imprisoned for his opposition to the commandant of the province. He died 1715, author of an essay on national education, 8vo.

CHAMBERLAINE, *Robert*, of Lancashire, was educated at Exeter college. He wrote nocturnal lucubrations,—epigrams and epitaphs,—the swaggering damsel,—Sicelides, a pastoral, &c. and died in the 17th century.

CHAMBERLAYNE, *Edward*, born at Odington, Gloucestershire, was educated at Gloucester school, and Edmund hall, Oxford. During the civil wars he made the tour of Europe, and after the restoration he went with lord Carlisle as secretary to Stockholm. He died at Chelsea 1703, aged 87, and at his death ordered some of his books to be covered with wax and deposited in his grave that they might be useful to future ages. Of his books the best known is Angliæ Notitia, which has passed through 34 editions

CHAMBERLAYNE, *John*, son of the preceding, was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and continued his father's present state of England He wrote other books, but though well skilled in 16 languages, and a man of excellent character, he never rose higher than to the office of gentleman usher to George of Denmark. He died 1724

CHAMBERS, *Ephraim*, author of a valuable dictionary, was born at Milton in Westmoreland. His parents were presbyterians, and he was educated for trade, and accordingly he was placed with Mr. Senex the globe maker. In the house of this ingenious mechanic he formed the whole plan of his dictionary, which after many years' labor appeared in 1728, in 2 vols. fol. The work was published for four guineas with a respectable list of subscribers, and so flattering was the reception, that the author was elected F. R. S. In ten years another edition was called for, and in the next year 1739, the third edition appeared, the fourth in 1741, and the fifth five years after. So rapid a sale of so voluminous a work, is a striking proof of its utility. Besides the Cyclopædia, Chambers wrote some pieces in the literary magazine, and was engaged with Martin, to translate the philosophical memoirs of the French academy of sciences. When in declining health, Chambers passed to the south of France, and died on his return to Canonbury house, Islington, 1740. The Cyclopædia after the author's death, was enriched with two supplementary folio volumes by Mr. Scott and Dr. Hill, and afterwards with new improvements by Dr. Rees, in four vols. fol.

CHAMBERS, *sir William*, *F. R. A. S. S.* an eminent architect, surveyor general of the board of works, treasurer of the royal academy, and knight of the polar star in Sweden. He was of Scotch extraction, and was born at Stockholm where his father was resident. He went at 18 to the East Indies, in the service of Sweden, and brought back to Europe that taste for Chinese and Asiatic architecture, which became so popular in England. He settled in this country, and planned the buildings of Somerset-house. His stair-cases, and his designs for the interior ornaments of buildings, are said to be particularly admired. He wrote a treatise on civil architecture, and died in London, 1796.

CHAMBERS, *sir Robert*, a learned judge, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1737. From the school of his native town, he removed to Lincoln college, Oxford, and afterwards was fellow of University. In 1766 he succeeded sir William Blackstone as Vinerian professor, and as head of New-inn hall, and in 1773 he was appointed second judge in the Bengal supreme court of judicature. He was knighted in 1778, and in 1791 he became chief justice on the resignation of sir Elijah Impey, and in 1797 was elected president of the Asiatic society. He returned two years after to England, and in the latter end of 1802, passing on the continent for the benefit of his health, he died at Paris 1803. As a judge, a scholar, and a man, sir Robert was highly respected. That integrity which should mark the public character was particularly eminent in him, and the benevolence of his heart ennobled all his other virtues. He was a zealous friend to the religious establishment of his country and blended a deep sense of religion, and of a retribution to come in all the actions of his life. He wrote little though he possessed powers to instruct and improve mankind in the walks of literature. The collection of oriental books and MSS. which he made was very valuable, and was disposed of after his death.

CHAMIER, *Daniel*, a protestant of eminence, born in Dauphiné. He was professor of divinity at Montauban, and was killed at the siege of the place by a cannon-ball 1621. He was a warm advocate for the protestants, and

and drew up it is ſaid the famous edict of Nantes. His defence of the reformed church againſt Bellarmine in four vols. folio. is much eſteemed, &c.

CHAMILLARD, *Stephen*, a Jeſuit of Bourges, eminent as a ſcholar and antiquary. He died at Paris, 1730, aged 70. He publiſhed an edition of Prudentius for the uſe of the Dauphin—beſides diſſertations on medals, gems, &c. 4to. 1711.

CHAMILLART, *Michael de*, a native of Caen, counſellor in the parliament of Paris. He was accidentally introduced to Lewis XIV. as an excellent billiard player, and the monarch, who was partial to this game, appointed him comptroller general of the finances and miniſter at war. He was unfit for theſe employments, and had the good ſenſe to reſign them, 1709. He died 1721, aged 70.

CHAMOUSSET, *Charles Humbert Pierron de*, of Paris, ſucceeded his father as judge in the parliament of the city. To be ſerviceable to the poor, he ſtudied medicine, and wrote a plan of reform for the great hoſpital of Paris, called Hotel-dieu. In the purſuit of his humane ſchemes, he was recommended to Choiſeul, who procured him the appointment of intendant-general of the military hoſpitals of France. He ſuggeſted the eſtabliſhment of a penny-poſt office at Paris, beſides plans for the abolition of beggars, the bringing of good water to Paris, the aſſociation for a ſubſcription among the poor, to ſupport themſelves during illneſs, &c. This amiable man died 1773, aged 56.

CHAMPAGNE, *Philip de*, a painter, born at Bruſſels 1602. His works were numerous, and decorated the churches and palaces of Paris; but his beſt piece is the ceiling of the king's apartment at Vincennes. He died 1674.

CHAMPEAUX, *William de*, a native of Champeaux, in Brie, profeſſor of philoſophy at Paris, where he had Abelard among his pupils. He was in 1113 made biſhop of Chalons, and died eight years after. He wrote a treatiſe on the origin of the ſoul.

CHAMPFORT *N.* a native of Paris, at firſt clerk to an attorney. He publiſhed the journal encyclopedique, and the elogies of Moliere and la Fontaine, which received the prize at the French academy, he next completed the French vocabulary, and the dictionary of the theatres, and this laſt work induced him to try dramatic compoſition in which he happily ſucceeded. His Muſtapha and Zeangir, a tragedy, and his young Indian, and his merchant of Smyrna, two comedies, obtained deſerved applauſe, and his fables, epiſtles, ſtories, and lighter pieces of poetry were all equally admired. He was the friend of the revolution; but when impriſoned by Robeſpierre, he in a fit of melancholy deſtroyed himſelf 1794.

CHAMPIER, *Symphorien*, a native of Lyons, educated at Pavia. He was phyſician to the duke of Lorraine, and was knighted for his military courage in Italy. He wrote various works on his profeſſion, and founded the college of phyſicians at Lyons. He died about 1540.

CHAMPION, *Joſeph*, a native of Chatham, 1709, eminent as a penman. He kept a boarding ſchool in St. Paul's church-yard, and then in Bedford-ſtreet. His works are practical arithmetic,—tutor's aſſiſtant with 40 plates—comparative penmanſhip, 24 folio plates, a curious performance, &c.

CHAMPLAIN, *Samuel de*, of Saintonge, was ſent by Henry IV. on a voyage of diſcovery to America. He eſtabliſhed a colony in Canada, and built Quebec, of which he was the firſt governor. One of the American lakes bears his name. He died about 1635. He wrote voyages de la Nouvelle France, or Canada, 4to. 1632.

CHAMPMESLE, *Mary Deſmares de*, a French actreſs. From a ſtrolling company, ſhe roſe to be a popular actreſs at Paris, and gained the friendſhip of Racine, who inſtructed her in ſome of his tragedies. She died greatly reſpected 1698, aged 54. Her huſband alſo an actor, wrote ſome dramatic pieces in two vols. 12mo.

CHANCELLOR, *Richard*, an Engliſh navigator. He went with ſir Hugh Willoughby to diſcover a north-weſt paſſage to China in 1553, under the direction of Sebaſtian Cabot; but when his companions periſhed on the coaſt of Lapland, where they had ſtopped to winter, he had the good fortune to reach the Ruſſian ſhores, where by means of the letters of introduction which he had with him, the grand duke John Baſilovitz received him with kindneſs, and permitted him a free trade with the country. On his return to England, Chancellor found his patron Edward dead; but Mary was ſenſible of the advantages of commerce, a company was eſtabliſhed, and the lucky adventurer again permitted to reviſit Ruſſia. On his return home, accompanied by a Ruſſian ambaſſador, he unfortunately was wrecked on the coaſt of Norway, and while he endeavoured to provide for the ſafety of the foreigners with him, he fell a victim to the climate. The Ruſſians ſafely reached London, 1557.

CHANDLER, *Mary*, an Engliſh poeteſs born at Malmſbury 1687. Though a milliner, at Bath, her mind was naturally ſtored with the treaſures of poetry, and ſhe derived aſſiſtance from the beſt poets of the nation. She preferred Horace to Virgil or Homer, as being more natural and leſs overloaded with fables. Her poem on the Bath, was applauded by Pope. She was deformed, but her countenance was pleaſing. She died 1745, aged 57.

CHANDLER, *Samuel*, a diſſenting miniſter, born at Hungerford, Berks, 1693. He was educated at Bridgewater, and afterwards at Gloucester,

Glouceſter and Tewkſbury. In 1716 he was choſen miniſter of a diſſenting congregation at Peckham, and acquired popularity by his eloquence; but his circumſtances were reduced by the ſouth ſea ſcheme, which ſwallowed up the whole of his wife's property, and obliged him to maintain himſelf for two or three years as a bookſeller in the poultry. In 1725 he publiſhed his vindication of the Chriſtian religion, delivered in the pulpit at the Old Jewry. This work was applauded by Secker. Some time after, he was complimented with the degree of D. D. by the univerſities of Edinburgh and Glaſgow, and he was elected F.R. and A.S.S. On the death of George II. he compared the king to David, which procured a ſevere attack upon him in a pamphlet called the hiſtory of the man of God's own heart. Dr. Chandler, in defence of his diſcourſe, wrote an elaborate work, in two vols. 8vo. He died 1766, aged 73. Chandler was a man of great learning, eloquent as a preacher, and univerſally reſpected, not only by people of his own perſuaſion, but by many of the eſtabliſhed church. He wrote commentaries on Joel,—hiſtory of the perſecution and vindication of the old teſtament, &c.

CHANDLER, *Edward*, an Engliſh prelate, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. He was chaplain to Lloyd of Lichfield and Coventry, whom he ſucceeded in his ſee 1717, and 13 years after he was tranſlated to Durham, where he died 1750, aged about 80. He publiſhed a chronological diſſertation prefixed to Arnold's commentary on Eccleſiaſticus—a biographical preface to Cudworth's treatiſe on morality—ſingle ſermons, &c.—but his beſt work is his defence of Chriſtianity from the prophecies of the old Teſtament, with a refutation of objections, &c.

CHAPELAIN, *John*, a French poet, born at Paris. He died there 1674, aged 79. As the ſucceſſor of Malherbe in epic poetry, he was reſpected; but his Pucelle, a heroic poem, diſappointed his friends, who in vain ſought for the diſplay of thoſe abilities which they had ranked with Virgil himſelf. He was very rich, but lived as a moſt ſordid miſer.

CHAPELLE, *Claude Emanuel Lullier*, a French poet. He was intimate with Moliere, and was admired not only by the wits of the age, but the king. He was voluptuous and extravagant, and more given to intoxication than became his character or fortune. He died 1616, aged 65. He wrote, beſides poems, that ingenious work called Voyage de Bachaumont.

CHAPELLIER, *Iſaac Rene Guy de*, a native of Rennes, diſtinguiſhed in the conſtituent aſſembly as a zealous advocate for the liberty of the people. He became too late ſenſible of his conduct, and when he attempted to repair the injuries which his meaſures had cauſed, he was accuſed, and guillotined 1792, aged 39.

CHAPMAN, *George*, an Engliſh poet, who ſettled in London, where Shakeſpeare, Sidney, Spenſer, and Daniel, became his friends. He expected preferment from Walſingham, and Somerſet; but his hopes ended in diſappointment. Beſides 17 dramatic pieces, one of which was the famous maſk called the Temple, he tranſlated Homer's Iliad and Odyſſey, and attempted Heſiod and Muſæus. Pope, who has borrowed much from him calls him an enthuſiaſt in poetry, but the remark is invidious, as Chapman poſſeſſed reſpectable poetical powers, and was a man of ſome genius. He died 1634, aged 77.

CHAPMAN, *John D. D.* a divine, educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge. He obtained the livings of Merſham and Adlington Kent, from Potter, to whom he was chaplain, and at the death of this prelate, as his executor he preſented himſelf to the precentorſhip of Lincoln, which was confirmed by chancellor Henley, but ſet aſide by the houſe of lords. He died 1784, in his 80th year. The univerſity of Oxford preſented him the degree of D.D. His writings were remarks on Middleton's letter to Waterland—Euſebius two vols. 8vo. in which he defended chriſtianity againſt Morgan and Tindal—Hiſtory of ancient Hebrews vindicated—ſermons, &c.

CHAPONE, *Mrs. Sarah*, an Engliſh writer, born in Northamptonſhire. Her marriage proved unhappy, but the comforts which ſhe was denied in domeſtic life, ſhe acquired in literature. One of her firſt productions was Fidelia, a ſimple ſtory in the Adventurer, and afterwards ſhe roſe to celebrity by a poem prefixed to Mrs. Carter's Epictetus, and by her letters on the improvement of the mind addreſſed to a young lady 1775. She wrote alſo miſcellanies in proſe and verſe, eſſays, &c. and died at Hadley in Middleſex, 1801, aged 75.

CHAPPEL, *William*, a learned divine, born at Lexington Notts 1572, and educated at Mansfield ſchool, and Chriſt church college, Cambridge. When James viſited the univerſity in 1624, Chappel diſputed before him, and when he had defeated his opponent Dr. Roberts, the monarch, attempting to ſupply his place, was equally diſcomfited. In 1633, he was made dean of Caſhel, by Laud, who inſiſted ſoon after on his becoming provoſt of Trinity college, Dublin, an office which he in vain declined. In 1638 he was made biſhop of Cork, Cloyne, and Roſs, and two years after he reſigned the provoſtſhip. He was impeached in the commons, on pretence of perjury and treaſon, and for favoring the catholic cauſe, though at Cambridge, he was accuſed of puritanism. He eſcaped from the impending ſtorm by obtaining leave to croſs to Wales, but here he was ſeized and impriſoned. Liberated with difficulty, he went to Briſtol, and thence to Derby, where he ended his days in ſtudious retirement 1649. He was the author of Methodus concionandi, tranſlated into Engliſh, beſides memoirs of his own life, &c. The whole duty of man has alſo been attributed to him.

CHARAS, *Moſes*, a native of Uſez, who practiſed at Paris. His treatiſe on treacle, and his pharmacopœia, in 2 vols. 4to. partly delivered in a courſe of lectures and tranſlated not only into the languages of Europe, but into the Chineſe, are valuable. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he left France, and came to England, and afterwards viſited Spain, to attend Charles II. Here in the hands of the inquiſition, he changed his creed at the age of 72, and returned to Paris, where he died 1698, aged 80.

CHARDIN, *ſir John*, ſon of a jeweller, was born at Paris, but came to England, where Charles II. knighted him. He travelled into Perſia and the Eaſt Indies. His voyages, tranſlated into Engliſh, German, and Flemiſh, are much eſteemed. He died at London 1713, aged 70.

CHARETTE DE LA COINTRIE, *Francis Athanaſius de*, a French royaliſt, celebrated for his able reſiſtance in la Vendée againſt the republicans. He was originally in the French navy, and headed the Bretons, who reſented the cruelties practiced daily againſt loyalty and innocence. The republicans agreed on a ceſſation of arms with him, and he might have remained a peaceful citizen, had not his enemies violated the treaty. In a ſecond engagement he was overpowered by numbers, and after being dangerouſly wounded in the head and loſing three of the fingers of his left hand, he eſcaped from the field of battle. He was ſeized in a wood, where he had concealed himſelf, and was dragged to Nantes, where he was ſhot 1796. When deſired to kneel he refuſed, but baring his breaſt, gave the word of command to the ſoldiers to fire.

CHARKE, *Charlotte*, youngeſt daughter of Colly Cibber, was educated in a manner more fitting the character of a boy than a girl. She early married Charke, a violin performer, whoſe debaucheries ſoon produced a ſeparation, and threw a thoughtleſs wife into the vortex of diſſipation. The ſtage for a while ſupported Mrs. Charke, and from a humble part ſhe roſe to capital characters. Her temper proved the ſource of many calamities, ſhe quarelled with Fleetwood the manager, and though reconciled, ſhe again tranſgreſſed, and at laſt had recourſe to the ſcanty pittance of a ſtrolling company. In 1755 ſhe publiſhed a narrative of her own life, but with no great ſucceſs. She died four years after in great diſtreſs.

CHARLEMAGNE, or CHARLES the great, and firſt king of France, and firſt emperor of the Weſt, was ſon of Pepin. He ſucceeded, on the death of his father, to ſome German provinces, and after the deceaſe of his brother Carloman 741, as king of France. He now defeated the Saxons, and after rendering himſelf maſter of Germany and Italy, and dreaded in Spain, he went to Rome, and in the year 800 renewed in his perſon the empire of the Cæſars, and was crowned by Leo III. emperor of the Weſt. This new power was acknowledged by neighbouring princes, and Charles diſplayed his magnificence in his pompous reception of the ambaſſadors of Nicephorus emperor of the Eaſt. Great in war, he was equally illuſtrious in peace, he encouraged the arts, and made his palace the aſylum of learned men. He erected academies and ſchools at Paris and in various parts of his dominions, and eſtabliſhed ſalutary laws, and promoted commerce and induſtry among his ſubjects. He died 814, aged 71, after reigning 47 years over France, and 14 over the empire, and he was buried in the cathedral of Aix la Chapelle. He appointed his only ſurviving ſon Lewis emperor and king, and beſtowed Italy on Bernard, the illegitimate ſon of his ſon Pepin.

CHARLES II. ſurnamed the bald, ſucceeded to the French crown 840. He was elected emperor 875, and he obtained a great victory over his brother Lothaire, at Fontenay in Burgundy. Finding his enemies too powerful, he fled into Italy and was poiſoned at Briord, 877, by one of his ſervants.

CHARLES III. or ſimple, was born 879, and ſucceeded to the throne of France 893. His abilities were unequal to the labor of government, and he was obliged to reſign ſome of his provinces to his enemies. He afterwards defeated Haganon his rebellious miniſter, but another battle, fought by Hugh the great, proved fatal to his fortunes. He eſcaped, but died ſeven years after in cruel confinement at Peronne, 929, aged 50.

CHARLES IV. the fair, ſucceeded to the French throne on the death of his brother Philip the tall 1322. His reign was diſturbed by quarrels with England. He died 1328, aged 34, after a weak reign.

CHARLES V. or wiſe, ſucceeded to the throne of France 1364. By his courage and the ſucceſſes of his general du Gueſclin, he repaired the loſſes which the monarchy had ſuffered under his father John, and the Engliſh were gradually diſpoſſeſſed of their provinces in France. After a reign of 16 years, Charles, who had made the happineſs of his people his particular care, died 1380, aged 43.

CHARLES VI. or well-beloved, was ſon of Charles V. whom he ſucceeded in 1380, at the age of 12. The ambitious views of his three uncles the dukes of Anjou, Berri, and Britany, weakened the kingdom, when unanimity was ſo neceſſary againſt the victorious Engliſh. The unhappy delirium with which the monarch was ſeized, completed the ruin of the nation, while civil war on one ſide depopulated the country, and the glorious victory of Agincourt, on the other, left Charles little beſides the empty title of king. Henry V. of England was crowned at Paris, but his death, in 1422, and that of Charles ſoon after produced a change in affairs.

CHARLES VII. ſurnamed the victorious, ſucceeded his father Charles VI. 1422. He poſſeſſed great vigor, and though at firſt a king

more

more in name than power, he bravely refiſted his victorious enemies. Misfortunes however proved too great for his reſources. Orleans was ready to fall into the hands of the Engliſh, when Joan of Arc was preſented to him as the future deliverer of his country. Joan, as the pretended miſſionary of Heaven, quickly drove the Engliſh, retook the conquered provinces, and ſaw her monarch crowned under her victorious ſtandard at Rheims. Thus wonderfully reſtored to his dominions, Charles too often forgot his duties in the arms of his miſtreſſes, and ſuffered his people to be plundered by worthleſs favorites. He died 1461, aged 58.

CHARLES VIII. called the affable, aſcended the throne 1483. He determined to acquire military glory by the invaſion of Italy, and rapidly found himſelf almoſt all at once maſter of Florence, Rome, Capua, and Naples. Proud of ſucceſs and flattered by the pope, he cauſed himſelf to be crowned emperor of Conſtantinople and king of Naples; but the princes of Italy roſe againſt him, and ſix months after Charles eſcaped with difficulty into France, and only after the famous battle of Fouroua, in which his army of 8000 men routed a force five times more numerous. Whilſt he meditated revenge, he was ſuddenly carried off by an apoplexy, at Amboiſe, 1498, aged 27.

CHARLES IX. ſucceeded to the throne, after the death of his brother Francis II. 1560. His minority was guided by his mother Catharine de Medicis, but while the kingdom was torn by factions, Charles, full of diſſimulation and hypocriſy, cruelly meditated that fatal maſſacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, which leaves ſo indelible a ſtigma on his name. Though ſome have conſidered the bloody deed as the machination of his mother and of her counſellors, Charles deeply participated in the crime. Theſe horrid ſcenes, it is ſaid, preſented themſelves in dreadful array to his terrified imagination, and on his death-bed produced the appalling exhibition of a tortured conſcience and an avenging Heaven. He died 1574, aged 24.

CHARLES the fat, was elected king of Italy, and emperor 881. Though he obtained all the crowns which once adorned the head of Charlemagne, he did not poſſeſs abilities to ſupport their glory. Driven from his throne, he was reduced to privacy, dependant on the bounty of Arnold, duke of Carinthia. He died of grief near Conſtance 888.

CHARLES IV. ſon of John of Luxemburg, and grandſon of the emperor Henry VII. aſcended the throne 1347. His reign is famous for the golden bull, enacted at Nuremberg 1356. This celebrated agreement was uſhered forth with curious reaſons drawn from ſuperſtition, and while it gave Germany a conſtitution, it proved the neceſſity of ſeven electors, by the ſeven gifts of the holy ghoſt, and the ſeven branches of the holy candleſtick. Charles, more fond of the pomp of royalty than of the proſperity of his kingdom, yet deſerved reſpect by the protection which he extended to literature. He died at Prague 1378.

CHARLES V. eldeſt ſon of Philip, archduke of Auſtria, was born at Ghent 1500. He was proclaimed king of Spain 1516, and two years after elected emperor of Germany, after his grandfather Maximilian. His elevation was diſputed by Francis I. of France, who aſpired to the ſame honors, and a fierce war was kindled between the two powers. Charles, ſupported by Henry VIII. of England, by Adrian VI., by the Florentines and Venetians, proved ſucceſsful againſt the French, who were driven from Italy. Marſeilles was beſieged, and at the fatal battle of Pavia 1525, Francis fell into the hands of his enemy. This conqueſt did not improve the affairs of Charles; inſtead of marching into France, he negociated with his priſoner, and when the fate of war placed Rome and the pope in his power, he found that his ſucceſſes armed the princes of Europe againſt him. The peace of Cambrai in 1529 ended the diſſenſions of the continent; but Charles, ambitious of glory, croſſed in 1535 the Mediterranean, to gather laurels in Africa. He defeated Barbaroſſa, and after entering victorious into Tunis, and reſtoring liberty to 22,000 Chriſtian ſlaves, he replaced Mulei-Haſſen on the throne. Charles, in 1536, again turned his arms againſt Francis; but the peace of Nice in 1538 reſtored tranquillity between the rival monarchs. Charles, in 1541, meditated the conqueſt of Algiers; but the expedition proved unfortunate, and a war with France in 1542 promiſed more important conqueſts to his gigantic ambition. Though leagued with the Engliſh, his army was defeated at Ceriſoles, and he made peace at Crepy 1545. Whilſt he endeavoured to oppoſe the principles of Luther, Charles found himſelf obliged by the perſeverance of Maurice elector of Saxony, and Joachim of Brandenburg, to ſign the treaty of Paſſau in 1552, and to accord liberty of conſcience to the proteſtants of Germany. At laſt, worn out by infirmities, diſſatisfied with the world, and ſenſible of the vanity of all human grandeur, he formed the reſolution of reſigning his princely honors. He placed the imperial crown on the head of his brother Ferdinand, and appointed his ſon Philip king of Spain, 25th Oct. 1555, and, to the aſtoniſhment of the world, retired to the privacy of a monaſtic life. In the monaſtery of St. Juſte, on the borders of Caſtile, Charles attempted to forget the temptations of ſovereign power, but whilſt his hours were paſſed in the cultivation of his garden, in mechanical purſuits, and monaſtic diſcipline, ſome have imagined that he ſighed for the dignities, which he had ſuperſtitiouſly abandoned. That he evinced his contempt of mortal honors, appears by his celebrating his own obſequies in his lifetime, and wiſhing to be forgotten by the world. This farce of ſepulture ſoon became real, the following day he was attacked by a violent fever which proved

proved fatal the 22d Sept. 1558. With weakneſſes, Charles poſſeſſed great virtues, and his reign is intereſting in the hiſtory of Europe, by the ſchiſm which ſhook the power of Rome, and eſtabliſhed the proteſtant tenets, and by the revolution in commerce, ſcience, and navigation, which the diſcoveries of Columbus effected.

CHARLES VI. fifth ſon of the emperor Leopold, was proclaimed, in 1703, king of Spain, under the title of Charles III. Though oppoſed by Philip V. he continued the war of ſucceſſion; and when emperor of Germany, 1711, he ſtill maintained his claim, by the valor of his generals. In 1714, Charles obtained, in exchange for Spain, the kingdoms of Naples and Sardinia, the Netherlands, and Milan and Mantua. In 1716 a war was undertaken againſt the Turks. The quadruple alliance in 1728, between Vienna, England, France, and the States general, enabled the emperor to obtain an equivalent for Sardinia, which the Spaniards had rapidly conquered. By the pragmatic ſanction, Charles could give his Auſtrian ſtates, in default of male iſſue, to his daughters; and he might have cloſed his reign in honorable peace, had he not interfered in the affairs of Poland. He died 1740, aged 55, and was the 16th and laſt emperor of the houſe of Auſtria in the male line.

CHARLES VII. ſon of Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, ſucceeded as elector 1726; and upon the death of Charles VI. he laid claim to Bohemia, Auſtria, and the Tyrol, and refuſed to acknowledge the pragmatic ſanction, and the rights of Maria Thereſa to the imperial throne. Supported by Lewis XV. he was crowned king of Bohemia, at Prague, and emperor at Frankfort, 1742; but Maria Thereſa, ſupported by the Engliſh, defeated the French and Bavarian forces, and Charles in his turn found himſelf poſſeſſed only of the empty title of emperor. He died ſoon after 1745, aged 48.

CHARLES I. king of Spain, was Charles V. emperor of Germany.

CHARLES II. ſon and ſucceſſor of Philip IV. in Spain, 1665, was twice married, but had no iſſue. By his will, made 1698, he called to the Spaniſh throne the prince of Bavaria, the nephew of his queen; but, in 1700, he declared Philip of Anjou his ſucceſſor. He died the ſame year, aged 39; and the unſettled ſucceſſion proved the ſource of civil diſcord. Charles was the laſt of the eldeſt branch of Auſtria, who reigned in Spain.

CHARLES III. king of Spain, on the death of his brother Ferdinand VI. 1759, exchanged Sicily for the Spaniſh dominions. His attempts to raiſe the Spaniards from their natural indolence proved abortive, and though, in the war with England, he retook Minorca, he ſaw his commerce ruined, and his treaſures at Havannah fall into the hands of his enemies. He died 1789.

CHARLES I. king of England, ſon of James I. and Anne of Denmark, was born at Dumferling, 1600. On his father's acceſſion, he was created duke of York, and on the death of his brother Henry he became prince of Wales. He ſucceeded his father in 1625, and that year married Henrietta, daughter of Henry the great, whom he had admired at Paris during his romantic excurſion to ſee the infanta of Spain. The Spaniſh war in which the kingdom was engaged was conducted with ill ſucceſs by the favorite Buckingham; and when the parliament inveighed againſt him, Charles, inſtead of diſmiſſing, reſolved to ſupport him. Another parliament proved equally unruly, and was diſſolved with equal indignation by the monarch, who now began to raiſe ſupplies by his own authority, under the name of loans and ſhip-money. This rendered him more unpopular; and when Buckingham failed in his attempts to relieve Rochelle, in 1627, the exhauſted ſtate of the treaſury rendered the calling of a new parliament neceſſary. Charles obtained, with difficulty indeed, ſome ſupplies; but, in return, he was attacked with grievances, and aſſented to the petition of right, which explained the rights of the ſubject. The concluſion of the war with France and Spain rendered Charles leſs dependent on his parliament, which he diſſolved, with the reſolution of never calling another. After Buckingham's death, the king placed his confidence on no miniſter with equal ſatisfaction; but whilſt more mild meaſures were expected, diſſatisfaction was kindled by the raiſing of ſhip-money. The meaſure was ſupported by the practice of former reigns, and the opinion of the judges; but the arbitrary proceedings of former reigns were ill calculated to inſure obedience, when the neceſſity of parliamentary controul was loudly proclaimed. Hampden oppoſed the tax; and though condemned by the exchequer, he rejoiced in the ſtruggle which his ſingle arm had waged againſt the government. The attempt to enforce the reading of the liturgy in Scotland excited the ſame ferment in the north which prevailed in the ſouth; and when the Scotch had bound themſelves by the ſolemn league and covenant, and had aſſembled an army to ſupport their claims, Charles had the weakneſs to propoſe a negociation, inſtead of giving battle; and while he withdrew his forces, he obſerved that his enemies, inſtead of diſbanding, were encreaſing their means of offence. In 1640 another parliament was called, but ſoon diſſolved; yet he had recourſe again to a popular election. This parliament, called the long parliament, met in November 1640; and they did not ſeparate till they had effected the ruin of the king. Inſtead of liſtening to the monarch, they exclaimed againſt his arbitrary meaſures; and to ſtrip the monarchy of all the wiſdom of faithful adviſers, impeachment and perſecution were denounced againſt the miniſters. Straſford was tried, and condemned, though Charles oppoſed the unavailing ſhield of royalty to ſave

him, and Laud ſoon after was dragged to the ſcaffold. To ſerve the king ſeemed now to be a crime; and Charles, unable to ſtem againſt the torrent of popular fury, agreed to the abolition of the court of the ſtar chamber, the high commiſſion, and other offices, the bulwark of the monarchy. In Ireland, in the mean time, the moſt horrid maſſacres were perpetrated, while the monarch was publicly branded as the author of miſeries, which he could neither foreſee nor prevent. Epiſcopacy was next declared to be unneceſſary; and the biſhops who repreſented againſt their perſecutors were ſent in diſgrace to the Tower, as guilty of treaſon. Inſtead of conciliating popularity, Charles encreaſed the virulence of the commons, by appearing in the houſe, and impeaching five of the members. This ſtep ought to have been ſupported or never adopted; but Charles, retiring to Windſor, wrote a letter to the parliament to excuſe his conduct, and thus rendered himſelf ridiculous. The parliament in the meantime had called upon the militia of the city for their defence, and the king, who found that nothing but force could reſtore him to his conſequence in the nation, retired to Nottingham, where, Auguſt 25, 1642, he erected the royal ſtandard. This was a declaration of war, which the parliament were not backward to acknowledge. Various battles were fought at Edgehill, &c. with various ſucceſs, but all the advantages which the monarch had gained were unhappily loſt in the fight of Naſeby, 4th June, 1645, where, after diſplaying the intrepidity of the ableſt general, Charles was obliged to fly. Thus without reſources, and ſhut up at Oxford, ignorant whom to truſt, Charles formed the fatal reſolution of throwing himſelf upon the mercy of the Scotch army. He left Oxford in diſguiſe, and in nine days appeared in the Scotch army at Newark, but inſtead of being received as a monarch, he ſaw himſelf a priſoner, and ſoon learnt that he was ſold to the Engliſh parliament for the ſum of 200,000l. Charles, conveyed a priſoner to Holmby-caſtle, and to Hampton court, had the art to effect his eſcape to the iſle of Wight. But here he was made a priſoner in Cariſbrooke-caſtle, and when removed to Hurſt-caſtle and to Windſor, he diſcovered that the rudeneſs with which he was treated was the prelude to a melancholy tragedy. The republicans were ſenſible that their power could never be conſolidated till the king was no more, and therefore clamor was raiſed to paſs ſentence upon him. Brought before this ſelf-created court of juſtice, over which Bradſhaw, a worthleſs lawyer, preſided, Charles diſplayed the uſual independence of his character. Refuſing to acknowledge the authority of his judges, he betrayed no violent emotions of indignation; he was the meek, the patient, the reſigned chriſtian, who yielded with all the dignity of conſcious innocence to the power which uſurpation had erected for his deſtruction. He heard the ſentence of death pronounced againſt him with compoſure, and the three days allowed to prepare for another world, were paſſed in the affectionate duties of recommending forgiveneſs of injuries, and the practice of every virtue to his children, and in the becoming offices of a penitent chriſtian. On the ſcaffold, which to inſult him, was erected in the front of his palace of Whitehall, he preſerved his uſual compoſure, and after converſing with Juxon biſhop of London, who attended him, he gave the ſignal to the maſked executioner, who cut off his head at one blow, 30th January, 1648. The remains of the martyred monarch were removed to Windſor, and rudely interred by order of the parliament without the burial ſervice being read over them. Though miſrepreſented by political opponents, Charles muſt be conſidered as a great man; and whoever wiſhes to form a judgment of his character, muſt view him as the ſucceſſor to an almoſt arbitrary power, as the monarch of a turbulent nation, as the bulwark of what he conſidered as the conſtitution and the happineſs of his country, and as the ſteady oppoſer of bold unprincipled innovators, whoſe conduct was ſeldom guided by any but perſonal views. As a domeſtic character, he was amiable and exemplary, and as a man of letters, his abilities were reſpectable. In his intercourſe with the parliament, he often alone was oppoſed to the inſinuating language and ſophiſtical arguments of numerous delegates, but none ever left him without admiring his firmneſs, the acuteneſs of his remarks, the propriety of his anſwers, and the general intelligence and powerful elocution with which he ſupported his converſation. Though his enemies have attempted to rob him of the merit of writing the Icon Baſilike, a pathetic compoſition which operated in his favor like the teſtament of Cæſar at Rome, and which required the abilities of Milton to vilify it, yet he is now generally imagined to be the author of it, and not Gauden.

CHARLES II. king of England, after his father the firſt Charles, was born 1630. He heard at the Hague of the tragical death of his father, and ſoon after, at the invitation of the Scotch, who wiſhed to wipe away their former treachery to his predeceſſor, he came privately to Scotland, and was crowned at Scone in 1651. Charles here felt himſelf ſurrounded by all the jealouſy of the republicans, and the fanaticiſm of the preſbyterians, and rejoiced in the defeat of his followers at Dunbar, as it ſet him free from ſuſpicious adviſers. From Scotland Charles proceeded to Worceſter, where he was totally defeated by Cromwell, and he eſcaped with great difficulty. After concealing himſelf in the branches of an oak in Boſcobel wood, where he ſaw his enemies in purſuit of him, and after diſguiſing himſelf as a wood cutter, a peaſant, a ſervant, &c.

&c. he at last reached Brighton, and embarked for France. Monk at last had the loyalty to declare in his favor, and on his birth-day 1660, he was restored to the throne of his ancestors. But unhappily, while the fanaticism of the republicans was exposed to ridicule, neither virtue nor temperance accompanied the return of the monarch. Charles did not possess the amiable qualities of his father; though affable and good-natured, he was licentious and immoral. Those who had suffered in the cause of his father were disregarded, while infidelity was countenanced, and patronage extended to the worthless and the profligate. Though Charles had married in 1662 the princess of Portugal, he kept several mistresses by whom he had children, on whom he lavished the honors due only to the sons of virtue and merit. As a monarch he was little attached to the glory of England. Dunkirk, so long the pride of the English, was sold to France to supply his extravagance, and war was undertaken in 1663 against the Dutch, the Danes, and the French. Long accustomed to victory, the English were terrified at the sight of a Dutch fleet in the Medway; and while they reflected on the weakness of the government, a dreadful plague came to destroy thousands of the inhabitants of London, in 1665, and the next year a conflagration laid the fairest part of the city in ruins. Peace with the Dutch, in 1667, was followed by the disgrace of Clarendon, and the elevation of those unprincipled favorites called the *cabal* to power. Charles scrupled not to receive a pension from the French king; and, in virtue of that alliance, he undertook a new war against the Dutch. Whilst the peace of Nimeguen, in 1678, restored tranquillity, the English were alarmed by rumors of plots, and the arts of Oates, Bedloe, and others, were called forth to give popularity to the monarch, by sacrificing Russel and Sydney to the cries of faction. The whole of the reign of this licentious monarch contains little to recommend him to the respect of posterity; though the habeas corpus act, and the bill to exclude the duke of York from the throne, because he was a papist, were passed into law. Charles died suddenly of an apoplexy, 1685, leaving no issue by his queen. It is said, that he received the sacrament from a popish priest, and thus convinced the world, that in supporting the church of England he had acted the part of an hypocritical friend.

Charles Gustavus X. son of John Casimir, ascended the Swedish throne, 1654. He attacked the Poles, and, by his famous victory at Warsaw, he became master of the whole country, from Dantzic to Cracow. Fortune, however, proved inconstant, and Casimir king of Poland, assisted by Leopold, recovered all his lost provinces, and drove his enemy back to Sweden. Charles turned his arms against the Danes, and marched to the gates of Copenhagen; but soon after found his victories checked by the misfortunes which befel his flag. He died at Gottenburg, 1660, aged only 37.

Charles XI. was son and successor of the preceding. The war with Denmark was renewed by Christiern V. in 1674; but though Charles proved victorious, and obtained possession of Helmstadt, Lunden, &c. he lost Pomerania; which, however, the peace of Nimeguen restored to him in 1676. He died 1697, aged 42, at a time when his wisdom had marked him as the mediator and umpire of the peace of Ryswick.

Charles XII. of Sweden, was born 1682. From his earliest years he glowed to imitate the heroic character of Alexander; and, in his eagerness to reign, he caused himself to be declared king at the age of 15, and at his coronation seized the crown from the archbishop of Upsal, and set it on his own head. His youth seemed to invite the attacks of Poland, Denmark, and Russia; but Charles, though scarce 18, wisely determined to assail his enemies one after the other. He besieged Copenhagen, and so terrified the Danish monarch, that, in less than six weeks, he obliged him to sue for peace. From Denmark Charles marched against the Russians; and though only with 8000 men, he attacked the enemy, who were besieging Narva with 100,000 men. The conflict was dreadful, 30,000 were slain, 20,000 asked for quarter, and the rest were taken or destroyed; while the Swedes had only 1200 killed, and 800 wounded. From Narva, Charles advanced into Poland, defeated the Saxons, and obliged the Polish king to renounce his crown, and to acknowledge Stanislaus for his successor. Had Charles been now reconciled to the Russians, he might have become a great monarch, but determined to dethrone the czar, he advanced into Ukraine, whilst his enemies fled on every side before him. The battle of Pultowa proved unfortunate, July 1709, Charles wounded, fled from the field, and sought protection at Bender from the Turks. His affairs were now desperate, Augustus was restored to the Polish throne, and the grand seignor, tired of his guest, wished him to be removed from his dominions. Charles, with only 40 domestics, opposed for some days a Turkish army, and when obliged to submit, he feigned sickness, and during 10 months he lay in bed. At last he left his confinement, and travelling post reached in 11 days Stralsund, from which he crossed to Sweden. Untamed by misfortunes, he invaded Norway, with an army of 20,000 men, but at the siege of Frederickshall, while visiting the works, he was struck by a canon ball, and expired on the spot, 12th December, 1718. Charles, in his imitation of Alexander, converted his firmness into obstinacy, and severity into cruelty. He possessed nothing of the great qualities or the amiable virtues of

the hero, though he was bold even to madneſs, and perſevering even to his ruin. At the battle of Narva, when five of his horſes were ſhot, he exclaimed as he mounted a freſh charger, "theſe people find me exerciſe." When one day dictating to his ſecretary at Stralſund, a bomb fell on the roof of the houſe, and cruſhed the room next where they were ſitting. But while the ſecretary dropped his pen, all terrified, the monarch aſked calmly what was the matter: "The bomb!" replies the ſecretary. "The bomb! cries the monarch, what has the bomb to do with what I am dictating; write on."

CHARLES I. king of Naples, was brother to St. Lewis of France, whom he accompanied in his Egyptian expedition, where he ſhared his captivity. On his return to Europe, he as the huſband of Beatrix the heireſs of Provence, aſſumed the rights of a ſovereign, and conquered Arles, Marſeilles, &c. and afterwards marched againſt Manfroi the Sicilian uſurper. Manfroi was defeated, 1265, and the year after put to death, and the conqueror aſſumed the title of king of Naples and Sicily. The widow of Manfroi and his ſon ſhared alſo his untimely fate. Though ſucceſs followed the monarch in his expeditions againſt Tunis and the Ghibelines, yet his cruel maſſacres excited the hatred of his ſubjects. An inſurrection was formed, and the Sicilians on Eaſter monday 1282 ſacrificed 8000 Frenchman to their fury, on the ringing of the bells for evening ſervice, which cataſtrophe is ſtill handed down to execration, under the name of Sicilian Veſpers. Charles died 1285, tortured by the reflection, that his cruelty had occaſioned ſo much bloodſhed. Charles, though an arbitrary, was a politic prince, and to his dominions in Italy and in France he added the ſounding title of king of Jeruſalem.

CHARLES II. king of Naples ſurnamed the lame, was a priſoner in the hands of the Sicilians, who wiſhed in his death to avenge the cruelties of his father. The execution was ſtopped by Conſtance of Arragon, whoſe huſband laid claim to the Sicilian crown, and Charles, ſaved from death, directed all his powers to the recovery of his father's dominions. He prevailed, and was crowned king at Rome, and then zealouſly promoted the arts of peace and of commerce, and religion among his ſubjects. He died at Naples 1309, aged 61.

CHARLES III. king of Naples, was grandſon of the preceding, and by his marriage with Margaret the niece of Joan of Naples, he obtained the kingdom, 1380, on the excommunication of that princeſs. He cruelly put the depoſed queen to death. He was killed in his attempts to obtain the crown of Hungary 1386, aged 41.

CHARLES II. king of Navarre, was ſurnamed the bad. Cruelty and artifice marked his conduct, he cauſed to be aſſaſſinated Charles of Spain, and when arreſted by the order of king John, his father-in-law, he not only contrived to regain his liberty, but cauſed ſlow poiſon to be adminiſtered to the dauphin, his brother-in-law. Unable to place himſelf on the throne of France, he favored the Engliſh who invaded the kingdom, and where he could not ſucceed by force, he effected his purpoſes by poiſon or aſſaſſination. His death in 1387, in his 55th year, was extraordinary. His phyſicians had ordered him to be wrapped up in clothes dipped in brandy and fulphur, to revive a conſtitution weakened by debauchery, and while the operation was performing, his ſervant dropped a taper on the inflammable linen, which caught fire, and conſumed the unhappy man before he could be extricated.

CHARLES MARTEL, ſon of Pepin Heriſtal, obtained great power as duke of Auſtraſia, and by defeating Chilperic II. he made himſelf maſter of France. Inſtead of aſcending the throne, he was ſatisfied with the title of mayor of the palace. He waged war againſt the Saxons; and in a battle againſt the Saracens, in which he ſlew Abderam the chief, it is ſaid, that not leſs than 375,000 of the enemy were deſtroyed. So much valor rendered him popular, and at the death of Thierri 737, Charles retained in his hands the reins of government, under the title of the duke of the Franks. He died 741, reſpected as a father, and a benevolent prince. His ſons Carloman and Pepin inherited his dominions, and Pepin became the firſt king of the Carlovingian race.

CHARLES, duke of Burgundy, ſurnamed the warrior, and the raſh, was ſon of Philip the good. He conquered the people of Liege and Ghent, and carried his arms againſt Lewis XI. of France whom he took priſoner. He met a ſevere check in Switzerland, and another defeat ruined his army, and drove him away in diſgrace. He was ſlain 1477, as he was endeavouring to eſcape from the ſiege of Nanci.

CHARLES I. duke of Lorraine, laid claim to the crown of France on the death of his nephew Lewis; but was defeated and taken priſoner. He died 994, aged 41.

CHARLES II. duke of Lorraine, ſon of duke John, died 1430.

CHARLES IV. duke of Lorraine, was fond of military glory, and was engaged in frequent diſputes with Lewis XIII. Though twice ſtripped of his dominions by the French, his ambition refuſed to enjoy tranquillity, and embracing the cauſe of the Spaniards, he expoſed himſelf to new troubles. He was ſeized by Condé, and impriſoned at Antwerp and Toledo, and not reſtored to liberty till the ſigning of the Pyrenean treaty. In 1662, he reſigned his dominions to Lewis XIV. provided he was acknowledged in France as a prince of the blood royal; afterwards, he joined the emperor, and though defeated by Turenne 1674, he repaired his military reputation, and after routing the French, he took Crequi at Treves. He

died

died soon after at Birkenfield 1675, aged 72.

Charles V. of Lorraine, nephew of the preceding, early entered into the service of Leopold and acquired military glory in his campaigns in Hungary. In 1674, he was candidate for the crown of Poland, but could not secure his election. He took Philipsburg in 1676, and the following year married the queen dowager of Poland, sister to the emperor. Afterwards he was engaged against the Turks, and with the powerful assistance of John Sobieski, he drove them from the walls of Vienna. Buda would have fallen had not his progress been arrested by a violent fever, but he recovered to defeat the Turks at Mohatz in 1687. He was afterwards employed against the French in Flanders, but died after taking Mentz 1690, in his 49th year. Lewis XIV. said of him, that he was the wisest and the most generous of his enemies.

Charles Alexander, of Lorraine, grandson of the preceding, was governor of the Low Coutries. He was opposed to the king of Prussia, and in his campaigns in Bohemia and in Germany, he acquired great glory. Though defeated by the king of Prussia he routed his generals in two engagements. He died 1780, aged 68.

Charles, *Emanuel*, duke of Savoy, surnamed the great, signalized himself in the battles of Vigo, Chatillon, &c. and seized Provence and Dauphiné, and laid claims to the throne of France, on the death of Henry III. He next aspired to the kingdom of Cyprus, and at last attempted to seize, in 1602, the town of Geneva, in the midst of a profound peace. This was resented by the Genevese, who hanged as public robbers a few of his followers. He next claimed the dominions of Mantua, and by the insidious advice of the French, he attacked Genoa. On the death of the emperor Matthias, he became a candidate for the imperial crown. He died at Savillon 1630, aged 78.

Charles, *Emanuel*, II. son of Victor Amadeus I. succeeded to the dukedom of Savoy 1638, though only four years old. His minority induced the Spaniards to attack him, but the interference of France, and the peace of the Pyrenees, restored him to all his possessions. He was a benevolent prince, who regarded the happiness of his people of greater value than foreign conquests. In cultivating peace, and in improving the commerce of his subjects, he made a commodious road through an arch of 500 paces long in a rock, between Dauphiné and Savoy, and embellished Turin and other places in his dominions. The last part of his life was imbittered by the revolt of his subjects in the Vaudois, who complained of the oppression of his governors. He died 1675.

Charles, *Emanuel*, III. son of Victor Amadeus II. succeeded on the abdication of his father 1730. He embraced the projects of France and Spain to humble the Austrians, and after the victory of Guastalla, he obtained some territories in the Milanese. He afterwards in 1742, joined the queen of Hungary against his two former allies, and though often unsuccessful, he defended himself even against superior numbers. He was mild and economical in his administration, abuses were corrected, salutary forms were introduced, vice and luxury checked, and a new code of laws more humane was established. He died 1773, aged 72.

Charles, *Edward*, grandson of James II. of England, is known by the name of the pretender. In 1745, at the age of 25, when the Scotch inclined to resist the Hanoverian family, he landed in Scotland, and proclaimed his father king, and fixed his residence at Edinburgh, with all the parade of royalty. By a masterly attack, he defeated at Prestonpans, the forces opposed to him under sir John Cope, but by delaying to take advantage of the terrors of his enemies, he contributed to his own ruin, and though he afterwards advanced as far as Manchester and Derby, he soon found the people recovered from their panic, unanimous against him. On his rapid return to Scotland, he routed Hawley at Falkirk, but on the approach of the duke of Cumberland, he retreated till the hostile troops met at Culloden, to decide the fate of the kingdom. The Scotch fought with accustomed bravery, but the English prevailed, and Charles escaped from the battle leaving dead 3600 of his adherents. Though a large reward was offered for his head, the peasants of Scotland pitied his misfortunes, and even those of his enemies, who were acquainted with his retreat, kept inviolate the fatal secret, and condemning his ambition, commiserated his distresses. He escaped to St. Maloes and never again revisited the British dominions. He died at Florence 1788. His brother, Henry Benedict, cardinal York, when plundered by the French revolution, was honorably relieved by the English monarch, and received a liberal pension to soothe the misfortunes of his old age.

Charleton, *Walter*, a physician born at Shepton Mallet, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He became eminent in his profession, published several works, and was physician to both the Charles'. He was one of the first members of the royal society, and in 1689, was president of the college of physicians. He retired to Jersey, where he died 1707, aged 87. His best work is Stonehenge restored to the Danes, 4to.

Charleval, *Charles Faucon de Rey lord of*, a French writer of genius. Though of a weak constitution, by adhering to proper regimen he attained the age of 80, and died 1693. His works appeared 1759 in 12mo. His epigrams and other poems are much admired.

Charlevoix, *Peter Fr. Xavier de*, a Jesuit of St. Quentin, famous for his travels, and his authentic historical compositions. He died

1761, aged 78. He wrote the history of Japan, 2 vols 4to. and 6 vols. 12mo.—History of St Domingo, 2 vols 4to.—History of New France, 3 vols. 4to.—and of Paraguay, 6 vols. 12mo.

CHARNOCK, *Stephen*, of London, studied at Emanuel, Cambridge, and removed to Oxford He was an eloquent presbyterian preacher in Ireland, and chaplain to Henry Cromwell, but on the restoration, unwilling to conform, he preached in private meetings. He died 1680, aged 52. His works are in 2 vols. folio. His discourse on providence is admired.

CHARPENTIER, *Francis*, of Paris, was for his learning recommended to Colbert, for whom he wrote a discourse to prepare the establishment of an East India company. He was member of the new founded academy of medals and inscriptions, and contributed to the noble series of medals struck in the reign of Lewis XIV. He died 1702, aged 82. Besides harangues and discourses delivered, he wrote poems, sonnets, and odes.

CHARRON, *Peter*, a learned Frenchman. He was educated at Orleans and Bourges, but after applying to the law, he became an ecclesiastic, and as an eloquent preacher soon acquired popularity. At Bourdeaux he became acquainted with Montaigne, who treated him with great kindness. His publication of the three truths in 1594, recommended him to the bishop of Cahors, who made him his vicar general. He was afterwards presented to the chantership of the church of the bishop of Condom, and in 1601 he printed his books "of wisdom," which spread his fame through the kingdom. He died at Paris 1603, of an apoplexy. Of his works the best known is "of wisdom," two translations of which have appeared in England.

CHARTIER, *Alan*, of Bayeux, secretary to Charles VI. and VII. of France, was employed in some embassies, but acquired greater celebrity as a writer. He died 1449. His works consist of poetry and prose. His brother *John* was author of the great chronicles of France from Pharamond to the death of Charles VII. in three vols. fol. &c.

CHASSENEUX, *Bartholomew de*, a French lawyer, who boldly opposed the prosecution of the Vaudois, a religious sect who refused to acknowledge the authority of the pope, for which he was poisoned 1541. He was author of a work on the customs of France, and other things.

CHASTEL, *John*, son of a woolen-draper at Paris attempted the life of Henry IV. of France 1594. He was then only 19. The blow was so sudden that he nearly escaped, but it is said that the wildness of his looks betrayed him. He confessed that from the wickedness of his past life, he was doomed to eternal torments in another life, and that to make them more tolerable, he wished to do some great action. He was condemned to have the flesh of his arms and thighs torn off with red hot pincers, his right hand cut off, and afterwards his body drawn and quartered by four horses pulling different ways. This was executed 1594, and at the same time the jesuits, at whose instigation the crime had been committed, were banished from the kingdom.

CHASTELLUX, *Francis John, marquis de*, field marshal of France, is well known by his writings. He was member of the French academy, and died at Paris 1788. His chief works are on public happiness, 8vo. translated into English,—travels in North America, 8vo. also translated into English. This last work is far from popular in America, where the author had served during the American war.

CHAT DE RASTIGNAC, *Raymond de*, opposed the league, and behaved with great bravery in various battles. He was killed at la Fere, 1696.

CHAT DE RASTIGNAC, *Lewis James de*, of the same family as the preceding, was bishop of Tours, and died respected 1750, aged 63. He wrote some discourses, harangues, &c. His benevolence was conspicuous during an inundation of the Loire, when he was the common father of the poor who had been driven from their habitations.

CHATEAU BRUN, *John Baptist Vivien de*, of Angouleme, died 1775, aged 89. Besides Philoctetes, Astyanax, and Mahomet II., tragedies, he wrote les Troyennes, which is evidently his best play, and which he kept by him 40 years before he produced it before the public.

CHATEL, *Tanneguy de*, a French general, born in Britany. He defeated Ladislaus who had usurped the crown of Naples, and distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, and supported the Dauphin against the Burgundians. He afterwards effected a reconciliation, but brutally advised the dauphin to assassinate the unsuspecting duke of Burgundy 1419. On the dauphin's elevation to the throne, Chatel was made grand master of the household. He died 1449. His nephew of the same name, is known for his attachment to Charles VII. whom he attended in his last moments and buried at his own expence.

CHATEL, *Peter du*, or CASTELLANUS, a native of Arc, educated at Dijon. He assisted Erasmus in his translations, and was press corrector to Frobenius at Basil, after which he travelled to Egypt and Syria. On his return to Europe he became private reader to Francis I. who made him bishop of Tulle and afterwards of Macon, from which he was translated by Henry II. to Orleans where he died 1552. He wrote two funeral orations on Francis I. and a Latin letter against Charles V. &c.

CHATELARD, *N. du*, a gentleman of Dauphiné, who became passionately fond of Mary queen of Scots, and concealed himself in her chamber, when she was returning to Scotland,

Scotland, after the death of her husband Francis. For this imprudent conduct which it is said the queen had countenanced, he was condemned to death.

CHATELET, *Gabrielle Emilie marchioness &c*, a learned French lady, born 1706. She aspired to high distinction in science and philosophy, and by her valuable works rivalled Leibnitz and Newton. Her institutes of physic addressed to her son is a work of merit. Her intense application shortened her life. She died 1749, aged 43. She translated the institutes of Leibnitz and the principia of Newton.

CHATTERTON, *Thomas*, an extraordinary youth of Bristol born 1752. He was taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, at a charity school on St. Augustin's Back, and at the age of 14 he was articled to an attorney at Bristol. This employment, however, was not congenial to his turn of mind, he devoted himself more to poetry, antiquities, and heraldry, than to law; and early in 1769, some of his compositions appeared in the periodical publications of the time. In 1770 he left Bristol and came to London, but though he flattered the great, and espoused in political pieces the cause both of the ministry and of opposition, and though courteously treated by Beckford in the height of his popularity, his income was inferior to his wants. Though a liberal contributor to the Gospel Magazine, the Town and country, the Court and City, the London, the Political register, &c. he found himself indignantly dependent upon the booksellers, and a prey to the severest indigence, so that in a fit of dispair he destroyed himself by poison August 1770 Though possessed of great genius, Chatterton was irascible and impetuous, and it has been said by his biographer that he had all the irregularities of youth. His name is known in controversial history. He published a number of poems, which he described as written about 300 years before by Rowley, a Bristowyan monk, and when pressed for the originals, he refused them, declaring that he had received them from his father whose family had for nearly 150 years been sextons of Redcliff church in Bristol, and that till then they had remained buried in dust in an old chest over the chapel. This story, which Chatterton always supported as true, called forth the attention of the learned, and whilst some beheld in the poems all the marks of genuine antiquity, others considered them as a literary forgery, by the artifice of an ingenious, though ill educated youth, of 17. To Mr. Catcot of Bristol, the public are indebted for the best part of the poems, who procured them from Chatterton. They were published in 1777. in one volume 8vo. by Tyrwhitt, and republished in 1778; and while Bryant, Milles and others considered Rowley as the real author, T. Warton, Walpole, and others represented them as the authentic production of Chatterton, who thus wished to disguise the first efforts of his muse by assuming the name of antiquity.

CHAUCER, *Geoffrey*, a poet denominated by Dryden the father of English poetry. He was born in London 1328, and studied at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford, and then travelled upon the continent. He entered at the Inner Temple, and was made page to the king, and rewarded with a pension of 20 marks. He was afterwards gentleman of the chamber to the king, and after being employed to negociate with the republic of Genoa, for ships for a naval armanent, Edward repaid his services by granting him a pitcher of wine daily to be delivered by the butler of England. He was afterwards comptroller of the customs of London for wool, &c. and was employed as commissioner to the French court on the violation of the truce. These high favors which made his income not less than 1000l. a year, were confirmed by Richard, Edward's successor, but Chaucer by embracing Wickliffe's tenets gave offence to the clergy, and though he escaped by flight, he was imprisoned. He soon after removed from the intrigues of public life, and at Woodstock, and afterwards at Donnington, he devoted himself to the cultivation of his muse. He died 1400. He left two sons, Thomas who was speaker of the commons in Henry IV.'s reign, and Lewis. His wife's name was Philippa Rouet, of Hainault, and as her sister Catharine, widow of sir Hugh Swinford, was married to John of Ghaunt duke of Lancaster, after the death of Blanche, Chaucer shared the favors of royalty, and was indebted for some of his honors to the influence of his brother-in-law. The poetry of Chaucer, though in the idiom of the 14th century, is not devoid of smoothness and delicacy, the sentiments are bold, the characters well supported, and the genius of the poet is every where brilliant, sprightly, and sublime. Of all his poems the Canterbury tales possess the greatest merit. They have been learnedly edited by Mr. Tyrwhitt, 5 vols. 8vo. The life of the poet has been published by Godwin, in two ponderous vols 4to.

CHAULIEU, *William*, a native of Normandy, educated at Paris. He was for the liveliness of his genius courted by the duke of Rochefoucault, by Marsillac, by the duchess of Bouillon, and by the duke of Vendome, who gave him a priorate in the isle of Oleron, with an income of 28000 livres, and afterwards the abbies of Pouliers, &c. In the midst of affluence and conviviality, he gave vent to the sallies of his muse, and alleviated the pains of an obstinate gout, by composing epigrams and sonnets for the amusement of his friends, and the derision of his enemies. Though a perfect master of all the graces of poetry, and deservedly stiled the Anacreon of France, he had no wish of presenting his poems before the public, and they remained scattered in the hands of his friends till collected by Camusac

and St. Mark. Beſides letters in proſe, and epiſtles in verſe, they contain elegies, ballads, madrigals, airs, and all the charming trifles of a careleſs, wanton, and ſportive muſe. Chaulieu died 1726, at the great age of 81.

CHAUMETTE, *Peter Gaſpard*, ſon of a cobler, was born at Nevers 1763. He appeared as one of the boldeſt at the taking of the Baſtille, and diſplayed all the violence and zeal of a demagogue. United with Hebert he for a while guided the ſanguinary multitude, and propoſed, with the feaſts of the goddeſs of reaſon, thoſe walking guillotines which were to purge France of all her royaliſts, and her ſuſpected citizens. After being guilty of the moſt atrocious cruelties, he was ſent before the revolutionary tribunal by Robeſpierre, and when on the ſcaffold propheſied that his fall would ſoon be followed by that of his enemies. He was guillotined 1794. A " precis hiſtorique," on life is attributed to him.

CHAUNCEY, *Charles*, a nonconformiſt divine, who migrated from Ware, Hertfordſhire, to America, where he became preſident of Harward college, and died 1671. His ſon *Iſaac* afterwards came to England, and ſettled at Andover as a diſſenting miniſter, but ſoon after practiſed phyſic in London, where he died about 1700. He wrote an eſſay on Daniel's prophecy, &c.

CHAUNCY, *Henry*, was educated at Biſhop Stortford ſchool, and Gonvil college, Cambridge, and entered at the Middle Temple. He was knighted by Charles II. 1681, and ſeven years after made a ſerjeant at law, and a Welſh judge. He died 1700. He is author of the hiſtorical antiquities of Hertfordſhire in one vol. fol.

CHAUVEAU, *Francis* a painter and engraver of Paris, who died there 1676, aged 63. Not leſs than 4000 pieces are mentioned as engraved by him, and 400 executed from his deſigns. His ſon *Rene* poſſeſſed his genius.

CHAZELLES, *John Matthew*, a French mathematician, born at Lyons 1657. He aſſiſted Caſſini in the meaſurement of the meridian line. In 1684, he inſtructed the duke of Mortemar in mathematics, and was appointed hydrography profeſſor for the gallies of Marſeilles, where he made valuable obſervations, and drew a new map of the coaſt of Provence, beſides plans of harbours and forts. He viſited Greece and Egypt, and firſt obſerved in his meaſurement of the great pyramid, that its four corners exactly correſpond to the four cardinal points of the world. He died 1710. Beſides his voyage to the Levant, he contributed greatly to the improvement of the Neptune François.

CHEKE, *John*, a learned Engliſhman, born at Cambridge, 1514, and educated at St. John's college. He was profeſſor of Greek in the univerſity, and in 1544, he was tutor with ſir Anthony Cooke, to prince Edward. On the acceſſion of his pupil to the throne, he was rewarded with an annuity of 100 marks, and a grant of land, and appointed provoſt of king's college. In 1551 he was knighted, and afterwards made ſecretary of ſtate. On the acceſſion of Mary he travelled abroad, but after ſupporting himſelf at Straſburg by teaching Greek, he was ſeized on his return between Bruſſels and Antwerp, by Philip of Spain, and ſent like a traitor to London. Perſecuted for his religion, he, when offered to chuſe between the faggot and popery, abjured his faith and was received by cardinal Pole into the catholic church. A confeſſion ſo violently extorted and ſo raſhly given preyed now upon his ſpirits, and ſhortened his days. He died of ſhame and remorſe 1557, aged 43. His works were numerous and valuable. Thoſe beſt known are the hurt of ſedition, againſt the inſurgents, 1549,—epiſtles on the death of Bucer,—de pronunciatione Græcæ potiſſimum linguæ diſputationes, &c. He was conſidered as one of the moſt learned men of his age, but his attempts to improve the pronunciation of Greek was regarded by biſhop Gardiner as hereſy, and therefore forbidden.

CHEMIN, *Catherine du*, a French lady, eminent for painting flowers. She died at Paris, 1698.

CHEMNITZ, *Martin*, a Lutheran divine, born at Britzen in Branbenburg. He ſtudied at Magdeburg and Frankfort on the Oder, and afterwards taught a ſchool in Pruſſia, and became librarian to the prince. He returned to Wittemberg, where his friend Melanchthon lived, and then removed to Brunſwick, where he died after 30 years' reſidence 1586, aged 64. His works are Harmonia evangeliorum —a treatiſe againſt the Jeſuits—& examen concilii Tridentini, a valuable performance.

CHEMNITZ, *Boreſlaus Philip*, grandſon of the above, was born at Stettin, and died 1678, aged 73. He ſerved in the armies of Holland and Sweden, and became counſellor of ſtate and hiſtoriographer to Chriſtina. His hiſtory of the Swediſh wars in Germany, appeared in 2 vols. fol.

CHERON, *Elizabeth Sophia*, daughter of a painter at Meaux, was born at Paris. She devoted herſelf to poetry, painting, the learned languages, and muſic, and obtained celebrity by her pencil, eſpecially in hiſtory, oil colors, and in miniature. She died at Paris 1711, aged 63.

CHERON, *Lewis*, brother to the preceding, was born at Paris, and came to London, where he executed ſome hiſtorical pieces, eſpecially the judgment of Paris, &c. for the duke of Montague. He was a proteſtant, and died in London 1713, aged 53.

CHESELDEN, *William*, an Engliſh ſurgeon of eminence, born at Somerby, Leiceſterſhire. He began to read lectures at the age of 22, which he continued for upwards of 20 years. He was ſucceſsful in cutting for the ſtone, and he immortalized himſelf by giving light to a youth of 14, who had never ſeen, of which

which he publiſhed an intereſting account. Now at the head of his profeſſion, he was appointed principal ſurgeon to queen Caroline, and bleſſed with well-earned fame and independence. He obtained alſo what he wiſhed, the office of head ſurgeon to Chelſea-hoſpital, which he retained till his death. He died of an apoplexy 1752, aged 64. He was intimate with Pope, by whom he was greatly eſteemed. His anatomy of the human body, publiſhed 1713, has paſſed through ſeveral editions. He wrote, beſides, oſteography in fol. and other anatomical eſſays.

CHESNE, *Joſeph du*, phyſician to the French king, was born at Armagnac. After reſiding in Germany, he ſettled at Paris, and acquired celebrity by his practice, and by his knowledge of chemiſtry, though he was ridiculed by other phyſicians. He died at an advanced age at Paris, 1609. He wrote in verſe the folly of the world, 4to.—and the great mirror of the world, &c.

CHESNE, *Andre du*, called the father of French hiſtory, was born at Turenne, and cruſhed to death by a cart, returning from Paris to his country houſe in 1640, in his 55th year. He wrote the hiſtory of the popes, 2 vols. fol.—hiſtory of England, 4 vols. fol.—hiſtory of French cardinals—collection of French hiſtorians, &c.

CHESTERFIELD, *Philip earl of*, *Vid.* STANHOPE.

CHETWODE, *Knightley*, of Coventry, became fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and was biſhop of Briſtol on Trelawney's tranſlation, but James abdicated before the election, paſſed the ſeals, and he loſt the ſee. He was afterwards chaplain to the Engliſh forces in Holland under Marlborough, and was dean of Glouceſter 1707, and died 1720. He wrote poems—a life of lord Roſcommon, &c.

CHEVALIER, *Anthony Rodolph le*, of Montchamps in Normandy, left France on account of his religion, and taught the French language to Elizabeth, afterwards queen of England. He ſtudied the oriental languages under Tremellius, whoſe daughter he married, and then taught Hebrew at Straſburg and Geneva. He returned to France, and eſcaping the dreadful day of St. Bartholomew, came to Guernſey, where he died 1572, aged 65. Beſides the Jeruſalem Targum, from the Syriac, he publiſhed a Latin grammar of the Hebrew language, 4to. 1574.

CHEVALIER, *Lewis*, of Touraine, entered among the religious of la Trappe, but afterwards ſtudied the law, and acquired eminence. His pleadings for the canons of Rheims appeared in 1716. He was a man of great piety, and died 1744, aged 81.

CHEVERT, *Francis de*, a French general, born of obſcure parents at Verdun. He roſe from the ranks, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a great knowledge of tactics. After Belliſle's retreat from Prague, he defended the place with obſtinate bravery, and yielded only through famine 1742. His valor contributed to the victory of Haſtenback in 1757, and that of Lauterberg. He died 1769, aged 74.

CHEVREAU, *Urban*, of Loudun in Poitou, became ſecretary to Chriſtina of Sweden, whom he reconciled to the catholic faith. After his return to Paris he was preceptor to the duke of Maine, and then retired to his native place where he built an elegant manſion, and died after ſpending there 20 years of literary ſecluſion, 1701, aged nearly 88. He wrote an hiſtory of the world—the effects of fortune, a romance—and other things.

CHEYNE, *George*, a Scotch phyſician. When 30 years of age he came to London, and from an abſtemious mode of life became a jovial and free living companion. He grew ſo much in unwieldy corpulence, that the ſmalleſt exertions were painful to him, and all the powers of medicine were unavailing to relieve him, till the uſe of a milk diet reduced him from the enormous weight of 32 ſtone to nearly one third, and enabled him to live to the age of 72. He died at Bath 1743. He wrote an eſſay on long life and health—tractatus de infirmorum ſanitate, &c.—on nervous diſeaſes, &c.

CHEYNEL, *Francis*, was born and educated at Oxford, and made fellow of Merton in 1622. During the civil wars he favored the puritans, and was ſent to convert the univerſity and made viſitor, and in 1648, appointed Margaret profeſſor there, and preſident of St. John's college. Incapable of filling thoſe places he retired to his living of Petworth in Suſſex, from which he was ejected at the reſtoration. He is much leſs known for his political tracts, than for his acquaintance with Chillingworth. He attended him in his laſt moments, and when he was buried at Chicheſter, he contemptuouſly threw the book which that great author had written againſt papiſts, into his grave, with every mark of inſolent zeal and fanatical madneſs. He died at Preſton in Suſſex 1665.

CHIABRERA, *Gabriello*, an Italian poet of Savone, where he died 1638, aged 86. He ſtudied at Rome, and wrote heroic, dramatic, paſtoral and lyric poems.

CHIARI, *Joſeph*, an hiſtorical painter, born at Rome. He was attacked with the plague when an infant, and though he recovered, his conſtitution ever felt the ſhock. He died 1727, aged 73.

CHICHELY, *Henry*, archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born at Higham Ferrers, and educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and New college, Oxford. He was ſent by Henry IV. to congratulate Gregory XII. on his elevation to the papacy, and was appointed by him biſhop of the ſee of St. David's. In 1409, he was at the council of Piſa, and five years after he was tranſlated to Canterbury. In this high office, he enlarged the privileges of the clergy, and boldly oppoſed the encroachments of the pope. Beſides founding in his native town a

college for one master and eight fellows, &c. he laid the foundations of that noble edifice in Oxford, called All-Souls. This college was completed in 1440, and the chapel was with great pomp consecrated by the founder. Chichely died 1443, after being archbishop 29 years. It is said that when 80 he wished to resign his exalted situation, which the pope refused.

Chicoyneau, *Francis*, of Montpellier, physician to the French king, was sent by Orleans to stop the plague at Marseilles, and the confidence with which he entered a place, filled with disease and death, contributed, with his excellent prescriptions, to reanimate the terrified inhabitants, and dispel the distemper. He died at Versailles 1752, aged 80. Of his works, the most curious is that in which he supports that the plague is not contagious.

Chicoyneau, *Francis*, son of the above, was illustrious in medicine. He excelled in botany, and adorned the royal garden of Montpellier. He died 1740, aged 38, professor and chancellor of the university of Montpellier, an honor which four of his family had enjoyed before him.

Chiffelet, *John James*, a physician of Besancon. After travelling through Europe, and being physician to the archduchess of the Low Countries, he remained in the same capacity with Philip IV. of Spain. He died in a good old age, author of Vindiciæ Hispanicæ against the French, and other works.

Childebert, I. king of France, after Clovis, 511, assisted his brothers Clotaire and Clodomir in the defeat of Sigismund of Burgundy. He died at Paris 558.

Childebert II. son of Sigebert, succeeded his father in Austrasia 575. He afterwards joined Burgundy, Orleans, and part of Paris, to his dominions, after the death of Chilperic king of Soissons, and died by poison 596, aged only 26.

Childebert III. brother of Clovis III. and son of Thierry, surnamed the just, was governed during the whole of his reign by Pepin the mayor of the palace, and died 711, in the 16th year of his reign, and aged 28.

Childeric I. king of France after his father Merovæus 456, was banished the next year and retired to Thuringia, from which he was recalled in 463. He afterwards enlarged his kingdom by conquest, and died 481, aged 45.

Childeric II. son of Clovis, succeeded his brother Clotaire III. 670, and for a while, when governed by the counsel of Leger, was a popular monarch. He afterwards gave himself up to every species of licentiousness and cruelty, and was assassinated by Bodilon 673.

Childeric III. surnamed the ideot and the idle, was raised to the throne by Pepin 742. Some time after he was, by the same powerful minister, confined in a monastery, where he died 755.

Chillingworth, *William*, a celebrated divine, born at Oxford, 1602. At Trinity college he studied divinity, mathematics, and poetry, but Fisher, the Jesuit, overturned his faith, and he embraced the tenets of the catholics. He then retired to Douai, but by the correspondence of Laud, he soon became sensible that the pope of Rome is not that infallible person he had implicitly believed. Restored to the protestants, Chillingworth returned to Oxford, where he proposed to complete his free enquiry into religion. The change of his principles however drew upon him the virulence of the catholics, but he defended his conduct and supported the protestant tenets with such firmness and candor, that even his enemies applauded him. In 1637, his religion of protestants a safe way to salvation, appeared, and with a modest and elegant dedication it was presented to Charles I. It passed through several editions, and will remain a lasting monument of the author's superior abilities, and of sound reason, and pure religion. Though respected as a divine, Chillingworth started objections against the 39 articles, and refused to assent to the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian creed. His scruples however gradually removed, and he subscribed the articles, considering it as a subscription of peace and union, not of belief or assent. He was promoted to the chancellorship of Salisbury, with the prebend of Brixworth, and the mastership of Wigston's hospital. The troubles of the times prevented higher elevation, Chillingworth attached to the king's cause, took up arms against the republicans, and acted as engineer at the siege of Gloucester. At the siege of Arundel he was taken prisoner with the garrison by sir William Waller, and as he was then indisposed he was removed to Chichester, where after a short illness he expired in the bishop's palace. His last moments were attended by Cheynell, who at his funeral insulted his remains by throwing with religious phrensy into his grave his celebrated book mentioned above. He died about 1644, and was buried in Chichester cathedral. The fame of Chillingworth is firmly established as a noble disputant, a perspicuous reasoner, and a candid and inquisitive philosopher. He wrote besides several things in the defence of religion and loyalty.

Chilmead, *Edmund*, of Gloucestershire, was educated at Christ church, Oxford. On being ejected from his livings 1648, he subsisted in London by teaching music. He died 1654. He wrote a treatise on the use of the globes, and published translations of some Greek authors.

Childeric I. youngest son of Clotaire I. succeeded as king of Soissons 561. His wife Galasuinta was assassinated by his mistress Fredegonde; and he married the suspected murderer, and committed every kind of cruelty to satisfy her vengeance. He lost part of his dominions by the invasion of Sigebert of Austrasia, who wished to punish the death of the murdered

dered queen, and after sacrificing his sons Merovæus and Clovis to the jealousy of the infamous Fredegonde, he at last saw the wickedness of his conduct, and became a devotee. He was murdered returning from hunting in 584, and Fredegonde was suspected as the assassin.

CHILPERIC II. son of Childeric II. succeeded Dagobert III. in 715. He was reduced to privacy by Charles Martel, and died 720.

CHINE NOUNG, emperor of China, about 2837 years B. C. is said to have instructed his subjects in agriculture and in extracting wine from rice.

CHING or XI-HOAM-TI, emperor of China, about 240 B.C. is said to have built the great wall after the expulsion of the Tartars.

CHIRAC, *Peter*, physician to the French king, was professor of medicine at Montpellier, and physician to the army of Roussillon, in which capacity his treatment of the sick soldiers under a violent dysentery was particularly successful. He was also very successful during an epidemic distemper at Rochfort, &c. He died 1732, aged 82. He wrote dissertations on wounds—on fevers—on the use of the rust of iron in the incubus, &c.

CHISHULL, *Edmund*, of Eyworth, Bedfordshire, was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. As a travelling fellow he visited Turkey and the Levant, and was chaplain to the English factory at Smyrna. He was presented to the living of Walthamstow, in Essex, where he died 1733. He wrote against Dodwell on the mortality of the soul, besides his travels in Turkey.

CHOIN, *Mary Emily Joly de*, a lady descended from a Savoy family. She was about the person of the duchess of Conti, where she was seen by the dauphin; but no solicitations could prevail upon her to deviate from her chastity. It is said that the prince married her privately, and, in her company, reformed his conduct, and regained the affection of the king. After his death, in 1711, she retired to obscurity, and died 1744.

CHOISEUL, *Stephen Francis duc de*, a French politician. After enjoying the confidence of Lewis XV. and serving him as ambassador and minister at home, he was disgraced; and, on his retirement, still retained universal respect. He was a liberal patron of arts and of literature, and for his political intrigues, was called by the king of Prussia, the coachman of Europe. He died 1785, aged 66.

CHOISI, *Francis Timoleon de*, prior of St. Lo, went ambassador to the king of Siam, who wished, it was said, to become a convert to christianity. Though he had spent the earlier part of his life in debauchery, yet he reformed his conduct, and applied himself to literature. He died at Paris 1724, aged 81. He wrote an account of his journey to Siam—the history of France, during five reigns, 5 vols.—an ecclesiastical history, 11 vols 4to. &c.

CHOUET, *John Robert*, a native of Geneva, at the age of 22, appointed professor of philosophy at Saumur, where he replaced the tenets of Aristotle with the philosophy of Descartes. In 1669 he returned to Geneva as professor, and was repeatedly syndic, and died 1731, aged 89, respected as a good citizen and an upright magistrate. He wrote introduction to logic—theses physicæ de variâ astrorum luce—and other works.

CHRISTIE, *William*, educated at Aberdeen was master of the grammar school at Montrose, where he died 1774, aged 44. His grammar and his introduction to the making of Latin are both well spoken of.

CHRISTIERN I. king of Denmark, succeeded 1448. He founded the order of the elephant, and died 1481.

CHRISTIERN II. surnamed the cruel, or the northern Nero, succeeded on the Danish throne 1513. He was elected king of Sweden 1520; but instead of being the father of his people, he became their tyrant, and massacred 94 of the Swedish nobles to whom he owed his elevation. Driven from Sweden by Gustavus, he in Copenhagen pursued the same conduct, in consequence of which he was expelled from his throne by his indignant subjects. Ever ambitious, he gained the Dutch to espouse his cause; but he was defeated and died in prison 1559.

CHRISTIERN III. successor of Frederic I. 1534. embraced the opinions of Luther, and made that the established religion of his kingdom. He died 1559, aged 56.

CHRISTIERN IV. succeeded as king of Denmark 1588. He made war against the Swedes, and died 1648, aged 71.

CHRSTIERN V. succeeded in 1670. He formed a league with the German princes, and made war against Sweden; but was defeated. He died 1699, aged 54.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus the great, succeeded her father 1653. After reigning with splendor, she resigned the crown in 1654, in favor of her cousin, Charles Gustavus. She had before embraced the catholic religion at the instigation of the Jesuits; and she retired to Rome, where she resided till the death of her cousin, in 1660; when she attempted to resume the crown, which as a catholic she could not effect. She died at Rome 1689, aged 63. She was a woman of great abilities, well acquainted with several languages, and frequently corresponded with Grotius, Salmasius, Descartes, Vossius, Bochart, Huet, and other men of letters, and she liberally patronised literature. Some circumstances, however, are mentioned, which reflect disgrace upon her character and manners.

CHRISTOPHERSON, *John*, an English prelate, born in Lancashire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He became master of Trinity college, and dean of Norwich, and in Mary's reign bishop of Chichester. He died the year after. He was a firm Romanist. He translated Philo Judæus into Latin, and also

also the ecclesiastical histories of Eusebius, Sozomen, Socrates, Theodoret, &c. but as a translator he is neither faithful nor elegant.

CHRYSOLORAS, *Emanuel*, a learned Greek, of Constantinople. He came into England in the reign of Richard II. as ambassador from John Palæologus. After his return to Constantinople, he came to Florence, where he taught Greek, and afterwards he became Greek professor at Ticinum, at the request of the duke of Milan. He afterwards visited Venice and Rome; and, in 1413, he was sent by Martin V. ambassador to Sigismund of Germany, to settle the meeting of a general council. He afterwards returned to Constantinople, and was sent as ambassador to Constance. He died at Constance, a few days after the opening of the council, 1415; and a handsome monument was erected to his memory by his scholar Poggius. He wrote, besides a Greek grammar, a parallel between ancient and modern Rome.

CHUBB, *Thomas*, was born at East Harnham, near Salisbury, 1679. He was apprenticed to a glover; and next was engaged with a tallow chandler, but devoted his hours of relaxation to the study of English books. A strong memory rendered him well versed with mathematics, geography, and other sciences, but particularly divinity; and to improve himself, he established a club at Salisbury, where the members disputed on theological subjects. The controversy about the Trinity between Clarke and Waterland then engaged the public attention; and Chubb prevailed on by his friends to commit his sentiments to paper, wrote his book called "the supremacy of the fathers asserted, &c." which was universally admired. Courted by the great, he lived in the house of sir Joseph Jekyll, and often waited at table as a servant out of livery, but refused the prospects of preferment for his obscurity at Salisbury, where he retired, and died 1747, aged 68. Chubb was always attached to the business of a tallow chandler, and after the death of his partner he frequently assisted the nephew, on whom the concern devolved. After his death, two volumes of posthumous works were published, which displayed the author as a violent opposer of the Mosaical and Christian dispensations, extravagant and licentious in his opinions, and shameless enough to deny a future judgment, and almost a future existence. This publication greatly astonished the world, especially as nothing immoral, profligate, or licentious, had ever been observed in his conduct. His principal works are, the true gospel of Jesus Christ asserted—an enquiry into the ground and foundation of religion—four dissertations, &c.

CHUDLEIGH, *Mary*, wife of sir George Chudleigh bart. possessed respectable poetical talents, and published some poems, which passed through a third edition in 1732. She wrote besides some tragedies, operas, masques, and some essays on philosophical and moral subjects, with great neatness, and purity of language. She died 1710.

CHURCHILL, *sir Winston*, born at Wooton Glanville, Dorsetshire, 1620, was father to the great duke of Marlborough. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, and engaged warmly on the side of the king, in consequence of which his estates were forfeited. He married a daughter of sir John Drake of Ashe in Devonshire, at whose house he took shelter, and at the restoration he recovered his property, and obtained a seat in parliament. He was knighted in 1663, and published in 1675 a political essay on the history of England, in folio, which possessed little merit. He died 1688.

CHURCHILL, *John*, duke of Marlborough and prince of the holy Roman empire, was son of the preceding, and was born at Ashe, 1650. His education was little attended to by his father, who introduced him when 12 years of age to the court, and in 1666, he was made an ensign in the guards, and soon after went to Tangier against the Moors. He became on his return a favorite with Monmouth, in whose regiment he was made captain, and with whom he served at the siege of Nimeguen. He so distinguished himself by his valor, that Turenne praised the conduct of the handsome Englishman, as he called young Churchill. At the reduction of Maestricht the French monarch, whose auxiliaries the English then were, saw and commended his bravery. On his return to London he was made lieutenant colonel by the king, and gentleman of the bedchamber, and master of the robes to the duke of York, with whom he went to the Low Countries, and into Scotland. About this time Churchill married Sarah Jennings, the attendant on the princess Anne, afterwards queen of England. On his return from Scotland with the duke, he was shipwrecked near the Humber, but though more than 120 persons lost their lives, he escaped. He was created a Scotch peer in 1682, by the title of baron Eymouth, and on the death of Charles went as ambassador to France, and in 1685 he was made baron Churchill. On the invasion of Monmouth he was sent against him, and in a little time repressed his rebellion, and took him prisoner. These services recommended him to James, yet though entrusted with the command of 5000 men on the landing of William of Orange, he was suspected of favoring the cause of the invader, and accordingly he abandoned him, and fled to the prince, yet without betraying his secrets, or taking any of his soldiers with him. This rendered him a favorite with the prince, and on the abdication of James, he was made a privy counsellor, and created earl of Marlborough. In 1689 he was at the battle of Walcourt, and laid the foundation of that military fame, which was soon to astonish the continent. In Ireland he reduced Cork for William; but in the midst of his popularity his offices were taken from him, and his person confined in the tower; a violent measure, which is attributed

to his partial attachment to the intereſts of the princeſs Anne. The king, who knew his merits, ſoon reſtored him to favor, and when, after queen Mary's death, he entruſted him with the care of the duke of Glouceſter, he paid him this handſome compliment, "My lord, make him what you are, and my nephew will be all I wiſh to ſee him." He was next declared commander in chief of the troops ſent over to Holland, and ambaſſador extraordinary to the ſtates, and William recommended him to Anne, as the fitteſt perſon to protect the liberties of Europe. Marlborough confirmed in his appointments, was made by the United States captain general of all their forces, with a ſtipend of 100,000 florins per annum. Prevailing on the Engliſh miniſtry to declare war againſt France and Spain 1702, he repaired to his head quarters, and opened the campaign, by reducing the garriſons on the frontiers, and among them Venlo, Ruremond, and Liege, which was taken ſword in hand. After theſe ſucceſſes he returned to London, where he was received as a conquering hero. The queen created him a duke, and granted him during her life a penſion of 5000l. In the next campaign Marlborough defeated the allies at Schellenburg, and afterwards at Hochſtet, where Tallard the French general was taken priſoner, and he returned to England, bringing with him as trophies of his conqueſts 121 ſtandards and 179 colors, together with the captive general, and 26 officers of high diſtinction. On this occaſion he received, as before, the thanks of parliament, and the queen ſettled on him the manor of Woodſtock. The campaign of 1705 was equally ſucceſsful; but Marlborough diſtinguiſhed himſelf particularly as a negociator at Vienna, Berlin, and Hanover, and for theſe ſervices received again on his return, the thanks of the parliament, though attempts were made to baffle him in the proſecution of the war. In 1706 he won the battle of Ramilies, after expoſing himſelf to great perſonal danger, and the conſequence of this victory was the fall of Louvain, Bruſſels, Ghent, Antwerp, Oſtend, Dendermonde, &c. For theſe ſucceſſes he was not only thanked by both houſes, but the queen made his titles hereditary in the male and female lines of his daughters. Blenheim houſe was built to commemorate his victories, and the 5000l. from the poſt office were annexed to his title. The year 1707 was barren in military incidents, but Marlborough, the next year puſhed his conqueſts ſo rapidly that the French in 1709 made propoſals for a general peace. This was a manœuvre to diſconcert the plans of the Engliſh and Dutch, but Marlborough, great alſo as a negociator, defeated the plans of the enemy, and the French again appeared in the field, headed by Villars, an officer of whom Lewis XIV. boaſtingly ſpoke, ſaying, he had never been beat. Villars however was defeated at Malplaquet, and Tournay taken, and the duke returned to London to receive new congratulations. Marlborough however now felt the ſecret machinations of his enemies, and though empowered to negociate at Gertruydenburg, the queen was alienated from him, and yielding to the influence of a new favorite, Mrs. Maſham, ſhe withdrew her confidence from the ducheſs. But though his family were removed, and his friends diſcarded, he remained ſtill at the head of the army, and diſplayed againſt Villars his ſuperior manœuvres of generalſhip. On his return to England, though apparently well received by the queen, he was diſmiſſed from his employments, and in parliament he was charged with ambitiouſly protracting the war, and of employing the public money to private purpoſes. The duke yielding to the acrimonious language of faction retired in voluntary baniſhment 1712, to Oſtend, and remained for nearly two years on the continent. He returned after the queen's death, and became a great favorite with George I. who conſulted him with confidence, and by his advice took thoſe meaſures which cruſhed the rebellion of 1715. This great man died loaded with infirmities 16th June 1722, aged 73, at Windſor-lodge, and his remains were buried in Weſtminſter abbey, with the greateſt ſolemnity Auguſt 9th. Beſides lord Blandford, who died at Cambridge in his 18th year, the duke had four daughters. Some of his letters have been publiſhed, and ſhow him to have been a man of conſummate abilities. His ducheſs who ſurvived him ſome years, was a woman of ſtrong maſculine powers of mind, of boundleſs ambition, and as arbitrary in the cabinet of the queen, as her huſband was formidable in the field.

CHURCHILL, *Charles*, the poet, was born 1731. He was educated at Weſtminſter, but ſo neglected the improvement of his abilities, that he was refuſed admiſſion at Oxford for incapacity, though it is ſaid this aroſe from the contempt with which he treated the frivolous queſtions propoſed by his intended tutor. He continued, in conſequence of this, at Weſtminſter, and at 17 married, and when ordained retired into Wales upon a curacy of 30l. a year. In this retired ſituation, he became a merchant, but his proſpects of independence ended in a bankruptcy, and he came back to London, and on the death of his father ſucceeded to his curacy of St John's Weſtminſter. He here taught young ladies to read and write, but as his living was expenſive, he was with difficulty ſaved from gaol by the humanity of Mr. Lloyd ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool, who liberally ſatisfied his creditors. The ſucceſs of the "actor", by young Lloyd, encouraged Churchill to cultivate the muſes, and he publiſhed his Roſciad, which was ſo univerſally admired, that Colman, Thornton, and the wits of the age, were conſidered as the authors. The popularity of this and other poems, and the emoluments ariſing from the ſale, now altered the manners of the poet. He quitted the habit and the ſo-

briety

briety of a clergyman, became a fashionable man of the town, abandoned his wife, and hunched into all the extravagance of dissipated life. As the associate of Wilkes he crossed to Boulogne 1764, where a fever carried him off, the 5th of November 1764. Besides his Roscíad, he wrote the prophecy of famine, an admired poem,—an apology to the critical reviewers,—night and the ghost, in which he ridicules Johnson in the character of Pompoſo, —Gotham and independence,—epistle to Hogarth, &c.

Churchyard, *Thomas*, of Shrewsbury, author of the Worthies of Wales. He died about the 11th of queen Elizabeth, 1570.

Ciampelli, *Augustine*, of Florence, was eminent as an historical painter. He died 1640, aged 62.

Ciampini, *John Justin*, an Italian, who established at Rome the academies of ecclesiastical history, of mathematics and natural history. He died 1698, aged 65. He wrote different works—on the remains of ancient Rome—on the sacred edifices built by Constantine, &c.

Cibber, *Colley*, poet laureat to George II. was son of Caius Gabriel Cibber, of Holstein, by the daughter of William Colley, Esq. He was born in London 1671. and educated at Grantham school, Lincolnshire. Failing in his application for Winchester college, and prevented from entering at Oxford by the revolution, he became a soldier, and soon after exchanged the military life for the stage, and appeared in inferior characters, at the salary of 10s. a-week. His first successful character was the chaplain in the Orphan, and the next Fondlewife in the Old bachelor. To add to his income, he had recourse to his pen, and wrote Love's last shift, in which he himself bore a part His best plays were The Careless husband, in 1704, and The nonjuror, in 1717. This last was a party piece, and was dedicated to the king, who gave to the poet 200l. and the appointment of laureat. Attacked by periodical writers, he was exposed to the satire of Pope, who, with more virulence than honor, made him the hero of his Dunciad. In 1730 he quitted the stage, though he occasionally appeared before the public, and died 1757. His plays, which, like his children, as he jocosely observed, were numerous, were collected in 2 vols 4to Though he never succeeded either as a writer or actor of tragedy, nor as a lyric poet, his comedies in spite of the malice of Pope, are sprightly and elegant, and his character as a man and as an actor respectable. His apology for his life is curious.

Cibber, *Theophilus*, son of the preceding, was educated for a little time at Winchester school, from which he passed upon the stage. He soon rose to popularity and eminence as a favorite actor; and might have insured respectability had he possessed economy, and paid attention to decorum and manners. Exposed, by his extravagance, to distresses, he embarked for Dublin, in October 1757, to assist Sheridan against the opposition of a new theatre; but the ship was wrecked on the coast of Scotland, and Cibber and the whole numerous crew perished. As a writer, he produced Pattie and Peggy, a ballad opera, and he altered The lover, a comedy, and Shakespeare's Romeo and Henry VI. He wrote also some appeals to the public.

Cibber, *Susannah Maria*, sister to Dr. Arne, married Theophilus Cibber, 1734. Though this union displeased old Cibber, yet he was reconciled to his daughter-in-law, and soon saw her shine on the stage as a popular actress. Her first attempt was in 1736, as Zara, and her powers soon appeared so great, that her salary was raised from 30s. a week to 3l. The conduct of her husband, however, did not conduce much to her felicity. His dissipated manners revolted her, and she soon found that, to supply his necessities, he bartered her reputation The guilty addresses of a suitor, recommended by a worthless husband, triumphed over the scruples of a dishonored wife; but when Cibber in a court of justice, claimed 5000l. for the violation of his domestic piece, the jury returned a verdict of 10l only. Mrs. Cibber lived with her seducer till her death, 1766. She translated the oracle of St Foix; but her great merit arises from her powers of acting.

Cid, *The*, a Spanish hero, whose real name was *don Roderigo Dias de Bivar*. He was knighted for his valor, and, in 1063, marched with Sancho of Castile against Ramiro king of Arragon, who fell in battle; after which he went to the siege of Zamora. On the death of Sancho, Alphonso ascended the throne of Castile; but Roderigo, instead of continuing the obedient subject, declared himself independent, and fixed his habitation at Pena de el Cid, the rock of the Cid, near Saragossa. He afterwards took Valentia, and maintained his independence till his death, 1099. The history of this hero has been immortalized in the romances of the Spaniards, and in the popular tragedy of Corneille.

Cigala, *John Michael*, an impostor, who, in 1670, pretended to be an Ottoman prince and king of Jerusalem. He visited Poland, England, and other countries, and imposed on the public credulity, till some one who knew his obscurity exposed him to the contempt of the world.

Cignani, *Carlo*, a painter of Bologna. His paintings are greatly admired for correctness, gracefulness, and a fertility of genius, successfully displayed in expressing the passions of the soul. He died 1719, aged 91.

Cimabue, *Giovanni*, the reviver of painting in Italy, was born at Florence 1240. Under the direction of Grecian painters, he acquired that eminence which inventive genius and indefatigable application deserve. He painted for several of the cities of Italy, but particularly

larly for his native city. He was also an eminent architect. His paintings were chiefly in fresco and in distemper, as painting in oil was not yet discovered. He died at the age of 60.

CINO DU PISTOIA, or DE SICIBULDI, a poet of Pistoia, professor in various universities. He died 1336. He wrote a commentary on the digest, and he is commended by Dante for his excellent poetry.

CIOPANI, *Hercules*, an Italian critic of Sulmo. As a native of the same city which gave Ovid birth, he undertook a commentary on the works of his countryman, to which he prefixed a life, with an account of the country of Sulmo, published 1578.

CIRANI, *Elizabeth*, a native of Bologna, distinguished as a painter. Though happy in tender and delicate subjects, she particularly excelled in the great and terrible.

CIRILLO, *Dominic*, a botanist, born near Naples. He obtained a professorship in botany at Naples, 1760, where the next year he published his introductio ad botanicam. He visited England, and he derived much benefit from the lectures of Dr. W. Hunter. On his return to Italy, he again devoted himself to his favorite pursuits; but embracing the tenets of the revolutionary philosophy, he, when the French entered Naples, boldly espoused their cause; for which he was condemned, and executed as a traitor, 1795, aged 65. He wrote besides, nosologia methodicæ rudimenta—Neapolitana Flora, 1793—Cyperus Papyrus, Parmæ, &c.

CIROFERRI, a painter and architect of Rome. He was happy and correct in his subjects; but his characters wanted animation and variety. He died 1689, aged 55.

CIVOLI, *Lewis*, or *Cardi*, of Cigoli in Tuscany, excelled in music and poetry; but devoted himself assiduously to painting. His best pieces are preserved at Florence.

CLAGETT, *William*, an English divine, born at Bury, Suffolk, where he was educated, and at Emanuel college, Cambridge. He was seven years the minister of his native town, and afterwards was elected preacher to the society of Gray's-inn. He was rector of Farnham-royal, Bucks, and lecturer of St. Michael Bassishaw. He was one of those divines who opposed James II., and he deserved, for his learning, piety, and virtues, the high character which Burnet and Sharp have given of him. He died of the small-pox 1688, aged 42. Four volumes of his sermons have been published. He wrote also controversial pieces.

CLAGETT, *Nicholas*, brother to the preceding, was also born at Bury, and educated at Christ-church, Cambridge. He succeeded his brother at Bury, and continued there 46 years, and was also rector of Thurlow magna, and of Hitcham, and archdeacon of Sudbury. He published some sermons and pamphlets. He died 1727, aged 73.

CLAIRAULT, *Alexis*, a learned French mathematician, who was one of those who visited the north, to discover the true form of the earth. He died 1765, aged about 52. He published elements of geometry and algebra—tables of the moon—treatise on the figure of the earth, &c. His abilities were prematurely displayed, as he could read and write at the age of 4, understood algebra at 9, and at 11 wrote a memoir on curves, honorably applauded in the miscellanea Berolinensia.

CLAIRFAIT, *N. count de*, an Austrian general against the French at the beginning of the revolution. His manœuvres in the Netherlands were rapid and masterly; but after taking Longwy and Stenay, he lost the famous battle of Jemappe, and he yet made a most heroic retreat across the Rhine. Afterwards he distinguished himself at Altenhoven, &c. and decided the victory of Nerwinde, and then bravely opposed the progress of Pichegru. He defeated in 1795, the French near Mayence; soon after which, he was recalled, and received with becoming respect by the emperor at Vienna, where he died 1798. As a soldier he was brave and intrepid; as a general, a severe disciplinarian; cool in the midst of danger, and precise in the execution of his plans.

CLAIRON, *Clara Joseph Hippolyta, Lewis Delatude*, of Paris, from an obscure origin, rose to high celebrity on the French stage. At the age of 12 she appeared in the play of the Isle of slaves, and at Rouen, and then at Paris, she became a favorite actress. She chiefly excelled in tragedy, and at the age of 80 she delighted Kemble, who paid her a complimentary visit, with a most energetic recitation of one of the scenes of Phædra. She died at Paris 1803, aged 80.

CLANCY, *Michael*, *M. D.* was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, but unfortunately lost his sight before he could practise as physician. He was recommended by his friend Montesquieu, to lord Chesterfield, viceroy of Ireland, from whom he obtained a pension. He obtained also the Latin school of Kilkenny. He wrote besides poems, the comedy of the Sharper, and of Hermon prince of Chorda, and he appeared with applause as the blind Tiresias, when Œdipus was performed for his benefit at Drury-lane. He wrote also memoirs of his own life, 2 vols. 1746.

CLARKE, *Samuel*, an orientalist, born at Brackley, and made student of Merton college, Oxford, in his 15th year. In the civil wars he was beadle of civil law at Oxford. In 1650 he was master of a boarding-school at Islington, where he assisted Walton in the publication of his polyglott bible. He died 1669, aged 46 He wrote some learned treatises on oriental literature, and on the Hebrew text, &c.

CLARKE, *Samuel*, a nonconformist, born at Woolston, Warwickshire, and educated at Cirencester and Emanuel college, Cambridge. He was one of the commissioners at the Savoy,

Savoy, and died esteemed for his private and public character 1682. He wrote lives of puritan divines——martyrology——ecclesiastical history, &c.

Clarke, *Dr. Samuel*, a famous English divine, born 1675, at Norwich, of which his father, an alderman of the place, was some years representative. He was educated at the grammar school in his native town, and Caius college, Cambridge. He republished Newton's philosophy, in a new translation, with learned notes, when only 22. He was chaplain to Moore bishop of Norwich, in whose household he lived as chaplain for 12 years, with all the familiarity of a friend and equal, by whom he was presented to the living of Drayton, Norfolk. In 1704 he preached Boyle's lectures, on the being and attributes of a God, and being again appointed the next year, he chose for his subject the evidences of natural and revealed religion. These two courses of lectures excited some controversy, and tended to spread the celebrity of the author. About this time he is suspected by Whiston to have inclined to Arianism, as he declared to him, that he never read the Athanasian creed, except once, by mistake. His letter to Dodwell, published in 1706, on the immortality of the soul, gave rise to a long controversial dispute, and afforded him the opportunity of displaying his great metaphysical knowledge. He next published a translation of Newton's optics, with which the great philosopher was so pleased, that he gave him 500l. for his five daughters. He was at this time made rector of St. Bennet's, Paul's wharf, by Moore, and queen Anne appointed him one of her chaplains, and gave him St. James's rectory, Westminster. He now took his degree of D. D. at Cambridge, and displayed such purity of expression in his academical exercises as drew forth the astonishment of a respectable audience. He published, in 1712, an edition of Cæsar's commentaries, and his book on the doctrine of the Trinity, in three parts, which, though commended by bishop Hoadly, roused the attacks of many severe critics, and was even censured in the lower house of convocation. The obnoxious book passed through two large editions, and since has been published with great additions. In 1715, and 1716, he was engaged in a dispute with Leibnitz, with respect to natural philosophy and religion, in which, as Whiston says, "his letters are among the most useful of his performances in natural philosophy." In 1718, Clarke's alteration in the doxology of the singing psalms gave great offence; and Robinson bishop of London, wrote a circular letter to his clergy, not to use any new forms of doxology. He was next made master of Wigston's hospital in Leicester, and in 1724, he published 17 sermons. On the death of Newton, in 1727, Clarke was offered his place of master of the mint, worth near 1500l. a-year, which he refused as incompatible with his spiritual engagements. In 1729, he published the 12 first books of the Iliad, dedicated to the duke of Cumberland, with a new Latin version, and learned notes, and in 1732, the 12 other books were published by his son. He was attacked on the 11th May 1729, as he was going to preach before the judges at Serjeant's-inn, with a pain in his side, and he was removed home, where the symptoms became more alarming, and at last attacking his head, robbed him of his senses, and he expired on the 17th of the same month, aged 54. The same year were printed his exposition of the church-catechism, and 10 vols. of sermons, in 8vo. Clarke, though attacked by various authors, has found learned champions in Hare bishop of Chichester, and Hoadly bishop of Winchester. They not only extol his extensive knowledge in every branch of classical and philosophical science, but they enlarge on the goodness of his heart, and the exemplary piety of his life.

Clarke, *William*, an English divine, born at Haghmon abbey, Shropshire, 1696, educated at Shrewsbury school, and St. John's college, Cambridge. He was presented to the rectory of Buxted, Sussex, and in 1738 was made prebendary of Chichester, and in 1770 chancellor of that diocese, and vicar of Amport, where he died 1771. His great work is the connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins, 4to.

Clarke, *Edward*, son of the preceding, was fellow of St. John's college, and succeeded on the resignation of his father in 1738, to the rectory of Buxted, Sussex, besides which he held Uckfield and Wilmington. He was chaplain to lord Bristol at Madrid, and on his return he published a 4to. volume of letters on the Spanish nation. He had meditated the plan of an enlarged Latin dictionary, but the work was laid aside for want of encouragement. He also proposed to publish a commentary on the new testament. He died 1786.

Clarkson, *David*, of Bradford, Yorkshire, was educated at Clarehall, Cambridge. He was ejected in 1662, from his living of Mortlake in Surrey, for nonconformity, and died 1686, aged 64. He wrote no evidence for diocesan episcopacy in primitive times, 4to. 1681, ably refuted by Maurice——sermons, &c.

Claude of Lorraine, a celebrated landscape painter, born in 1600. He was of so dull a disposition when at school, that he was placed early with a pastry cook, with whom he served his time, and afterwards travelling to Rome, he was accidentally hired by Augustino Trasso, as a common servant to pound his colors, and wait upon him. The kindness of his master soon made him acquainted with painting, and now genius began to expand, and Claude retired to the banks of the Tiber and the striking scenes of nature, where, in solitude, he copied the beauties displayed to his view, with effect. Thus the humble Claude,

by

by degrees, almoſt ſelf taught, produced thoſe noble pieces which for their fine diſtribution of light and ſhade, for harmony and for the exquiſite delicacy of the tints, have procured him immortal fame. He was ſcrupulouſly attentive to the finiſhing of his pieces, and he often did and undid the ſame piece, ſeven or eight times, till it pleaſed him. He died 1682.

CLAUDE, *John*, a French proteſtant, born in Angenois 1619, and ordained miniſter at Montauban. His oppoſition to the catholics produced the ſuſpenſion of his eccleſiaſtical office, and in 1685 he left the kingdom, and retired to Holland, where he was kindly received by the prince of Orange. He was greatly admired as an eloquent orator, and his laſt ſermon which was on Chriſtmas day 1686, pleaſed and ſenſibly affected the princeſs of Orange. He died 1687.

CLAVIUS, *Chriſtopher*, a Jeſuit and mathematician, of Bamberg, 1537. He was conſidered as the Euclid of his age, and was engaged by Gregory XIII. in the reformation of the calendar, which he ably defended againſt Scaliger. His works were printed, 5 vols. fol. He died at Rome 1612.

CLAYTON, *Dr. Robert*, a learned prelate. He was made biſhop of Killala 1729, tranſlated to Cork 1735, and to Clogher 1745, where he died 1758. He was averſe to the Nicene and Athanaſian creeds, and unſucceſsfully moved for their rejection in the Iriſh houſe of lords. He publiſhed an eſſay on ſpirit, 8vo —chronology of the Hebrew bible vindicated, 4to.—inquiry on the time of the coming of the Meſſiah, 8vo.—vindication of the hiſtories of the old and new teſtaments, 8vo. and other works.

CLEEVE, *Joſeph*, a Flemiſh painter, who died 1536. His pieces were chiefly miſers counting their hoarded treaſures.

CLEGHORN, *George*, a Scotch phyſician, born near Edinburgh 1716. He ſtudied phyſic and ſurgery, under Dr. Munro, and, in 1736, went as ſurgeon to Minorca, where he reſided 13 years. On his return to London, in 1750, he publiſhed his valuable work on the diſeaſes of Minorca. The year after he ſettled at Dublin, where he read courſes of anatomy. He died 1789.

CLELAND, *John*, ſon of colonel Cleland, the Will Honeycombe of the Spectator, was conſul at Smyrna; and on his return to England he went to the Eaſt Indies. His quarrel with the preſidency of Bombay prevented his advancement, and on his arrival in London, he endeavoured to extricate himſelf from debt and the horrors of a priſon, by writing that infamous publication, the woman of pleaſure, which, though it procured him not more than 20 guineas, brought into the hands of the licentious bookſeller not leſs than 10,000l. The evil tendency of his publication cauſed his appearance before the privy council; but lord Granville, the preſident, admitted his plea of poverty, and, to engage him no longer to exerciſe his abilities in ſuch immoral compoſitions, he procured him a penſion of 100l. a year. His memoirs of a coxcomb, and his man of honor, in ſome degree atoned for the depravity of his former work. He died 1789, aged 82.

CLEMENCET, *Charles*, a French Benedictine, born at Painblanc in Autun, taught rhetoric at Paris, where he died 1778, aged 74. He wrote that valuable book, l'art de verifier les dates, 4to. and fol.—a general hiſtory of Port Royal, 10 vols. 12mo. &c.

CLEMENS, *Romanus*, a father of the church, the companion of St. Paul, and biſhop of Rome. He died 100.

CLEMENT II. was elected pope 1046, and died 1047. He was a Saxon by birth.

CLEMENT III. ſucceeded Gregory VIII. as pope 1187, and died 1191.

CLEMENT IV. *Guy de Foulques*, a Frenchman, pope after Urban IV. 1265. Before his election he had been a ſoldier, and then a civilian, and on the death of his wife he took orders, and became archbiſhop of Narbonne, and a cardinal. He died 1628.

CLEMENT V. or *Bertrand de Goth*, after the death of Benedict XI. was elected pope 1305. He removed the ſee of Rome to Avignon 1309. He died 1314, near Avignon.

CLEMENT VI. *Peter Roger*, ſucceeded Benedict XII. on the papal throne 1342. He is repreſented by Petrarch as a worthy and learned prelate; but other hiſtorians paint him as debauched and ambitious. He died 1352, at Avignon.

CLEMENT VII. *Julius de Medicis*, natural ſon of Julian de Medicis, was declared legitimate by Leo X., and was elected pope 1523, on the death of Adrian VI. Great as a pope, he was weak as a politician, and by the holy league which he formed between Henry VIII. of England, and Francis I. of France, he drew upon himſelf the reſentment of Charles V. who plundered Rome, and beſieged him in the caſtle of St. Angelo. Though he eſcaped, he was obliged to ſubmit to ignominious terms. When Henry married Anna Boleyn, Clement iſſued a bull of excommunication againſt him, and thus produced the ſeparation of England from the Roman church. He died 1534.

CLEMENT VIII. *Hippolitus Aldobrandin*, a native of Florence, elected pope after the death of Innocent IX. 1592. He at firſt oppoſed the election of Henry IV. of France, but was reconciled to him. He died 1605, aged 69.

CLEMENT IX. *Julius Roſpigliſi*, of Piſtoia, was elected 1667, after the death of Alexander VII. His reign was diſturbed by the ſchiſms of the Janſeniſts; but he heard of the loſs of Candia with ſuch ſorrow that he died of grief, 1669, aged 71.

CLEMENT X. *John Baptiſt Emilius Altieri*, a Roman, who ſucceeded Clement IX. 1670

He was mild and amiable in character; and died 1676, aged 86.

CLEMENT XI. *John Francis Albani*, ſon of a Roman ſenator, was pope 1700, after Innocent XII. He was three days in determining whether to accept of the popedom or not. He was an able politician; but his reign was diſturbed by the ſchiſm of the Janſeniſts. In 1713 he iſſued his bull called unigenitus againſt 101 propoſitions of the new teſtament by Queſnel; a book which he had originally approved. He gave a friendly reception to the pretender; and died at Rome 1721, aged 72.

CLEMENT XII. *Laurence Corſini*, a native of Rome, pope 1730, after Benedict XIII. He labored in the reform of abuſes, and when the cardinals wiſhed to recommend to him particular miniſters, he nobly replied, it is for the cardinals to elect popes, but for the pope to elect his miniſters. He died 1740, aged near 88.

CLEMENT XIII. *Charles Rezzonico*, a native of Venice, made pope on the death of Benedict XIV. 1758. During his reign the Jeſuits were expelled from France, Spain, and Naples. He died 1769, aged 76.

CLEMENT XIV. *John Vincent Anthony Ganganelli*, ſon of a phyſician near Rimini, was employed under Benedict XIV. in the council of the holy office. On the death of Clement XIII. he was elected in a tumultuous aſſembly of the conclave, and proclaimed pope by cardinal de Bernis. He negociated with Portugal, Spain, and France, who ſeemed inclined to diminiſh the papal power, and at their ſolicitations he, in 1773, formally ſuppreſſed the Jeſuits. The violent ſpirit of the times produced ſuch debility as proved fatal 1774, though ſome have been accuſed of haſtening his death by poiſon.

CLEMENT, *Francis*, of Beze in Burgundy, continued Rivet's literary hiſtory of France, of which he wrote the 11th and 12th vols. He afterwards compoſed the 12th and 13th vols. of Bouquet's collection of French hiſtorians, and improved Dantine's art de verifier les dates, &c. 1783.

CLEMENT, *Peter*, of Geneva, was travelling tutor to lord Waldegrave, and afterwards ſettled at Paris, where he conducted the Nouvelles literaires de France, from 1749 to 1754. He wrote ſome poems, Merope a tragedy, and George Barnwell tranſlated from the Engliſh, &c. He died 1767, aged 60.

CLERC, *John le*, a celebrated ſcholar born at Geneva, 1657. As his father was a phyſician and Greek profeſſor at Geneva, the greateſt attention was paid to his education. He took orders, and embraced Arminianiſm, and after reſiding at Saumur, he viſited England. As he differed from his friends at Geneva in religious opinions, he ſettled at Amſterdam 1683, where he became popular as a preacher, and profeſſor of philoſophy, Hebrew, and polite literature. His ars critica, 3 vols. 12mo. was publiſhed in 1696, and in 1709 his Sulpicius Severus, his Grotius, and alſo the remains of Menander and Philemon, a collection cenſured by Bentley and Burman. Le Clerc died 1736, in his 79th year, afflicted for the laſt ſix years with great weakneſs of intellects. Many of his works were dedicated to Engliſh prelates and other leading men in the nation; yet his name was particularly unpopular in England, and his writings were ſeverely cenſured by the clergy for his Arminian principles, and his acrimonious language againſt epiſcopacy. Whatever might be the prejudice of his enemies, he deſerved well of literature, for his many valuable writings in criticiſm, religion, and philoſophy. His other works are ſyſtems of logic, entology, and pneumatology, beſides a tranſlation of the bible into French, &c. He alſo conducted the bibliotheque choiſie from 1703 to 1713, 128 vols. 12mo.—bibliotheque ancienne & moderne, 29 vols. 1729—and bibliotheque univerſelle & hiſtorique to 1693, 25 vols. 12mo.

CLERC, *Sebaſtian le*, originally a helper in the kitchen of the abbey of St. Arnould at Metz, diſplayed early proofs of genius as a painter. The ſcraps of paper on which he had made ſome rude delineations were ſeen accidentally by the prior of the houſe, who encouraged him. He was made engraver to Lewis XIV. and knighted by Clement XI. He died at Paris 1714, aged 77. He was admirable in his landſcapes, architecture, and ornaments, and he has gained credit as the author of a treatiſe on architecture, 2 vols. 4to.—a treatiſe on geometry, &c. 8vo.—and another on perſpective. Not leſs than 3000 pieces are mentioned as the work of his graver.

CLERC, *Daniel le*, of Geneva, ſtudied medicine at Paris and Montpellier, and practiſed with great reputation at Geneva. He was made member of the council of ſtate 1704, and died 1728. He was a learned antiquary, and wrote bibliotheca anatomica, &c. 2 vols. fol.—hiſtoire de la medicine, 8vo. 1696, tranſlated into Engliſh, &c.

CLERKE, *Gilbert*, of Uppington, Rutlandſhire, was educated at Sidney college, Cambridge. He was an able Grecian and mathematician, but favored the Socinians, and left the univerſity for a ſmall eſtate in Northamptonſhire, where he died 1695, aged 69. He wrote an anſwer to biſhop Bull's work on the divine faith, &c.

CLERMONT TONNERRE, *Staniſlaus count of*, a French nobleman. He ſhowed himſelf an able orator in the French revolution, the friend of limited monarchy, and an enemy to popular tumults. His oppoſition to the Jacobin club ſent him to priſon, where he was maſſacred Sept. 1793. His opinions have been publiſhed in 4 vols. 8vo.—and his examen de la conſtitution, 8vo. 1791,

CLEVELAND or CLEIVELAND, *John*, a poet in the reign of Charles I. born at Loughborough

borough 1613, and educated at Chriſt college, Cambridge, from which he removed to St. John's. Though unſucceſsfully, he oppoſed the election of Oliver Cromwell for the town of Cambridge, and when perſecuted for his loyalty, he retired to Oxford. His ſatirical pieces, eſpecially the "the rebel Scot," were greatly admired; he was appointed judge advocate of the garriſon of Newark; but when this was taken by the republicans, he eſcaped deſtitute and poor. He was ſeized at Norwich, and detained as averſe to the government, and he obtained his liberty by writing to Cromwell a letter, in which, while in ſupplicating his enlargement, he boldly avows his principles, and defends his conduct. He retired to London, where he became the companion of the wits and loyaliſts of the times, eſpecially of the author of Hudibras. He died of an intermittent fever 1659. Though admired as a poet, and preferred before Milton by his cotemporaries, he is now ſunk into oblivion. The ſubjects of his muſe were the party politics of the day.

Clifford, *George*, third earl of Cumberland, was eminent as a navigator. He was educated at Peter-houſe, Cambridge; and in 1586 he ſat as one of the peers on the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots. He was of a genius bold and enterpriſing, and not leſs than 11 expeditions by ſea were undertaken by him, and at his own expence, either for purpoſes of diſcovery, or for the annoyance of the enemies of his country. Elizabeth created him knight of the garter 1591. He died in the Savoy, London, 1605.

Clifford, *Martin*, an Engliſh writer, educated at Weſtminſter ſchool and Trinity college, Cambridge, and made maſter of the Charter-houſe after the reſtoration. He was author of a treatiſe on human reaſon, in which he makes every man's fancy the guide of his religion. Of this book Lancy biſhop of Ely declared, at a public dinner at the Charter-houſe, that all the copies and the author himſelf ought to be burned. He died 1677.

Clinton, *Henry*, general in the American war, evacuated Philadelphia in 1778, and took Charleſtown in 1780, for which he was thanked by the houſe of commons. He returned to England in 1782, and ſoon after publiſhed an account of the campaign, which lord Cornwallis anſwered. He was governor of Gibraltar 1795, and died ſoon after.

Clisson, *Oliver de*, of Britany, fought at the battle of Aurai in 1364, and afterwards followed the fortunes of Gueſclin, and ſucceeded him as conſtable of France, 1380. The mental diſorders of Charles VI. proved fatal to his fortune, he was deprived of his honors, and retired to his ſeat in Britany, where he died 1407, reſpected for valor and integrity.

Clive, *Robert*, a celebrated general, born at Styche, Moreton Say, the family ſeat of his anceſtors, near Market-drayton, 1725. He was educated at Loſtock in Cheſhire, and afterwards at Market-drayton, then at merchant taylors', and laſtly at Hemel-Hempſtead. In 1743 he was appointed writer to the Eaſt India company, but his inflexible diſpoſition often expoſed him to the cenſure of his ſuperiors. In one inſtance his conduct to the ſecretary was ſo reprehenſible, that the governor inſiſted on his making an apology. Clive made the apology with contempt, and in ſuch ambiguous terms, that the ſecretary miſtaking it for a compliment, invited him to dinner, "No ſir," replied Clive, "the governor did not command me to dine with you." In 1747, he, as enſign, diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſiege of Pondicherry, where he received a ſhot in his hat, and another in his coat. At the ſiege of Devi Cotah, he volunteered to ſtorm the town, and he and three others only out of 34 returned. On the ceſſation of hoſtilities, he returned to his civil office, and became commiſſary to the troops. In 1753, he returned to England, and his ſervices were acknowledged by the preſent of a ſword ſet with diamonds, by the court of directors. He reviſited India as governor of fort St. David, and with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and he ably aſſiſted admiral Watſon in the conqueſt of the pirate Angria, and took fort William in Bengal. At the battle of Plaſſey he routed Surajah Dowla, and ſettled Jaffier Alli Cawn on the throne of Muxadabad. He was made an Iriſh peer on his coming to England in 1760, and four years after he went back as preſident, when the vigor of his counſels reſtored tranquillity to the eaſt, and ſecurity to the inhabitants. In 1767 he reached home, and in 1769 was made knight of the Bath. Though his ſervices were ſo meritorious, he did not eſcape the malevolence of enemies. As his fortune was immenſe, this drew upon him the cenſures of ſome of the members of the houſe of commons, who in 1773 made a motion that, in the acquiſition of his wealth, he had abuſed the powers with which he was entruſted. Againſt this charge he made a ſhort defence, and the houſe voted that lord Clive had rendered great ſervices to his country. His abilities as a general were ſuch, that Mr. Pitt called him a heaven-born general, who, without experience and regular ſtudy, ſurpaſſed all the military men of his age. On the breaking out of the American war, Clive was offered the place of commander in chief, which he declined. He was from 1760 to the day of his death repreſentative for Shrewſbury. His health now gradually declined, and his depreſſion of ſpirits at laſt became ſo great, that in one fatal moment he loſt his reaſon, and deſtroyed himſelf 1774.

Clive, *Catherine*, an eminent actreſs born in 1711. She firſt appeared at Drury-lane in boy's clothes in the character of Iſmenes, and afterwards her delineation of Nell in the Devil to pay, exhibited her in the poſſeſſion of ſuch ſuperior talents that for 30 years ſhe remained

unrivalled on the ſtage. In 1732 ſhe married George Clive, brother to lord Clive, but ſoon after they ſeparated, and never again lived together. In 1769, Mrs. Clive retired from the ſtage, and lived at Strawberry-hill, Twickenham. She died 1785, highly reſpected, in private as well as in public life.

CLOOTS, *Anacharſis*, of Pruſſia, in the madneſs of the French revolution, called himſelf the orator of the human race, and in the national convention voted for the king's death. He was a man of letters, and publiſhed the "republique univerſelle," but he was as profane in his religious as he was licentious in his political tenets. He was guillotined 1794.

CLOPINEL, *or John de Meun*, a French poet, born in 1289, died about 1364. He was a favorite at the court of Philip the fair, and acquired celebrity by continuing the unfiniſhed poem of the Romance of the Roſe.

CLOSTERMAN, *N.* a portrait painter who ſettled in London from Hanover 1681. He went to Spain, and died 1713, of a broken heart on being robbed, and abandoned, by his miſtreſs.

CLOTAIRE I. ſon of Clovis, united the whole French monarchy under his power 558. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the Saxons, and died 561, aged 64.

CLOTAIRE II. ſucceſſor of Chilperic, in the kingdom of Soiſſons, was ſupported by his mother Fredegonde againſt Childebert. He died 628, aged 45.

CLOTAIRE III. king of Burgundy and Neuſtria, after his father Clovis II. 655, was governed by his mother Batilda. He died 670.

CLOVIS I. the proper founder of the French monarchy, was born 467, and ſucceeded his father Childeric 481. He was victorious againſt the Romans, but in a battle with the Germans, when he ſaw his troops ready to give way, he made a vow that he would worſhip the God of the chriſtians, and after obtaining the victory, he was baptized with 3000 of his ſubjects, on Chriſtmas-day. He was victorious againſt the Goths, and fixed his reſidence at Paris, which he made the capital of his dominions. He died 511, aged 45, in the 30th year of his reign.

CLOVIS II. ſucceeded his father Dagobert 638, and died 655, aged 23.

CLOVIS III. ſucceeded Thierri III. 691, and died at the age of 14.

CLOWES, *William*, originally a ſurgeon in the navy, was afterwards ſurgeon to Bartholomew and Chriſt hoſpitals, London, and to queen Elizabeth. His laſt publication on the venereal diſeaſe was in 1596.

CLUVERIUS, *Philip*, a celebrated geographer, born at Dantzic 1580. He travelled to improve himſelf through Germany, England, France, and Italy, and it is ſaid he could talk with fluency ten different languages. He died at Leyden 1623, 43 years old. He publiſhed de tribus Rheni alveis—Italia—Germania antiqua,—Sicilia & Sardinia,—introductio ad geograph. univerſalem, &c.

COBB, *Samuel*, an ingenious poet, educated at Chriſt's hoſpital, and Trinity college ambridge. He died at London 1713. He wrote obſervations on Virgil, and a collection of poems 8vo. 1700. He alſo aſſiſted Rowe in his Callipædia, &c.

COBDEN, *Edward, D. D.* chaplain to Gibſon biſhop of London, and afterwards for 22 years to George II. was archdeacon of London, prebendary of Lincoln, and St. Paul's, and rector of Acton, &c. Though ſuch a pluraliſt, yet his income did not exceed 350l. per annum, a ſum which, by moderation, he converted into honorable independence and dignified enjoyment. He publiſhed "diſcourſes and eſſays," 1757, of which only 250 copies were printed, and alſo poems for the benefit of his curate's widow. He died 1764, aged above 80.

COCCEIUS, *Henry*, of Bremen, was profeſſor of the law of nature and nations at Heidelberg, from which he removed to Utrecht, and afterwards to Frankfort on Oder. He died 1719. He is author of juris publici prudentia compendioſe exhibita—deductiones conſilia, &c.—theſes, four vols. 4to. &c.

COCCEIUS, *Samuel*, ſon of the preceding, was in the ſervice of Frederic the great of Pruſſia, and preſided with dignity over the adminiſtration of juſtice. Beſides the Frederican code in three vols. 8vo. he edited Grotius de jure bellipacis, five vols. 4to. He died 1755.

COCCEIUS, or COCK, *John*, a native of Bremen, Hebrew profeſſor there. He removed to Franeker, and then to Leyden, where he obtained the theological chair. He conſidered the whole of the old teſtament as a myſtical repreſentation of Chriſt and his church, and gave to every word a metaphorical interpretation. He was an advocate for the millennium, and deeply ſtudied the apocalypſe. He died at Lyons 1669, aged 61. His works filled 10 vols. fol.

COCCHI, *Anthony*, profeſſor of phyſic at Florence and Piſa, died 1758, aged 62. He came to England with lord Huntingdon to ſee Mead, Newton, and other learned men. He wrote a treatiſe on the advantages of the Pythagorean mode of life, and other medical treatiſes, &c.

COCHIN, *Charles Nicholas*, a French engraver, was born 1668, and died 1754. His principal pieces are after Watteau and le Moine, and from the paintings of the invalids, in which he was engaged 10 years.

COCHLÆUS, *John*, a catholic of Nuremberg, who warmly attacked Luther, Melancthon, Calvin, and other reformers. He was attacked by Morriſon, an Engliſhman, for his tract on the marriage of Henry VIII. He died 1552, aged 72. His Hiſtoria Huſſitarum, in folio, is curious.

COCHRAN, *Robert*, a Scotchman, educated at

at Padua, and employed by James III. of Scotland as an architect. His elevation to the earldom of Mar so offended the old nobility, that they hanged him over the bridge at Lauder 1484.

COCHRAN, *William*, a Scotch painter, born 1738, at Strathaven, Clydesdale. After studying at Glasgow, he went to Italy, in 1761, and on his return acquired great celebrity, and some opulence. He died 1785. His pieces are much admired, especially his Dædalus and Icarus, and his Diana and Endymion.

COCKAIN, *sir Aston*, of Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, studied at Oxford, and was fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. He was a catholic. His poetry, occasionally licentious, was yet respectable. He died 1684, aged 78. He wrote four plays, and Dianea, a romance.

COCKBURN, *Catharine*, daughter of captain Trotter, of the navy, from a protestant became a catholic, and again was reconciled to the protestants. In 1708 she married Mr. Cockburn, who, though a nonjuror, took the oaths, and obtained the living of Long Horsley, Cumberland. Though possessed with a genius for poetry, she defended Locke against Burnet and Holdsworth. She died 1749, aged 70. Her works were collected by Birch, in 2 vols. 8vo.

COCKER, *Edward*, an ingenious penman, who died 1677. He published 14 copy books, engraved by his own hand, besides a treatise on arithmetic, &c.

CODRINGTON, *Christopher*, a gentleman, born at Barbadoes, and educated at Christ church, Oxford. He was then fellow of All-souls, and distinguished himself by his knowledge of physic, literature, and divinity. He recommended himself to the notice of William, in repelling the French in their attack on St. Christopher, and at the siege of Namur. He was at the successful attack on Guadaloupe in 1703; after which he resigned his employment. He died at Barbadoes 1710, and his remains were brought and interred in All-souls chapel. He left his library, valued at 6000l. to his college, besides 10,000l. to build a library, and two plantations to the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts.

COEN, *John Paterson*, a native of Hoorn, governor of the Dutch East Indies. He laid the foundation of the city of Batavia, where he removed the factory from Bantam 1619. He bravely defended his new colony against the emperor of Java. The bodies of the thousands, however, of the enemy who fell in the siege, produced a pestilence, of which unfortunately Coen died 1629, aged 42.

COEUR, *James*, a French merchant, the richest subject in Europe. He had 300 factors in Italy and the Levant, and his resources were so great, that he lent Charles 7,200,000 crowns of gold, with which the monarch conquered Normandy. These services were ill repaid. Though once the friend of the king, he was imprisoned, and, under the false pretence that he had poisoned Agnes Sorel, the king's mistress, he was fined 100,000 crowns. His clerks showed their gratitude to him in relieving his distresses. He fled to Rome, where Calixtus III. gave him the command of his fleet against the Turks. He soon after died, at Chio, 1456.

COGAN, *Thomas*, a native of Somersetshire, educated at Oriel college. In 1575 he was elected master of Manchester school, and also practised as a physician. He was author of the haven of health, for the comfort of students, 4to.—a preservative from the pestilence, &c.

COGGESHALLE, *Ralph*, an English monk, who was at the siege of Jerusalem by Saladin, of which he wrote the history, in a "chronicle of the holy land," published in 1729. He wrote other things, and died about 1228.

COHAUSEN, *John Henry*, a German physician, author of a curious work, called Hermippus redivivus, &c. translated into English by Dr. John Campbell, and called Sage's triumph over old age and the grave. In this he pretended that life might be extended to 115 years, by taking in the breath of young women. He died 1750, aged 85.

COHORN, *Memnon*, a famous Dutch engineer. He skilfully fortified the principal towns of Holland, and supported the siege of Namur against Vauban. He died at the Hague 1704, aged 72. He called Bergen-op-Zoom the master-piece of all his fortifications. He wrote a treatise on fortification, in the Flemish language.

COINTE, *Charles le*, a French historian, born at Troyes 1611. He was patronised by Colbert, who obtained for him a pension. He wrote annales ecclesiastici Francorum, 8 vols. fol. from 235 to 835, a work curious, and containing great variety of matter. He died at Paris 1681, aged 70.

COITER, *Volcherius*, celebrated as a surgeon, physician, and anatomist, was born at Groningen, and died 1600, aged about 66.

COKE, *Edward*, a celebrated lawyer, born at Mileham, Norfolk, in 1549. He was educated at the free school, Norwich, and Trinity college, Cambridge, from which he removed to Clifford's inn, and then to the Inner-Temple. When called to the bar, he pleaded his first cause in the king's bench 1578. He was about this time appointed reader of Lyon's-inn, where his lectures for three years, were numerously attended. He now rose to consequence by his abilities, and was elected recorder of Nottingham and Coventry, member for Norfolk, and speaker of the house of commons, in the 35th of Elizabeth. He was solicitor and afterwards attorney-general, and in that quality he was employed in the prosecution of Essex and Southampton. He was knighted by James, but he disgraced himself by the violence of his conduct, in managing the impeachment of the unfortunate Raleigh;

a circumſtance to which Shakeſpeare is ſuppoſed to have alluded in his Twelfth night. At the trial of the gunpowder conſpirators, and of the Jeſuit Garnet, he was greatly diſtinguiſhed by his eloqence, and his two ſpeeches are conſidered as maſter-pieces in conſummate argumentation. In 1606 he was made lord chief juſtice of the common pleas, and ſeven years after of the king's bench. In the trials, in conſequence of Overbury's murder, Coke behaved with great ſpirit and impartiality; but by the intrigues of his enemies, he fell into diſgrace. Some attribute his fall to the riſing favorite Villiers, but whatever might be the cauſe, ſir Edward did not behave in his adverſity with the fortitude of conſcious virtue. When informed of his diſgrace, he on his knees acknowledged the royal mercy extended to him beyond his merits. He received alſo a letter from Bacon, which cruelly upbraided his conduct, and reflected upon his ſituation. He afterwards was reſtored to ſome favor probably by marrying his daughter to the brother of Buckingham. This union, negociated againſt the conſent of lady Coke, was productive of ſerious conſequences, in the ſeparation of ſir Edward from his wife, which nothing at laſt but the king's interference could repair. He was member in the parliament of 1621; but though reſtored to the privy council, his conduct in the houſe of commons was too independent to pleaſe the court, and upon the adjournment of the houſe, he was committed to the Tower, on pretence of ill conduct during Overbury's trial. Though releaſed, he was again driven from the privy council, and emphatically called by James "the fitteſt inſtrument for a tyrant that ever was in England." Under the next reign he was made ſheriff of Bucks, not to be elected into parliament, and he attended on the judges where he often had preſided as chief juſtice. In 1628, he was elected for Bucks, and in the houſe became a violent advocate for the redreſs of grievances, and declared Buckingham the cauſe of all the miſeries of the kingdom, though before he had pronounced him the ſaviour of the nation. He died at Stoke Pogeys, Bucks, 1634, in his 86th year. While on his death-bed, his papers were ſeized by ſir Francis Windebank, together with his will; and they were not recovered till ſeven years after, when his ſon moved in the commons for them. Coke was in his character a man of great preſence of mind and reſolution, full of reſources; and though in his calamity dejected, yet never deſponding; ſo that James compared him to a cat, which always falls upon her legs. Celebrated as an able lawyer, he is ſtill reſpected as a clear and luminous writer on the conſtitution of his country.

COLARDEAU, *Charles Pierre*, a French poet, born at Janville, died 1776, aged 41. He tranſlated Pope's Eloiſa to Abelard, with great ſpirit, beſides two of Young's night thoughts. He wrote two tragedies, Aſtarbe and Caliſto, not favorably received.

COLBERT, *John Baptiſt*, marquis of Segnelai, an illuſtrious ſtateſman. As clerk to a notary, Colbert diſplayed great diligence and ability, and was recommended to Mazarin, whom he faithfully ſerved. In an embaſſy at Rome he ſhowed ſuch dexterity and diſpatch, that Mazarin at his death, in 1661, ſtrongly recommended him to the king as a man of integrity, and of ſuperior talents. Colbert was firſt intendant of finances, and in this appointment, he ſettled, on the firmeſt baſis, the trade of France with the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. As ſuperintendant of the buildings in 1664 he embelliſhed the capital, and erected the palaces of the Thuilleries, Verſailles, the Louvre, Fontainbleau, &c. His influence with the monarch procured alſo the foundation of the academy for painting and ſculpture, the academy of ſciences, and the obſervatory firſt inhabited by Caſſini. He likewiſe promoted the canal by which the two ſeas were united, and which was completed in 1680, after 14 years' labor, and he introduced a ſevere reform in the courts of juſtice. In 1669 he was made ſecretary of ſtate, and three years after miniſter of ſtate. He died 1683, of the ſtone, leaving ſix ſons and three daughters, whom he ſettled by alliances with the moſt powerful families of France, wiſely conſidering that high connections are a more permanent profit to a family than momentary popularity. He is deſervedly reſpected as a miniſter who ably reſtored the navy, the commerce, and the finnances of France, patronized learning and ſcience, and invigorated genius by his active generoſity.

COLBERT, *John Baptiſt*, ſon of the preceding, was early engaged in politics, and as ambaſſador in Portugal, Denmark, and England, evinced great judgment, and ability. He was ſecretary of ſtate 1686, director general of the poſts 1699, and counſellor to the regency in Lewis XV's. minority. He died at Paris 1746, aged 81. His memoirs of the negociations from the treaty of Ryſwick to the peace of Utrecht, have appeared in four parts, 3 vols. 12mo. written with great purity and impartiality.

COLE, *William*, of Adderbury, Oxfordſhire, was educated at Merton college. He retired to Putney, where he devoted himſelf to botany. At the reſtoration he became ſecretary to Duppa biſhop of Winchester, in whoſe ſervice he died 1662. He publiſhed the art of ſimpling, or introduction to the knowledge of gathering plants, and the next year Adam in Eden, or Nature's paradiſe, &c.

COLE, *Thomas*, a diſſenting miniſter, educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Chriſt church Oxford. In 1656 he was made principal of St. Mary-hall, and had Locke among his pupils,

pupils, but at the reſtoration he was ejected for nonconformity, and after keeping a ſchool at Nettlebed, he was lecturer at Pinner's hall. He wrote a diſcourſe on regeneration, faith, and repentance, 8vo.—a diſcourſe on the chriſtian religion on ſundry points, &c. and died 1697.

Cole, *Thomas*, of Glouceſterſhire, made a curious collection of herbs, &c. which according to Dr. Pulteney, he afterwards deſtroyed in a fit of religious phrenzy.

Coles, *Eliſha*, author of a Latin dictionary, was born in Northamptonſhire about 1640, and entered at Magdalen college, Oxford in 1658. He maintained himſelf in London by teaching Latin and Engliſh. He was afterwards uſher at Merchant Taylors', but left the place for ſome miſdemeanor, at preſent unknown, and retired to Ireland, where he died about 1680. Beſides his dictionary in 8vo, he wrote the Engliſh ſchoolmaſter,—an Engliſh dictionary, &c. The work on predeſtination was written by another Eliſha Coles, his uncle, who died 1688.

Colet, *John*, was born in St. Antholin's pariſh, London, 1466, ſon of the lord mayor, and brother to 21 other children. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. His knowledge did not extend to Greek, as that language was then conſidered unneceſſary, and the learning of it was oppoſed by a ſet of men who called themſelves Trojans. From Oxford he travelled on the continent, and became acquainted with the learned of the times. He was made dean of St. Paul's in 1505, and began by preaching himſelf, and by procuring able divines, to encourage enquiries into the holy ſcriptures. To promote learning, he founded St. Paul's ſchool in 1512, of which Lilly was the firſt maſter, with an ample proviſion to inſtruct 153 boys gratis, under the patronage of the mercers' company. Whilſt he thought of retirement, he was attacked by the ſweating ſickneſs, which, after a third relapſe carried him off, 1519, in his 53d year. He wrote various things, all of which are mentioned in his life by Knight. Though he did not live to ſee the reformation, he yet was an able promoter of it.

Coley, *Henry*, of Oxford, from a taylor became an eminent aſtrological writer, as the aſſiſtant of Lilly, and the continuator of his ephemeris. His pretended knowledge of futurity rendered him popular, ſo that his houſe in Gray's-inn-lane was frequented by people of all deſcriptions, and his opinion obtained by the examination of urine, &c. He wrote a key to aſtrology, and died 1690.

Coligni, *Gaſpard de*, admiral of France, was born 1516. By his conduct at the battle of Ceriſoles, and of Renti, he was made admiral of France. At the death of Henry II. he eſpouſed the cauſe of the Calviniſts againſt the Guiſes, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Dreux, St. Denys, Jarnac, and Montcontour. At the peace he appeared at court, and was loaded with the careſſes of Charles IX. who ſoon after perfidiouſly planned his murder. Coligni was the firſt who fell on the fatal day of Bartholomew 1572. The duke of Guiſe headed the aſſaſſins to the houſe of the aged hero, who was ſtabbed in ſeveral places by Beſme, and thrown out of the window. After the body had been expoſed three days to the inſults of the populace, the head was cut off, and ſent by the bloody Catharine de Medicis as a preſent to the Roman pontiff. The character of this great and virtuous man has been ably drawn up by the abbé de Mabli, who draws a parallel between him and Francis duke of Guiſe.

Coligni, *Henrietta*, daughter of Gaſpard de Coligni, firſt married Hamilton, a Scotch lord, and afterwards count de la Suze. This laſt union proved unfortunate, the jealouſy of her huſband compelled her to embrace the Catholic religion, and at laſt her marriage was annulled by the parliament. She obtained celebrity by her wit and the effuſions of her elegiac muſe, ſo that the flatterers of her time aſcribed to her the majeſty of Juno, the wit of Minerva, and the beauty of Venus. She died at Paris 1673.

Colle, *Charles*, ſecretary to the duke of Orleans, died at Paris 1783, aged 75. He was diſtinguiſhed as a comic writer; yet known for the vigor and elegance of genuine wit, and correct deſcription, he wants delicacy, and a cautious regard for morals. He was of that ſociety of jovial companions known under the name of Caveau. His ſong on the capture of Port-mahon procured him a penſion of 600 livres. His beſt plays are, truth in wine—and partie de chaſſe de Henri IV., from which our miller of Mansfield is borrowed.

College, *Stephen*, the proteſtant joiner, was condemned at Oxford for a conſpiracy againſt Charles II. upon the teſtimony of a worthleſs informer, and he ſuffered death, ſtrongly aſſerting his innocence, 1681. He was in his character a reſpectable man.

Colleone, *Bartholomew*, of Bergamo, followed the fortunes of de Montone, and of Joan queen of Naples. He was in the ſervice of Viſconti, and then of Francis Sforza, for whom he defeated the French army at the battle of Freſcati. After ſerving ſo many maſters, and every where carrying victory in his train, he again entered into the ſervice of the Venetians. He died 1475.

Colletet, *William*, a French academician, who died at Paris 1659, aged 61. He was one of the five authors whom Richelieu ſelected to write for the theatres; but he refuſed to alter his verſes according to his ſuggeſtions.

Collier, *Jeremy*, an Engliſh divine, born in Cambridgeſhire 1650. He was educated under his father at Ipſwich ſchool, and Caius college, Cambridge. He reſided for ſix years on his rectory of Ampton near Bury, Suffolk,

and then became lecturer of Gray's-inn. His attack on a pamphlet by Burnet, drew upon him the reſentment of the court, and he was ſent to Newgate. He, as a writer, abuſed the revolution, for which he was again ſent to priſon, but releaſed by the interceſſion of his friends. In 1696, he attended Friend and Perkins, who were executed for their concern in the aſſaſſination plot, and by abſolving them, and by impoſing his hand upon them, he was accuſed of inſulting the civil and eccleſiaſtical government. Inſtead of putting in bail, Collier abſconded, and was outlawed till the day of his death. In his retirement he defended his conduct, and wrote his eſſays on moral ſubjects, and afterwards his view of the immorality of the Engliſh ſtage, a work which engaged him in perpetual contention with the wits of the age. The ſeverity of his attack, and the force of his arguments were ſuch, that a reformation actually took place, in the language of pieces repreſented on the ſtage, and though Vanbrugh and Congreve ridiculed his aſſaults, yet Dryden had the good ſenſe of acknowledging the propriety of his remarks, and his ſorrow for the licentiouſneſs of his muſe. His hiſtorical dictionary, chiefly compiled from Moreri appeared in 1701, and the fourth volume of it in 1721. He afterwards publiſhed in 2 vols. fol. an eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of Great Britain, valuable for various documents. In 1713 Collier was conſecrated a biſhop by Hickes, who had himſelf been conſecrated ſuffragan of Thetford, by the deprived biſhops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough. He was greatly afflicted with the ſtone, of which he died, 1726, aged 76. He wrote beſides, ſeveral treatiſes on controverſial ſubjects, and aſſiſted ſome of his friends. He was admired as a man of independent ſpirit, as a writer of great learning and genius, and as a divine of genuine piety.

Collings, *John*, commiſſioner at the Savoy conference, died 1690, aged 67. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a critic and divine. He was ejected as a nonconformiſt from St. Stephen's, Norwich, where he had been miniſter 44 years.

Collins, *John*, an eminent mathematician, born at Woodeaton near Oxford, 1624. He was engaged with a bookſeller, and afterwards with Mar, clerk of the kitchen to Charles prince of Wales. After being ſeven years in the ſea ſervice, he became an accomptant, and publiſhed ſome valuable works on mathematical and geometrical ſubjects. He was member of the royal ſociety, and was made accomptant to the royal fiſhery company, and ſo highly reſpected for his knowledge of figures, that the lord chancellor Shafteſbury often conſulted him, and referred to his final deciſion, the ſettlement of difficult and intricate accounts. He died of a conſumption, in conſequence of drinking, after a hot day's journey, too large a quantity of cider, 1683. He was of a ſtrong and inventive genius, he firſt projected the manner of dividing the meridian line on the nautical chart, a problem of the firſt importance to navigation; and he began to ſhorten the method of computation by logarithms, completed by Halley.

Collins, *Anthony*, of Helſton near Hounſlow, was educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge. He entered at the Temple, but left the law for literature. He gained the confidence of Locke, who correſponded with him, and at his death left a letter for him, full of the warmeſt affection. He was the beſt part of his life engaged in controverſies, which proved him to be more inclined to ſcepticiſm and infidelity, than to ſupport the chriſtian religion. His chief works were, prieſtcraft in perfection,—an eſſay on the 39 articles of the church of England,—vindication of the divine attributes,—ſcheme of literal prophecy,—a diſcourſe on the grounds and reaſons of the chriſtian religion, in two parts, a work which excited general attention, and whoſe tenets were in a ſhort ſpace of time combated by not leſs than 35 antagoniſts, among whom were Whiſton, Chandler, Clarke, Aſhley, Sykes, and Sherlock. He was long afflicted with the ſtone, of which he died 1729. He acknowledged in his laſt moments that the true catholic religion is to love God and to love man, and he earneſtly adviſed thoſe that ſtood around him to obſerve that, as the awful warning of a dying man.

Collins, *Arthur*, a learned antiquary, whoſe knowledge of genealogy is proved in his peerage of England, in 8 vols. which has been further improved by Longmate.

Collins, *Samuel*, an Engliſh phyſician who ſtudied at Padua, He wrote the preſent ſtate of Ruſſia 1671, 8vo. beſides a book of anatomy, in fol.

Collins, *William*, a poet of great eminence, ſon of a hatter, born at Chicheſter, 1720. He was educated at Winchester ſchool, but being ſuperannuated, and thus prevented from entering at New college, he became a member of Queen's college, and was afterwards demy of Magdalen 1741. At Oxford, he publiſhed his oriental eclogues, admired for ſimplicity, richneſs of deſcription, and unaffected tenderneſs. In 1744, he came to London, panting after fame, with few reſources, and too wavering in his plans to execute any regular work. At this time he publiſhed propoſals for an hiſtory of the revival of learning. He was now known to Dr. Johnſon, who with his friendſhip ſhared his poverty, and was privy to his diſtreſſes. The death of his uncle Martin, and a legacy of 2000l. ſoon enabled him to live more reſpectable; but the acquiſition of independence did not advance the literary labors of the poet, who ſoon was aſſailed by greater calamities than poverty, the calamities of diſeaſe and inſanity. That ſo able a writer, and ſo ſublime a poet, ſhould be incapacitated to give flow to the pure ſtreams of genius and elegant conception is a melancholy loſs to mankind.

mankind. For a time he endeavoured to disperse the clouds which threatened his reason by travelling into France, but after being some time in a house of lunatics, he fell a victim to his intellectual malady, at Chichester, in 1756. When visited at Islington by Johnson, he was found with a book in his hand, which his friend out of curiosity examined to see what companion a man of letters had chosen. I have but one book, said Collins, but that is the best. It was a common English testament, such as children carry to school. In his last illness, Collins expressed to his friend Dr. Warton, his disapprobation of his oriental eclogues. His odes, though very sublime, especially that on the passions, are often obscure, his lines are clogged with clusters of consonants, and he too much affected the obsolete.

Collinson, *Peter*, an eminent botanist, of Stavely near Kendal. In 1728 he became fellow of the royal society, whose memoirs he enriched by his own enquiries, and his correspondence with foreigners, especially Benjamin Franklin, Colden, and the famous Linnæus. To his improvements we are indebted for many shrubs transplanted from the western hemisphere and other countries. In private life he was of amiable manners, very communicative, and of a very benevolent heart. He was attacked with a retention of urine, which medical assistance could not remove, and which proved fatal 1768, in his 75th year.

Collot d'Herbois, *J. M.* a French player. The hisses which attended his appearance at Lyons, made him vow vengeance on that city. Invested in the revolution with absolute power against the Lyonese, he seemed determined to destroy every vestige of their city, the walls were battered down with cannon shot, and the inhabitants were slaughtered with insulting cruelty, and not less than 209 perished in one evening. Collot, stained with blood, and deservedly called the tiger, returned to Paris to become the associate of Robespierre. He voted for the death of Lewis, because the monarch had refused to appoint him his minister; but when Robespierre was accused, he changed sides, and as president of the convention, he exerted his influence to procure his condemnation. This minister of iniquity was afterwards himself condemned 1795 to be deported to Cayenne. He died in confinement 1796. As an orator he had some powers of eloquence, which were exerted in the convention and among the Jacobins; but as a dramatic writer he acquired little celebrity.

Colman, *George*, an English writer, born about 1733, at Florence, where his father was resident. He was educated at Westminster and Christ-church, Oxford, and early displayed those talents which promised future reputation, and ensured him the friendship of the wits of the time, of Lloyd, Thornton, Churchill, and others. At Oxford he published with Thornton the Connoisseur, in weekly numbers. He entered at Lincoln's-inn, but though called to the bar, the law was less congenial to his taste than the pursuit of the muses. From writing fugitive pieces, he applied himself to dramatic composition. His Polly Honeycomb was acted at Drury-lane in 1760 with success, and the next year his jealous wife divided the general applause with Murphy's way to keep him, and Macklin's married libertine. The death of lord Bath, who was his uncle, in 1764, left him in the independent enjoyment of a comfortable annuity, and his income was encreased upon the decease of general Pulteney in 1767. He purchased of Beard in 1768 the property of Covent-garden theatre, but parted with his share in consequence of some dispute with his fellow patentees, Harris, &c. Soon after, he purchased of Foote, the Hay-market theatre, and continued the management of that house till the time of his death. In 1790 he was attacked by a stroke of the palsy. He was removed to Paddington, and died 1794. Besides the comedies already mentioned, the best of Colman's plays are the clandestine marriage, the English merchant, the Oxonian in town, the man of business, Epicene, the Spanish barber, suicide, the separate maintenance, the manager in distress, &c. He also translated Terence's comedies, and Horace's art of poetry.

Colombiere, *Claude de la*, a Jesuit, born near Lyons. He was an eloquent preacher in the service of James II. of England, but on suspicion of a conspiracy he was banished, and died at Parai, 1682, aged 41. He is known as the inventor of the solemnity of the heart of Jesus, which had been before introduced by Thomas Goodwin, president of Magdalen college, Oxford. The novelty of this act of devotion engaged the attention of the pious, and under the influence of pretended visions and miracles it soon gained a great number of partisans and zealous apostles. The sermons of Colombiere were published 6 vols. 12mo.

Colomies, or Colomesius, *Paul*, a French protestant, of Rochelle. He travelled through Europe, and at the solicitation of Isaac Vossius, he visited England, where he was made Lambeth librarian. He died in London in 1692. He wrote Gallia orientalis —Hispania & Italia orientalis—theol. presbyt. —critical works, &c.

Colonna, *Fabio*, a botanist, born at Naples 1567. He wrote plantarum & piscium historia, 4to.—stirpium rariorum descriptio, 4to.—dissertation on the glossopetræ, 4to.—on American plants, fol. &c. He was the first who gave distinct names to the petals and the leaves of flowers, a judicious arrangement afterwards adopted by Tournefort. The musical instrument called pentachordon is of his invention. He lived to his 80th year.

Colonna, *Prospero*, son of the prince of Salerno, assisted Charles VIII. of France in the

conqueſt of Naples; but afterwards he exerted his military powers to reconquer it for the houſe of Arragon. He was made priſoner at the battle of Villa Franca 1515; but when reſtored to liberty by the French, he renewed the war, and after gaining the battle of la Biccque, he relieved Milan, in 1522. He died 1523, aged 71.

COLONNA, *Pompeo*, nephew of Proſpero, was brought up to the church. Ever reſtleſs, he raiſed an inſurrection at Rome on the reported death of Julius II. 1512, and ſeized the capitol; but, though pardoned, he again, in 1526, engaged in another conſpiracy to ſeize the chief power, and to put the pope to death. This conduct, which brought miſery on the Romans, by the ſacking of the city by Bourbon, was not puniſhed as it deſerved, but Colonna, whoſe intrigues aſſiſted the pope's eſcape from St. Angelo, was again pardoned, raiſed to new honors, and made viceroy of Naples. He died 1532, author of a poem de virtutibus mulierum.

COLONNA, *Mark Antonio*, diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much in the defeat of the Turks at the battle of Lepanto, 1571, that the pope permitted him to enter Rome in a triumphal proceſſion. He was afterwards conſtable of Naples, and viceroy of Sicily; and died 1584.

COLRANE, *Henry Hare, lord*, born at Blechingley, in Surrey, 1693, was educated at Enfield, and Corpus Chriſti, Oxford. He diſplayed his poetical talents by his muſarum oblatio ad reginam, a poem inſerted in the Muſæ Anglicanæ. He travelled three times through Europe; and in his ſecond tour was attended by Conyers Middleton. He made a noble collection of prints and drawings of antiquities abroad, munificently preſented after his deceaſe to his college. He died at Bath 1749. His books and prints on Engliſh antiquities were bought for the antiquarian ſociety.

COLSTON, *Edward*, an Engliſh philanthropiſt, born at Briſtol 1636. He encreaſed his property by his commercial connections with Spain; and benevolently diſpoſed his riches to charitable purpoſes. He built almshouſes in Briſtol, which he endowed with an income of 282l.: and beſides the erection of a ſchool for 40 boys, he founded, at the expence of 11,000l. the hoſpital of St. Auguſtin, for a maſter, uſher, and 100 boys, for whoſe maintenance he appropriated an annual income of above 138l. Beſides this, he gave many other munificent donations, eſpecially 6000l. for the improvement of ſixty ſmall livings. He alſo poſſeſſed great meekneſs of temper, joined to exemplary temperance and ſincere piety. He died at Mortlake, in Surrey, 1721, aged 85.

COLUMBUS, *Chriſtopher*, celebrated as the diſcoverer of a new continent, was born, 1442, at Genoa, ſon of a woolcomber. In his great fondneſs for navigation, he made himſelf perfect in geometry, aſtronomy, and coſmography. After trading in the Mediterranean, he ſettled at Liſbon, where his brother Bartholomew was eſtabliſhed; and here he married the daughter of a maſter of a veſſel who had been engaged in diſcoveries, whoſe charts he peruſed; and he encreaſed his knowledge of maritime affairs by ſeveral voyages to the Canaries and the coaſt of Africa. Guided by experience, and encouraged by the correſpondence of Paul Foſcanelli, a learned Florentine, he became perſuaded that a continent muſt exiſt in the weſtern ocean. He preſented his plans to the Genoeſe, and afterwards to the king of Portugal; but inſtead of patronage, he met in both applications with coldneſs. In Spain, Ferdinand and Iſabella ſhowed him greater attention; and after many delays, which his zeal ſucceſsfully removed, he was permitted to ſail in queſt of unknown regions. On the 6th of September 1492, he left Gomera, with three ſmall ſhips, and on the 12th of October, after ſailing in a weſterly direction, he diſcovered ſome iſlands, and landed at Guana bay, in the Lucca iſlands. After viſiting and taking poſſeſſion of the iſlands of Cuba and Hiſpaniola, he returned to Spain, which, after a paſſage of fifty days, he reached in May 1493. Theſe diſcoveries aſtoniſhed the Spaniſh monarch. Columbus was declared admiral of the Indies, ennobled, and permitted to return to the new world with a large fleet. In his ſecond voyage he diſcovered Jamaica and other iſlands; and on his return to Europe, 8th June 1496, he ſilenced the malicious inſinuations which envy had ſpread concerning his views, and the importance of the new world. In May 1498, he made a third voyage, and diſcovered Paria, on the continent; but ſo violent were his enemies, that, in ſpite of his ſervices, he was ſent to Spain in irons in October 1500: but the monarch liberated him from captivity. He again viſited the new world, and died ſoon after his return, at Valladolid, 20th May, 1506. His remains, by the king's command, were magnificently buried at Seville, where this ſhort epitaph records his merits: "Columbus gave Caſtile and Leon a new world." Important as his ſervices are to the world, it is melancholy to record the ingratitude of poſterity, and to behold an extenſive continent, the diſcovery of which ought to have been immortalized in the appellation of Columbia, bear the inſignificant name of Americus Veſpucius, one of thoſe obſcure individuals who followed, in fearful imitation, the tract of the firſt diſcoverer. The life of Columbus was written by *Ferdinand*, one of his ſons.

COLUMBUS, *Bartholomew*, brother to Chriſtopher, was ingenious in his drawing of ſpheres and ſea-charts. It is ſaid that he was deputed by his brother to come to ſolicit the king of England, but that his voyage was delayed by falling into the hands of pirates; and when at laſt the Engliſh monarch promiſed encouragement to his brother, he found that the plan had already been adopted by Ferdinand of Caſtile.

Caſtile. Bartholomew ſhared the honors and the dangers of his brother's diſcoveries; and he was the founder of the town of St. Domingo. He died 1514.

COLUMBUS, *Realdus*, an Italian anatomical writer. He died at Romo 1577. It is ſaid that his works are compoſed from the works of Veſalius, his maſter, of Padua, whoſe diſcoveries he appropriated to himſelf. His opinions on the blood nearly approached Harvey's diſcovery of the circulation.

COLVIUS, *Andrew*, a native of Dort, who went in the ſuite of the Dutch ambaſſador to Venice, where he tranſlated into Latin, father Paul's treatiſe on the inquiſition. He wrote alſo ſome elegant poetry.

COLWILL, *Alexander*, was born near St. Andrew's, and educated at Edinburgh, of which he became principal, in 1662. Beſides ſome tracts, he wrote the Scotch Hudibras, after the manner of Butler, a ludicrous poem, to ridicule the preſbyterians, which is ſtill admired in Scotland. He died 1676, aged 58.

COMBER, *Thomas*, an Engliſh divine, born at Weſterham, Kent, 1645. He was educated at Sidney Suſſex college, Cambridge. He was dean of Durham 1661, and was chaplain to the princeſs Anne of Denmark and to William and Mary. He died 1699. He wrote ſome divinity tracts, diſcourſes on baptiſm, catechiſm, and confirmation, and on the liturgy of the church of England, &c.

COMBER, *Thomas*, a fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, born at Shermanbury, Suſſex, and educated at Horſham ſchool. He was dean of Carliſle 1630, and maſter of his college the following year. He was in 1642 deprived of all his preferments, and impriſoned. He died at Cambridge 1653. He wrote a vindication of the divine right of tithes, againſt Selden.

COMENIUS, *John Amos*, a proteſtant born in Moravia in 1592. After being paſtor at Fulnec, and alſo preſiding over a ſchool, he fled on the invaſion of the Spaniards, and came to Leſna in Poland, where he taught grammar, and where he publiſhed his janua linguarum, a ſmall book, which acquired ſo much celebrity, that it was tranſlated into 12 European languages. He was invited by the Engliſh parliament, to reform the public ſchools of the kingdom, and viſited England in 1641, but the civil wars thwarted his expectations. The next year he accepted the invitations of the Swedes, by whom he was reſpectfully treated. For four years he was engaged at Elbing in laying down plans for the promotion of general inſtruction. He afterwards viſited Tranſylvania, and gave rules for the better regulation of the ſchools of his country, and on his return to Leſna, he ſaw the city reduced to aſhes by the Poles, and his books and manuſcripts deſtroyed. From Leſna he fled to Sileſia, thence to Brandenburg, afterwards to Hamburgh, and laſtly to Amſterdam, where he ended his days 1671, aged 80. He wrote beſides, Panſophia prodomus—a new method of teaching—unius neceſſarii, &c. The laſt years of his life were diſgraced by viſionary ſchemes, and attempts at phrophecy. He pretended to foretell the beginning of the millennium, which he placed in 1672 or 1673, a groſs abſurdity, which his death prevented him from witneſſing.

COMES NATALIS or NATAL CONTI, a native of Milan, who wrote Greek and Latin poems, and mythologia ſive explcationes fabularum, a very uſeful mythological work. He died about 1590.

COMINES, *Philip de*, an excellent hiſtorian of Flanders. His birth and acquirements recommended him to Charles of Burgundy, and afterwards to Lewis XI. of France, and as ambaſſador he ſerved the court with fidelity. The next ſucceſſor Charles VIII. viewed him with the prejudice of a foreigner, and he was impriſoned at Loches; but though no advocate would plead his cauſe, he defended himſelf with the energy of innocence, and after addreſſing his judges for two hours, he was, after three years' confinement, diſcharged. He died at Argenton 1509, aged 64. Comines, though well acquainted with modern languages, was no deep ſcholar. The memoirs of his own times are very valuable for the hiſtorical details which they give, during 34 years, of the affairs of the houſe of Burgundy, and of Lewis XI. and Charles VIII. of France, with anecdotes of the various tranſactions in England and on the continent. His impartiality is univerſally acknowledged. Dryden ranks him with Thucydides and Tacitus, for the acuteneſs of his judgment, and the great knowledge of men, manners, and politics, which he has diſplayed. His works, 4 vols. 4to. have been tranſlated by Uvedale into Engliſh, 2 vols. 8vo.

COMMANDINUS, *Frederic*, an Italian mathematician, who tranſlated Archimedes, Apollonius Pergæus, Ptolemy, Euclid, Ariſtarchus, &c. beſides ſome original compoſitions on the centre of gravity, on clocks, &c. He was patroniſed by the duke of Urbino, and died 1575.

COMMELIN, *Jerome*, a French printer, born at Douay. He ſettled at Geneva, and afterwards at Heidelberg, where he died 1598. He printed the works of Chryſoſtom, 4 vols. fol. an excellent edition, &c. The mark preſixed to his editions was truth ſitting in a chair.

COMMERSON, *Philibert*, botaniſt to the French king, was born near Bourg in Breſſe, 1727. When phyſician at Montpellier, he ſhowed his fondneſs for botany to ſo improper a degree, that he plundered the king's garden to enrich his collections. He was recommended by Linnæus to the queen of Sweden to complete her collection of rareſt fiſhes, and wrote his ichthyology in 2 vols. 4to. He wrote beſides a dictionary and bibliography on writers of natural hiſtory, and the martyrology

ology of botany, containing the lives of those who had lost their life in pursuit of natural curiosities, to which his own was to be added. He accompanied Bougainville round the world. He died at the isle of France in 1773, leaving to the king's cabinet all his collection, amounting to 200 volumes in folio, besides the contents of 32 cases, containing great treasures, selected during his voyage. He mentions discovering a nation of dwarfs of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high in the interior of Madagascar.

COMMIRE, *John*, a Jesuit of Amboise. He wrote Latin so elegantly that his fables are esteemed equal to those of Phædrus. He died at Paris 1702, aged 77.

COMMODI, *Andrea*, a Florentine painter who died 1638 aged 73. His Lucifer and associates fallen from heaven, was much admired.

COMPTON, *Spencer*, son of the first earl of Northampton, was master of the robes to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I. and accompanied him to Spain. When Charles succeeded to the throne, he supported his measures, attended him against the Scots, and when the royal standard was set up at Nottingham, was amongst the truest of his friends. At the battle of Hopton-heath near Stafford, 1643, he was encompassed by the enemy, and when offered quarter, he boldly declared he would not receive it from the hands of rebels and rogues, upon which he was slain with a blow of an halbert on the head.

COMPTON, *Henry*, youngest son of Spencer, was born in 1632, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. At the restoration he obtained a cornetcy in a regiment of horse, but he afterwards studied divinity at Cambridge. He obtained the rectory of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, a canonry at Christ-church, and the mastership of St. Cross near Winchester. In 1674, he was made bishop of Oxford, and the next year succeeded to the see of London. He was entrusted with the education of Mary and Anne, and the strong attachment which they shewed to the protestant religion, is attributed to the wholesome instructions of the prelate. He labored to reconcile the dissenters to the church, and resisted the claims and the doctrines of the catholics. His zeal displeased James II. who removed him from the privy council, and on his refusing to suspend Dr. Sharp, rector of St. Giles, from his ecclesiastical office, he was summoned before Jeffries and arbitrarily deprived of all his functions. This was noticed by Mary and by William prince of Orange, and at last James, afraid of the consequences of his conduct, restored the bishop to his offices. Compton however received with fullenness the reparation offered to his dignity, and when the kingdom was invaded by William, he conducted the princess Anne to Nottingham, to prevent her being conveyed to France. He congratulated William on his landing, and supported his claims to the throne in the house of lords, and at last consecrated him. Every step however which he pursued was tinctured with moderation, but because he wished the reconciliation of the dissenters, he has been branded with the epithets of a bigoted partizan. He died at the age of 81, 1713. He was an eminent divine as well as an able statesman, strongly attached to the constitution, and displaying the sincerity of his profession by a pious and exemplary life. He wrote some theological tracts, &c.

CONANT, *John D D.* an English divine, was born at Yeaterton, Devon, 1608, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. In 1649 he was elected rector of his college; he was also divinity professor, and in 1657 vice chancellor. At the restoration he appeared in London, at the head of the university, to congratulate the king; but though he assisted at the Savoy, he refused to comply with the act of uniformity, and was consequently deprived of his preferments in 1602. He was afterwards re-admitted into the church 1670, being ordained by Reynolds bishop of Norwich, whose daughter he had married. He was made minister of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, which he exchanged for Allsaints in Northampton, to which he was strongly attached. He became archdeacon of Norwich 1676, and in 1681 had a prebend in the church of Worcester. In 1686 he lost his eyesight, and died seven years after. He was a man of great piety, of extensive learning, and of singular modesty. Six volumes of his sermons have been published.

CONCANEN, *Matthew*, a native of Ireland, bred to the law. He came to London as a literary adventurer, and wrote in support of the measures of the ministry. His attack upon Pope procured him a place in the Dunciad; but the duke of Newcastle advanced him to the office of attorney-general for Jamaica. Here for 17 years, he conducted himself with all the integrity of a man of virtue, and after acquiring an independent fortune, he returned to England, with the flattering intention of spending the rest of life in Ireland. He fell however into a rapid consumption, and died at London 1749. He wrote Wexford wells a play, besides some songs, in the musical miscellany, and a well known letter addressed to Warburton.

CONCINI, better known by the name of marshal d'Ancre, was a Florentine, and came to France in the suite of Mary de Medicis wife of Henry the great. By his intrigues and those of his wife Eleonora Galigay, he became a marquis, and a marshal of France. Lewis XIII. was prevailed upon to get rid of this dangerous favorite, and Concini was shot by Vitry and his accomplices on the Louvre bridge, 1617, and his body was ignominiously insulted by the populace. His wife also lost her head, and his son was declared incapable to hold any office in the kingdom. When his wife was accused of witchcraft, in influencing the mind of the queen, she said, her magic

was

was only the influence of a great mind over a weak one.

CONDAMINE, *Charles Marie de la*, of Paris travelled to the eastern parts af the world, and in 1736 was chosen with Godin to go to Peru, to determine the figure of the earth at the equator. On his return he visited Rome, and was, by the pope permitted at the age of 55 to marry his niece. He died 1774, in consequence of an operation for the removal of a hernia. He was a man of great eminence as a mathematician. His works are, distance of the tropics—relation of a voyage to America—observations, &c. on the inoculation of the small-pox—on education—measure of the three first degrees of the meridian &c.

CONDE', *Lewis, first duke of*, son of Charles of Bourbon, was distinguished at the battle of St. Quintin, and afterwards for his intrigues, as the leader of the Hugonots. He was wounded at the battle of Dreux, and seven years after fell at that of Jarnac 1569. aged 39. His memoirs of his own time possess merit.

CONDE', *Henry prince of*, was known in the court of Henry IV. of France, by whose influence he became a catholic. On the death of Lewis XIII. he became minister to the regent, and displayed his abilities in the service of his country, and died at Paris 1646, aged 58.

CONDE', *Lewis prince of*, son of the preceding, deserved the name of the great. He was born at Paris 1621, and Richelieu observing his promising abilities, foretold his future greatness. Though but 22 he defeated the Spaniards at the battle of Rocroi, and after taking Thionville and other towns, he entered Germany as a conqueror. His attempts upon Lerida in Catalonia proved abortive, but in Flanders he acquired fresh honors, by the defeat of the imperialists. In the civil wars of France, he espoused the cause of the court, though afterwards he opposed the views of Mazarin, and of the monarchy, and, in the spirit of unyielding pride, he entered into the service of the Spaniards against his country. The peace of the Pyrenees, 1659, reconciled him to France, and enabled him to atone for the injuries which his desertion had inflicted on his honor. He was afterwards employed against the prince of Orange; but though wounded at the passage of the Rhine, he completed the conquest of Franche-compté, and spread terror into Germany. He died of the gout at Fontainbleau 1686, aged 65.

CONDER, *John, D.D.* was born in Cambridgeshire 1714. He was minister of a dissenting congregation at Cambridge, and afterwards kept a school at Mile-end, and in 1761 succeeded to the meeting on the Pavement, Moorfields. He died 1781, aged 67. He printed several sermons—an essay on the importance of the clerical character, &c.

CONDILLAC, *Stephen Bonnot de*, of the French academy, was preceptor to the infant son of the duke of Parma. He died at Flux near Baugenci, 1780, of a putrid fever. He was a man of great erudition, strong sense, and austere manners. He wrote in 3 vols. 12mo. essay on the origin of human sciences—on animals—on the sensations, &c.—besides a course of study for the instruction of his pupils in 16 vols. 12mo, &c.

CONDORCET, *John Anthony Nicholas Caritat, marquis of*, one of the founders of the French republic, was born 1743, ot Kibemont in Picardy, of a noble family. He preferred literature to the military profession, and studied mathematics and belles letters at the college of Navarre, and at the age of 21 he wrote his ingenious memoir on the calcul differentiel, received by the academy of Paris with marked approbation. He became the friend of d'Alembert, and of Voltaire, and corresponded with the king of Prussia, and when secretary of the academy of sciences, he distinguished himself by his spirited eloges on his departed brethren. In the constituent assembly he was made governor to the dauphin; but his zeal in favor of republican principles overpowered the respect which he owed to majesty, and he recommended the abolition of monarchy. But when he showed compassion for the king, and opposed his trial, his measures were viewed with jealousy by Robespierre, and he was regarded as a hypocrite, who, under the mask of moderation and philosophy, aspired at the sovereign power. He was therefore condemned 1793, as one of the Girondists, and for a while concealed himself in Paris, and afterwards in the country. Obliged to hide himself for several nights in some quarries, hunger forced him at last to seek relief in a neighbouring tavern. His long beard, and the voracious appetite with which he devoured the bread placed before him, rendered him suspected, he was arrested, and might have escaped under the character of a distressed servant, but a Horace found in his pocket, proved him to be a man of education. On the morrow the gaoler found him dead, a sacrifice either to excessive fatigue, or to poison, 1794. In his character, Condorcet was weak but ambitious, fond of novelty, and. in pursuit of imaginary happiness, little attentive to the feelings of humanity, and the precepts of christianity. He was, according to d'Alembert, a volcano covered with snow. His writings were respectable. Besides a sketch of the progress of the human mind—a treatise on arithmetic—a tract on calculation, —and on the problem of the three bodies—analytical affairs, &c. he wrote eulogies on Bernouilli, d'Alembert, &c. possessing great merit, though that on Voltaire is considered as turgid and insignificant.

CONFUCIUS or CONG-FU-TZE, a celebrated Chinese philosopher, born at Chanping, about 550 B.C. He possessed such wisdom and abilities that he became prime minister of the kingdom of Lu. His labors were directed to the reformation of manners, but the dissipation of the king who attached himself to several concubines, displeased him, and he indignantly resigned

reſigned and retired to privacy. Such was his reputation, that he was frequented by above 3000 diſciples, whom his example and precepts formed to virtue and morality. He taught his diſciples that the firſt duties were to ſerve, obey, and fear God, to love their neighbour as themſelves, and to curb their paſſions. Thus deſervedly reſpected, Confucius ſelected ten of his pupils, to whom he communicated the reſources of his mind. He returned afterwards to the kingdom of Lu, where he died aged 73. The king no ſooner heard of his death, than he exclaimed, "that the gods had removed him from the earth, becauſe they wiſhed to puniſh her inhabitants." His memory was honored in the moſt ſolemn manner, he was regarded as a departed ſaint, and edifices were raiſed to celebrate his ſervices to mankind. His books on morals have been tranſlated into French, and they poſſeſs excellent rules for virtue and morality. His deſcendants are ſtill revered in China, as mandarins of the firſt order.

Congreve, *William*, an Engliſh dramatic writer, born in Staffordſhire, 1672. He was educated at Kilkenny ſchool, and Dublin college. After the revolution he came to London, and entered at the middle temple, but relinquiſhed the profeſſion for the muſes. His firſt production was "Incognita, or love and duty reconciled," a novel of ſome merit, though the compoſition of a youth of 17. His firſt play was the old bachelor in 1693, which was reviſed and applauded by Dryden, and recommended the author to lord Halifax, by whoſe influence he became commiſſioner for licenſing hackney coaches, and held other offices worth 600l. a year. The next year appeared his double dealer, and on the death of queen Mary, he wrote a much admired paſtoral, called the mourning muſe of Alexis, and in 1695 he produced his popular comedy of love for love, and an ode on the taking of Namur. The next production was the mourning bride, a tragedy, firſt acted in Lincoln's-inn fields' theatre, and univerſally applauded. The reputation of Congreve, but particularly the licentiouſneſs of his plays, drew upon him the cenſures of Jeremy Collier, and truth muſt own the charge of immorality too well eſtabliſhed to be refuted. He produced another comedy, The way of the world, which, though condemned by the critics of the times, poſſeſſes great merit. Though he now withdrew from public life as an author, his friends were occaſionally complimented with his aſſiſtance, in epilogues, and he aſſiſted Dryden in his Virgil, and contributed the whole of Juvenal's 11th ſatire. The laſt 20 years of his life, Congreve ſpent in eaſe and retirement. He was at laſt afflicted with the gout, which together with a bruiſe received in being overturned in his chariot, haſtened his death. He died in Surry-ſtreet, Strand, 1729, and was buried with great ſolemnity in Weſtminſter-abbey. Congreve enjoyed in his time much of what can render life agreeable, eaſy, and happy. His appointments yielded him not leſs than 1200l. a year, and with an eaſy fortune he was flattered with the friendſhip of the great, and had Dryden, Steele, and Pope, among his admirers. He died very rich, the fruit of his great but not unbecoming economy. His comedies, ſays Johnſon, are the works of a mind replete with imagery and quick in combination, though of his miſcellaneous poetry little can be ſaid that is favorable. Voltaire, who knew and admired him, ſays, that he raiſed the glory of Engliſh comedy to a greater height than any writer before or after him.

Connor, *Bernard*, a phyſician, born in the county of Kerry, 1666. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in France for his aſſiduity, and his knowledge of anatomy and chemiſtry, and he afterwards travelled through Germany as the tutor of the two ſons of the chancellor of Poland, and on his arrival at Warſaw, became phyſician to the king, John Sobieſky. He left Warſaw in 1674, as phyſician in the ſuite of the king's daughter, who was going to eſpouſe the duke of Bavaria at Bruſſels, and from Holland he came to England in 1695. He read lectures on anatomy, chemiſtry, and phyſic at Oxford, and alſo in London and Cambridge. His evangelium medici divided into 6 ſections, publiſhed in 1697, drew upon him the imputation of irreligion and even atheiſm. On the death of Sobieſki, and the tumults of a Poliſh election, he gratified the public curioſity by the publication of his hiſtory of Poland in two vols. which, though finiſhed with more rapidity than correctneſs, contains many intereſting particulars. Connor was attacked with a fever, which quickly carried him off, 1698, in his 32d year. Though born and educated a catholic, he embraced the doctrines of the church of England, and died in her communion.

Conrad I. count of Franconia, and king of Germany 912, oppoſed the Huns who had invaded Germany, and purchaſed their retreat, and died 918.

Conrad II. king of Germany 1024, was crowned emperor at Rome three years after. He added to his dominions the kingdom of Burgundy, and died 1039.

Conrad III. duke of Fraconia, was elected emperor of Germany. He went to the cruſades againſt the Saracens, and as the Greeks had poiſoned the fountains in the holy land, he nearly loſt his whole army, and with difficulty returned to Europe. He died 1152.

Conrad IV. duke of Suabia, ſucceeded as emperor 1250. His elevation was oppoſed by Innocent IV. who claimed the right of diſpoſing of the crown, upon which he invaded Italy, and took Capua, Naples, and other places. He died ſuddenly, as it is ſuſpected, of poiſon, 1254.

Conradin or Conrad, ſon of the fourth Conrad, was three years old when his father died.

died. His uncle Mainfroi became his regent at Naples, but Urban IV. beſtowed the crown on Charles of Anjou, who defeated his rival 1268, and beheaded him at Naples, when only ſixteen years old.

CONRART, *Valentin*, ſecretary to the French king's council, was born at Paris 1603, and died 1675. To his taſte and his love for literature, the French aſcribe their French academy, of which he is deſervedly ſtiled the father, as her learned men held their firſt meetings in his houſe from 1629 to 1634. He owes his celebrity to the affability of his manners, and the hoſpitable aſylum which he gave to men of learning.

CONRI, *Florence*, a Franciſcan friar, born in Connaught. Philip III. ſent him to his native country to reconcile the Iriſh to a Spaniſh invaſion. His ſchemes were however defeated, and he returned to Madrid, where he died 1629. He was author of the mirror of the chriſtian life, &c.

CONSTANT, *David*, profeſſor of philoſophy Greek, and divinity at Lauſanne, wrote an abridgement of politics,—on the paſſage of the Iſraelites through the red ſea,—on Lot's wife, —the buſh of Moſes, &c. and died 1733, aged 95.

CONSTANTIN, *Robert*, profeſſor of phyſic, and belles lettres at Caen, died of a pleuriſy in 1605, aged 103, after enjoying to the laſt all the faculties of his mind and body. His knowledge of Greek was very extenſive, as his works fully evince, eſpecially his valuable Lexicon Greek and Latin. He wrote beſides three books on Greek and Latin antiquities,—a dictionary of abſtruſe Latin words,—a theſaurus rerum, &c.

CONSTANTINE, a native of Syria, raiſed to the papal chair 708. He travelled into the eaſt, and died 715.

CONSTANTINE, of Carthage in Africa, was a phyſician of the 11th century. He is ſuppoſed to be the firſt who brought the Arabian and Greek phyſic into Italy.

CONTI, *Guiſlo di*, an Italian poet who died at Rimini about the middle of the 16th century. His poems are greatly eſteemed.

CONTI, *abbé Anthony*, a Venetian, who died 1749, aged 71. He is author of tragedies, and of poems which abound more with metaphyſics than poetical elegance. During his viſit to England, Conti became acquainted with Newton, and long venerated the abilities and friendſhip of that great man.

CONTI, *Armand de Bourbon prince of*, quitted the church for a military life, and warmly eſpouſed the party of the inſurgents againſt his brother the great Condé. Theſe two brothers were both together ſent priſoners to Vincennes by Mazarin. Conti was made in 1654 governor of Guienne, &c. He wrote, in French, treatiſes on the duties of the great, —on comedies and plays, &c.

CONTI, *Francis Lewis de Bourbon*, ſon of the preceding, diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſiege of Luxemburgh, &c. He was elected king of Poland 1697, but ſoon ſupplanted by the elector of Saxony. He died at Paris, 1709, aged 45.

CONTO-PERTANA, *Don Joſeph*, a Portugueſe poet, of great merit, inferior only to Camoens. His Quitterie la Sainte, is a valuable epic poem. He died at Liſbon 1735.

CONYBEARE, *John*, a prelate, born at Pinhoe, near Exeter, 1692. He was educated at Exeter grammar college, and Exeter college. In 1730 he was rector of his college, and that year he publiſhed an anſwer to Tindal's chriſtianity as old as the creation, which proved him to be a great champion of revelation, and an acute ſcholar, and ſound divine. In 1732 he was appointed dean of Chriſt church, and in 1750 he ſucceeded Butler in the ſee of Briſtol. He died of the gout 1755. Two volumes of his ſermons were publiſhed after his death.

COOK, *James*, a celebrated navigator, born at Marton in Cleveland, Yorkſhire, 1728. His father was a poor cottager, afterwards employed as upper ſervant on the farms of Mr. Skottowe, where his ſon was engaged at the plough till the age of 13. At the age of 17 young Cook was bound apprentice to a grocer, but his fondneſs for the ſea overturned his father's plans, and after one year and a half's ſervice the indentures were cancelled, and in 1746 he was bound for three years to a ſhip owner at Whitby. He was thus engaged in the coaſting and coal trade, till 1752, when he was made mate of a veſſel, and the next year he quitted his maſter's ſervice, and entered on board the Eagle, a king's frigate. Between 1753 and 1760, when he received a lieutenant's commiſſion, he was ſucceſsfully employed in ſtoring his mind with that knowledge of navigation and mathematics, which he afterwards diſplayed in ſo remarkable a degree. The ſkill and ability which he ſhowed in America and on the Jamaica ſtation, recommended him to the notice of ſir William Burnaby the commander, and to the admiralty, and when in 1767 the royal ſociety wiſhed to obſerve the tranſit of Venus over the ſun's diſc, from ſome of the iſlands of the pacific ocean, Cook was appointed to command the ſhip Endeavour in that diſtant expedition. He was in conſequence raiſed to the rank of captain, and ſailed down the river, accompanied by ſir Joſeph Banks, Dr. Solander, and Mr. Green. On the 13th April 1769, he reached Otaheite, where the obſervations were to be made, and after remaining there till 13th July, he ſet ſail for New Zealand, and after diſcovering ſeveral iſlands he reached Batavia 10th October 1770. After loſing many of his men in this climate, where he remained till the 27th December to repair his ſhip, he proceeded to the Cape, and anchored in the Downs on the 12th June, after an abſence of nearly three years. The abilities diſplayed in this expedition recommended him to the command of the two ſhips intended to explore the coaſts of the ſuppoſed ſouthern hemi-

hemisphere. On the 9th of April 1772 he sailed on board the Resolution with captain Furneaux, who had the command of the other ship, the Adventure. They reached the Cape 30th October, and leaving it on the 22d November they proceeded towards the south. The vast fields of ice which presented themselves in those southern latitudes, and the imminent dangers to which they hourly exposed the ships, convinced the captain that no land was to be found, and that further attempts were useless and perilous, and on the 17th January 1773, he sailed towards the south sea, and on the 21st March 1774 returned to the Cape, and reached England on the 14th of July. During this dangerous voyage of three years and 18 days, the captain lost only one man in his crew of 118. The discovery of islands in the southern seas had now engaged the attention of the nation, and another project was formed to find out a northwest passage, and thus unite the great pacific ocean with the north of the atlantic. On this occasion Cook, again eager to serve his country, bid adieu to his domestic comforts, and a third time embarked to surround the world. He set sail in the Discovery in July 1776, and penetrated towards the northwest of America, and turned back only when his further progress was impeded by vast fields of floating ice. Unable, in consequence of the advanced season, to go further, he visited the Sandwich islands, and stopped at Owyhee, where he unfortunately lost his life. During the night the Indians carried away the Discovery's cutter, and Cook, determined to recover it, seized the king of the island, to confine him on board his ship till the restoration of the vessel. In the struggle which took place, the captain and his men were assailed by the Indians, who viewed with resentment the captivity of their monarch, and before he could reach the boat Cook received a severe blow on the head which brought him to the ground, and unable alone to resist a multitude of savage foes, while his men in the boat and on the shore seemed intent in defending themselves, he was overpowered by his assailants. His body was treated with savage barbarity, and a few bones were recovered which his disconsolate companions committed to the deep. This melancholy event happened 14th February 1779. The account of the death of this worthy navigator was received with general sorrow. His services, the humanity which he had always shown in his intercourse with the Indians, and the benevolence with which he watched over the health of his men, entitled him to universal respect. The king bestowed on his widow a pension of 200l. and on each of his children 25l, a reward scarce adequate to the many services of his father. Cook, though cradled in poverty, improved himself by diligence and assiduous labor. He possessed great natural abilities, and they were not abused; but reading, meditation, and severe application rendered them not only respectable but shining. Of his first voyage the account was compiled by Dr. Hawkesworth. Foster was the narrator of the second voyage, and as he had shared the adventures of the naval hero, his relation must be considered as accurate and interesting. Among the compilers of the last voyage men of ability and reputation are mentioned, especially Dr. Douglas bishop of Salisbury, captain King, and Mr. Anderson.

Cooke, *sir Anthony*, was born at Giddinghall, Essex, about 1506. He presided over the education of Edward VI. In Mary's reign he lived in exile; but he returned under Elizabeth, and died 1576.

Cooke, *Robert*, was born at Beeston, Yorkshire, and educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford. He was an able divine and a good scholar, and retired upon the vicarage of Leeds in Yorkshire, and died in 1614.

Cooke, *Thomas*, a poet, born at Braintree, Essex, about 1707, and educated at Felsted school. In his 19th year he edited Andrew Marvel's works, and, by an elegant dedication, introduced himself to lord Pembroke, who assisted him with valuable notes in his translation of Hesiod, published in 1728. Cooke translated besides, Terence, and Cicero de naturâ deorum, and the Amphitryon of Plautus. He wrote also five or six pieces for the stage, which gained him neither fame nor money. He was concerned with Mottley in writing Penelope, a farce, which being considered as throwing ridicule on Pope's Odyssey, just then published, greatly irritated the poet, who in consequence gave Cooke a place in the Dunciad. Cooke died very poor, about 1750. Some memoirs of him were published, by the late sir Joseph Mawbey, in the Gentleman's magazine.

Cooper, *Anthony Ashley*, earl of Shaftesbury, was born 1621, at Winborne St. Giles's, Dorsetshire. He studied at Exeter college, Oxford, and then removed to Lincoln's-inn, where he applied to the law. He was member for Tewkesbury in the parliament of 1640; and at first seemed inclined to favor the side of the king. He however retired from Oxford, and took a commission in the parliamentary army. In 1645 he was sheriff for Norfolk, and the next year for Wilts; and as member of the house of commons, he had the boldness to charge Cromwell with arbitrary government. The opposition which he had manifested against the usurpation rendered him a fit person to solicit the king's return, and he was therefore one of the twelve to carry the invitation of the commons. On the restoration, his services were rewarded with a peerage, he was made chancellor of the exchequer, and one of the lords of the treasury. In 1672 he was made lord chancellor; but resigned the following year through the intrigues of the duke of York. From a partizan of the court, he became a violent opponent, so that at last the king sent him, together with Buckingham and others, to the Tower, where he

he remained thirteen months. When fet at liberty his oppofition did not ceafe; and at laft a change of miniftry placed him at the head of the council board. This triumph was fhort, as the duke of York not only procured his difmiffal from office, but obtained his being committed for high treafon to the Tower. After four months' confinement he was tried, and acquitted; and then fled in 1682 to Holland where he propofed to end his days in peace. He died of the gout January 1683, aged 62. Shaftefbury was a man of no ftead principles, of great ambition, and little political fidelity. Charles II. who not only faid but bore with great good humor, fallies of raillery, once talking to him of his amours, told him, "I believe Shaftefbury, thou art the wickedeft fellow in my dominions." "May it pleafe your majefty," replied Shaftefbury, with a grave face, "of a fubject, I believe I am."

COOPER, *Anthony Afhley*, earl of Shaftefbury, author of the Characteriftics, was born 1671, at Exeter-houfe, London. He was educated under his grandfather, who placed about him a perfon wel verfed in the learned languages, fo that at the age of 11 he could read Latin and Greek with great eafe. In 1686 he began his travels, and on his return was member for Poole; but he declined fitting at the election, on account of his health. He then paffed into Holland, where, under an affumed name, in the company of le Clerc, Bayle, and other ingenious men, he fpent a year, in the moft perfect friendfhip and all the eafe of literary intercourfe. On his return he fucceeded to the earldom of Shaftefbury; but he valued little a feat in the houfe of lords, where he feldom appeared. When the enthufiaftic extravagance of the French prophets about this time engaged the attention of the nation; Shaftefbury publifhed his letter concerning enthufiafm, addreffed to lord Somers. The precarious ftate of his health induced him to remove to a warmer climate; and after being about a year in Italy, he died at Naples 1713 The three volumes of his Characteriftics were the only works which he wifhed to prefent to the public. His name, however, in literature was fo refpectable, that his letters to a young man in the univerfity were, in 1716, prefented to the public; and in 1721 Toland alfo publifhed letters from him to Molefworth. As a philofopher lord Shaftefbury gained high reputation; but his principles were warmly combated by indefatigable opponents. Leaving the purer principles of chriftian doctrine, he, in his admiration for the learning of the antients, regarded the character and the precepts of Socrates and Democritus as more than human, and while he confidered man as a political being, under the guidance of a providence, whofe government excludes general evil and diforder, he difregarded the important doctrines of revelation and atonement.

COOPER *Maurice Afhley*, brother to the author of the Characteriftics, tranflated the Cyropædia, addreffed to his fifter, the mother of Mr Harris of Salifbury. This work appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. 1728, foon after his death, and was highly efteemed.

COOPER, *Thomas*, a prelate, born at Oxford 1517, and educated at Magdalen college fchool. In 1546 he quitted his fellowfhip at Magdalen, and ftudied phyfic, but on Mary's death he returned to divinity. He was dean of Chrift church and next dean of Gloucefter, and 1570, bifhop of Lincoln. In 1584, he was tranflated to Winchefter. He was active againft thofe public exercifes called prophefyings, which tended fo much to introduce puritanifm, and was equally zealous againft the catholics. He died at Winchefter 1694. His writings are, chronicles from the 17th year after Chrift to 1560—thefaurus linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ—& dictionarium hiftoricum poeticum, &c.

COOPER, *Samuel*, an Engliſh painter, born in London 1609. He gained fo much from the works of Vandyck, that he was called Vandyck in little. His chief excellence was in the repreſentation of the features of the head. His works were highly eſteemed on the continent. The king of France paid great attention to him when at Paris; but he could not obtain his Oliver Cromwell, though he offered 150l. for it. His beſt pieces were, O. Cromwell and one Swingfield. He died in London 1672, aged 63.

COOPER, *John Gilbert*, *eſq.* born at Thurganton, Nottinghamſhire, was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He reſided on his family ſeat, where he died 1769, from the ſtone. His chief work is his life of Socrates, in which he was aſſiſted by his friend Jackſon of Leiceſter. He wrote beſides remarks on Warburton's edition of Pope's works, and tranſlated the Ver Vert of Greſſet. His other works are, letters on taſte —a father's advice to his ſon, &c.

COOPER, *Miles*, *Dr.* miniſter of the epiſcopal chapel, Edinburgh, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and became preſident of the college of New York. He died at Edinburgh 1785. He publiſhed a volume of poems, beſides a ſermon, &c.

COOTE, *ſir Eyre*, an Engliſh general, born in 1726. He ſerved in the rebellion of 1745, and in 1754 left Ireland for India, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the reduction of Hughley and Chandenagore, at the battle of Plaſſey, and the ſiege of Pondicherry. His ſervices were acknowledged by the Eaſt India company, who voted him a diamond-hilted ſword, value 700l. In 1770 he was appointed commander in chief, but reſigned in conſequence of a diſpute with the governor at Madras. On his return to England he was made governor of fort St. George in Scotland; and afterwards went again to the eaſt as commander in chief. In July 1781, he, with only 10,000

men, defeated Hyder's army, conſiſting of 150,000 men. The weak ſtate of his health did not prevent his taking the field again, in 1783; but he ſunk under his complaints, and two days after his arrival at Madras, he died 1783. The Eaſt India company have erected a monument to his memory in Weſtminſter abbey.

COOTWICH, *John*, of Utrecht, is known for his travels into the Eaſt, and for the account of it which he publiſhed, in Latin, 4to. 1619, containing many curious particulars.

COPERNICUS, *Nicholas*, a celebrated aſtronomer, born at Thorn, in Pruſſia, 1472. He ſtudied the learned languages at home, and applied to philoſophy and phyſic at Cracovia. In his 23d year he ſet out for Italy, in ſearch of knowledge; and on his arrival at Rome he was appointed profeſſor of mathematics. After ſome years' abſence he returned home, and began to apply his vaſt knowledge to the examination of the Ptolemaic ſyſtem, then univerſally followed. The opinions of preceding philoſophers were weighed with judgment; but of all the ſyſtems of ancient times none pleaſed him ſo much as that of Pythagoras, for its beauty and ſimplicity. After twenty years' laborious ſtudy, the cycles and epicycles of former aſtronomers were removed from the machine of the univerſe, and the ſun was independently placed in the center, to illumine and govern the whole. But though convinced of the truth of his hypotheſis, the philoſopher yet dreaded the bigotry of the times. His work lay long concealed, till his friends prevailed upon him to publiſh; but a few hours after the firſt copy was brought to him, he was ſeized with a violent effuſion of blood, which terminated his life 1543, in his 70th year. This truly great man, who to a comprehenſive mind united the mild virtues and the innocence of private life, was canon of Worms. He was not only a mathematician, but a painter, and it is ſaid that by the help of a looking-glaſs he drew an excellent picture of himſelf.

COQ, *Peter le*, a French eccleſiaſtic, born at Iſs, near Caen, 1728. He became ſuperior of the Eudiſtes, and remarkable for his piety and learning. He wrote letters on eccleſiaſtical diſcipline, 12mo.—treatiſe on funds—on different kinds of property—on the uſury of commercial loans, &c. and died of a paralytic ſtroke.

COQUES, *Gonzalo*, a Flemiſh painter, who died 1684, aged 66. He imitated Vandyck, and particularly excelled in hiſtorical converſations. His pieces in his life-time were eagerly ſought by the princes of Germany, and by Charles I. A remarkable clearneſs of color appeared in the heads and hands of his pictures.

CORAM, *captain Thomas*, was born about 1668, and bred to the ſea. From ſeeing many children expoſed, his humanity prompted him to relieve them: and to him we owe the Foundling hoſpital, for which, after 17 years' benevolent attention, he obtained a charter. His charitable views were extended to America: he eſtabliſhed a place for the education of Indian girls, and paved the way for a reconciliation between the natives and the ſettlers. His diſregard for private economy, whilſt engaged in public good, reduced his circumſtances ſo much, that he lived on the benevolence of his friends, at the head of whom was the prince of Wales. He died in London 1751, aged 84, and was, according to his deſire, buried in the Foundling chapel.

CORAS, *John de*, a native of Realmont, public profeſſor of law at Toulouſe, at the age of 18. He was afterwards profeſſor at Angers, Orleans, Paris, Padua, and Ferrara, and then returned to Toulouſe, and became chancellor to the queen of Navarre. He was impriſoned for his adherence to the proteſtant religion, and orders were ſent from the king to put him to death; but while the parliament reſiſted the arbitrary mandate, ſome aſſaſſins broke into the priſon, and murdered him, with above 200 other priſoners, 1572. He wrote various works on civil law.

CORBET, *John*, a native of Glouceſter, educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. He obtained the living of Bramſhot, in Hampſhire, from which he was ejected for nonconformity. He died 1680. He is author of an hiſtorical relation of the military government of Glouceſter during the rebellion, 4to. beſides ſelf-employment in ſecret, 12mo. 1681, a work of merit.

CORBET, *Richard*, an Engliſh poet and divine, born at Ewell, in Surrey, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool and Chriſt-church, Oxford, of which he became dean, in 1620. In 1629 he was made biſhop of Oxford, and in 1632 tranſlated to Norwich. He died 1635. After his death, his poems were publiſhed, called Poetica ſtromata.

CORDAY D'ARMANS, *Mary Anne Charlotte*, a native of St. Saturnin, in Normandy. She was brought up at Caen, where her accompliſhments were ſeen and admired by Belſunce, the major of a regiment quartered in the town. The murder of this favorite, by aſſaſſins, excited the vengeance of the youthful heroine, and when ſhe heard that he was branded with the name of conſpirator, by Marat, ſhe haſtened to Paris, determined to ſacrifice to her reſentment the man who had ſo ſhamefully abuſed the object of her affections, and had defended the condemnation of the deputies of merit and virtue in the convention. She was refuſed admittance at the houſe of Marat; but ſhe obtained it by writing a letter, in which ſhe informed him that ſhe wiſhed to diſcloſed ſecrets of importance; and while the tyrant was engaged in converſation with her, ſhe ſtabbed him to the heart, and he fell at her feet. Glorying in the deed, ſhe refuſed to fly, and was dragged to the revolutionary tribunal, where ſhe heard the ſentence

ſentence of condemnation with compoſure. The ſerenity and dignity of her features were ſo commanding, as ſhe walked to the ſcaffold, that Adam Lux, a deputy from Mayence, captivated by her beauty, requeſted of the bloody tribunal to follow her to death; and he had the ſingular ſatisfaction of expiring by the ſame guillotine. Charlotte ſuffered July 1793. She was 24 years and 9 months old; and was, it is ſaid, deſcended by the female line from Peter Corneille.

CORDEMOI, *Geraud le*, a French academician, a great partiſan of Deſcartes' ſyſtem. He died 1684, at an advanced age. He wrote a general hiſtory of France, during the two firſt races of kings, beſides metaphyſical and other tracts, 4to.

CORDUS, *Euricius*, a German phyſician and poet, who died at Bremen 1535. He was intimate with Eraſmus and other learned men. Beſides Latin poems, he wrote botanologia, and medical treatiſes.

CORDUS, *Valerius*, ſon of the preceding, was born at Heſſe Caſſel 1515. He ſtudied botany, and traverſed the mountains in Germany, and viſited Padua, Piſa, and Florence; but receiving a dreadful kick from a horſe, he died in conſequence of it, at Rome, 1554, aged 29. He publiſhed remarks on Dioſcorides, 1561, fol.—hiſtoria ſtirpium, 2 vols. fol. &c.

CORELLI, *Arcanſelo*, a famous muſician, born at Fuſignano, near Bologna, in 1653. He preferred ſecular to eccleſiaſtical muſic, and was ſo fond of the violin, that he was conſidered as the firſt performer on it in the world. He died at Rome 1713, aged nearly 60. He left his property, amounting to about 6000l. and his large collection of pictures, to his great patron cardinal Ottoboni, who, with becoming benevolence, beſtowed all the money on the relations of the deceaſed. Corelli is conſidered as the author of new and original harmonies, in a ſtyle elegant and pathetic.

CORIO, *Bernardine*, an hiſtorian of Milan, employed by Sforza to write the hiſtory of his country; but when the Milaneſe was over-run by the French, and himſelf taken priſoner, he died of grief, in 1500, aged 40. His hiſtory is much eſteemed.

CORNARIUS, or HAGUENBOT, *John*, a German phyſician. He rejected the preſcriptions of the Arabian phyſicians, and reſtored the mode practiſed by the Greeks. He was fifteen years engaged in tranſlating the works of Hippocrates, Ætius, &c. He practiſed with ſucceſs at Frankfort, Marpurg, Jena, &c. and died of an apoplexy 1558, aged 58. He wrote ſome medical tracts, &c.

CORNARO, *Lewis*, a Venetian, who died at Padua 1565, more than 100 years old. He wrote a treatiſe on the advantages of a temperate life, in his 81ſt year; and in this little book he ingenuouſly confeſſes the irregularities of his younger years, and recommends to his youthful readers the practice of regularity and temperance, by which he enjoyed all the comforts of lively ſpirits and uninterrupted health. In his reformed mode of living, he never took more than 12 ounces of food and 14 of wine. He wrote beſides a treatiſe on waters, &c.

CORNARO, *Helena Lucretia*, a Venetian lady, educated at the univerſity of Padua, where ſhe took her degrees, and was made a doctor, and received the title of unalterable. She made a vow of perpetual celibacy, that ſhe might devote herſelf to literary purſuits; and ſo great was her reputation, that thoſe who travelled through Venice were more anxious to ſee her than all the curioſities of the city. Her application haſtened her death, which happened in 1685, in her 38th year. Her death was recorded by poetical effuſions from the learned of Europe, and an eloquent oration was alſo pronounced, in which ſhe was celebrated as triumphing over three monſters, pride, luxury, and ignorance. She wrote nothing, though capable to inſtruct mankind by her pen.

CORNEILLE, *Peter*, a celebrated French poet, born at Rouen 1606. He was brought up to the bar; which he abandoned as not congenial to his genius. His firſt play was Melite, a comedy, which originated in an affair of gallantry; but ſo great was its popularity, that Corneille was encouraged to contribute more liberally to the public amuſement. His next piece was Medea, a tragedy; and, after many others, appeared the Cid, in 1637, his chef d'œuvre, a tragedy, which drew againſt him the obloquy of rival wits and unſucceſsful poets, among whom was even Richelieu himſelf, though he had granted a penſion to the author. Corneille died 1684, aged 79. He was a man of great merit in private life, liberal, humane, and devout, and rather of a melancholy turn of mind. His poetical works are among the ſublimeſt effuſions of the French muſe.

CORNEILLE, *Thomas*, a French poet, brother to the preceding. Though inferior to his brother, yet his plays poſſeſſed merit. They were publiſhed with thoſe of his brother 1738, in 11 vols. 12mo. He tranſlated alſo Ovid's metamorphoſes, and ſome of the epiſtles—and wrote remarks on Vaugelas—a dictionary of arts, 2 vols. fol. &c. He died 1709, aged 84.

CORNEILLE, *Michael*, a painter, born at Paris 1642, travelled to Rome to improve himſelf. He ſtudied the antique, in which he equalled the Caracci. He was, however, deficient in coloring. On his return to Paris, his pencil was employed in adorning the noble edifices of Verſailles and Trianon. He died at Paris 1708.

CORNELISZ, *Lucas*, a painter of Leyden, chief painter to Henry VIII. of England. His portraits of the conſtables of Queenborough-caſtle, from Edward III. to his time, are preſerved at Penſhurſt, in Kent.

CORNELISZ, *James*, a Dutch painter, of the 16th century. His picture on the deſcent

from the croſs, preſerved at Amſterdam, is much admired.

Cornelisz, *Cornelius*, of Haerlem, was eminent as a painter. His deluge is celebrated. .

Corneto, *Adrian*, an Italian, ſent as legate to Henry VII. who beſtowed on him the biſhoprics of Hereford and Bath and Wells. He was next legate in France, and was made a cardinal by Alexander VI. The pope, who knew and dreaded his abilities, determined to poiſon him at a ſupper; but fell himſelf a victim to his own diabolical purpoſes. Corneto left Rome on the ſucceſſion of Julius II. but though recalled by Leo X. he again went into exile, where he died. He was author of a learned treatiſe de ſermone latino—& de verâ philoſophiâ, &c. and was one of the zealous reſtorers of the purity of the Latin language.

Cornwallis, *ſir Charles*, employed by James I. as his ambaſſador in Spain, wrote the life of Henry prince of Wales, to whom he had been ſecretary; and died about 1630.

Cornwallis, *Charles marquis*, an Engliſh general, born 1738. He, in 1758, obtained a captain's commiſſion in the light infantry, and in 1761 was aid-de-camp to the marquis of Granby, and went to Germany till the concluſion of the campaign. He ſucceeded in 1762 as earl Cornwallis, and three years after was made aid-de-camp to the king, and one of the lords of the bed chamber. He obtained the 33d regiment of foot in 1766, and two years after married miſs Jones, a lady of large fortune, who died of a broken heart, when unable to diſſuade him from his attendance in the campaigns againſt the Americans. In the new world he diſplayed great ſpirit. The ſeizure of Philadelphia was followed by the reduction of South Carolina, and by the defeat of Gates, with an inferior force; but theſe advantages were tarniſhed by the ſurrender of the whole army at York-town, 1781, to the Americans. Though this proved ſo diſaſtrous to the Britiſh intereſt, lord Cornwallis was never blamed for want of courage, or ſagacity. In 1790, he went out as governor of Britiſh India, where he defeated Tippoo, who made peace by yielding part of his dominions. Lord Cornwallis, after a mild and vigorous adminiſtration in India, returned to Europe, and was created a marquis. His next employment was the government of Ireland, where he deſtroyed rebellion, and captured an invading enemy in the very boſom of the country, and, by the moſt temperate meaſures, reſtored confidence and harmony, where diſtruſt and mutual hatred had long reigned with impunity. After completing the union between the two kingdoms, lord Cornwallis returned to England, ſoon to negociate the ſhort-lived peace of Amiens. In 1805 he accepted again the government of India, where the pacific meaſures of his former adminiſtration were ſo much admired. He was no ſooner arrived at Calcutta, than he ſet out on a viſit to the northern provinces. Confinement in a boat, without regular exerciſe, and the heat of the weather, produced ſuch debility, that he was at laſt obliged to ſtop at Ghazepore, above 1000 miles above Calcutta, where he expired 5th of October, 1805. His remains were interred at Ghazepore, and every mark of reſpect paid to his memory.

Coronelli, *Vincent*, a Venetian geographer, coſmographer to the French king. He founded an academy of coſmography at Venice, where he died 1718. He publiſhed above 400 geographical charts, &c. much valued.

Corregio, *Antonio da*, a celebrated painter, born at Corregio, near Modena. *Vid.* Allegri.

Corsini, *Edward*, a monk, who died of an apoplexy at Piſa in 1765, where he was profeſſor of philoſophy. He was a man of great erudition, and publiſhed ſome valuable works in criticiſm, philology, and literature; the chief are, philoſophical and mathematical inſtitutions, 6 vols. 8vo—a courſe of geometrical elements, 2 vols 8vo —the faſti of the archons of Athens, 4 vols. 4to. &c.

Cort, *Cornelius*, an engraver, born at Hoorn, in Holland. He travelled into Italy, and ſettled at Rome, where he died 1578, aged 42. His engravings are excellent, the very beſt ever produced in Holland, amounting to 151.

Cortesi, *William*, a French painter, who ſtudied at Rome, and was employed by Alexander VIII. He died 1679, aged 51.

Cortesi, *Giovanna*, a paintreſs of Florence, who died 1736, aged 66. Her miniatures are admired.

Cortez, *Ferdinand*, the conqueror of Mexico, was born at Medellin in Eſtramadura 1485. He quitted the ſtudy of belles lettres, and of the law, for arms, and he, in 1504, went to Hiſpaniola, where one of his relations was governor. In an expedition to Cuba in 1511, he diſplayed ſuch bravery, that Velaſquez, the governor, entruſted him with the command of the fleet deſtined to make new diſcoveries on the continent. In 1518 he ſailed from San-Jago, in Cuba, with 11 ſmall veſſels, on board of which were embarked 617 men, ſoldiers and ſailors, with 18 horſes and 10 field pieces, but only 13 firelocks. With this ſmall force he landed at Tabaſco, which he took after dreadful ſlaughter, and advancing to St. Juan de Ulva, he was met by the ambaſſadors of Montezuma, the king of Mexico, who by entreaties and preſents ſolicited him to ceaſe from his enterprize, and not penetrate into the country.. Cortez knew the terror which his arms inſpired; the fire of his artillery was compared to the thunder of the heavens, the horſes on which the Spaniards ruſhed to the battle were unknown and irreſiſtible monſters, and the huge veſſels which, floating on the ocean, had brought theſe ſtrangers, were all ſuch extraordinary objects in the eyes of the

the ſuperſtitious Indians, that the Spaniards were regarded as more than human beings. After building a ſmall fort at Vera-Cruz, and burning his ſhips to inſpire his followers with confidence, Cortez advanced through the provinces to the capital of Mexico, ſupported by the co-operation of ſome tribes which were diſſatisfied with Montezuma. With only 500 men badly armed, and 15 horſes, he defeated the Tlaſcalans, who diſputed his progreſs, and after rewarding the hoſpitality of the inhabitants of Cholula with rapine and ſlaughter, he preſented himſelf at the gates of Mexico. He was received with great pomp by Montezuma, but though treated with confidence, Cortez acted with duplicity, and ſeizing the perſon of the monarch, he compelled him to acknowledge himſelf the vaſſal of Spain. Thus abſolute in Mexico, Cortez ſoon heard that Velaſquez had ſent an expedition under Narvaez, to bring him back in chains to Cuba; but no ways diſmayed, he left one of his officers Alvarado, governor of the capital, and haſtened to Vera Cruz. He ſurpriſed and defeated Narvaez, and by his conciliating conduct he converted his enemies into friends, and returned to Mexico ſupported by thoſe who came to deſtroy his hopes. In his abſence Alvarado had been guilty of exceſſes towards the natives, and inſtead of ſubmiſſion, Cortez found hoſtility. Unable to quell the tumult, he cauſed Montezuma, arrayed in his royal robes, to appear before his ſubjects, but the Mexicans diſregarded their captive monarch, who during the battle received a mortal wound. The Spaniards retired from Mexico, and tho' half of their little army was deſtroyed, they determined on revenge. On his way to Tlaſcala, Cortez was met by an army of the natives, whom he defeated with dreadful ſlaughter; and after recruiting his forces with 550 infantry and 40 horſes, and a number of allies from Tlaſcala, and other towns, he marched back to Mexico, December 1520. The conqueſt of Texcuco, the ſecond city of the empire, was followed by the ſiege of Mexico, which the new ſovereign Guatimozin, the nephew of Montezuma, ably defended. The artillery of the Spaniards however prevailed over the feeble weapons of the Indians, and after three months' reſiſtance, Guatimozin was ſeized in a canoe attempting to eſcape on the lake, and his captivity was followed by the fall of the capital, and of the Mexican empire. Above 200,000 Indians made their immediate ſubmiſſion to thoſe few bold adventurers; but they were not ſatisfied with the immenſe treaſures of the city, and the unfortunate monarch was expoſed to tortures, to confeſs where the riches of Montezuma were depoſited. It was at this dreadful moment when the monarch lay expoſed with one of his miniſters to the fury of burning coals, that he heard the cry which the poignancy of his ſufferings, and not the wiſh of making a diſcovery, extorted from his favorite, and looking at him with an air of upbraiding indignation, he exclaimed, "what! am I on a bed of roſes." Guatimozin was ſaved from the flames to be ſhot by his perſecutors, with ſome of his miniſters, on a charge of conſpiracy. Maſter of a populous empire, Cortez, though avaricious, diſplayed the character of a beneficent governor. Mexico, which had been deſtroyed during the ſiege, roſe from ruins, and in 1529 aſſumed the form of the nobleſt of European cities. In the mean time the conqueror was an object of envy at home, and he was recalled to give an account of his conduct. As he had the good fortune to procure the favor of his ſovereign, and a grant of enlarged powers. When he preſſed to Charles V. for an audience, and was aſked who he was, the bold adventurer replied, "I am the man who has given you more provinces than your father left you towns." Beſides the dignity of marquis, the conqueror of Mexico received the grant of large domains in New Spain, and after viſiting his conqueſts in 1530, and continuing there ſome years, he returned to Europe, and died in his native country 1554, aged 63. He left ſeveral legitimate children, and ſome beſides by his two Indian miſtreſſes, one of whom was a daughter of Montezuma. Great and heroic as Cortez appears, he deſerves the execration of poſterity for the cruelties which he exerciſed on the inoffenſive natives. It was not only on pretence of extorting their riches that theſe wretched men were expoſed to perſecution and death, but the moſt cruel methods were purſued to convert them to chriſtianity by men who in every action of life violated the precepts of the goſpel. On one occaſion ſixty caciques and above 400 leading men were committed to the flames, and ſo horrid were the practices of theſe fierce conquerors, that as they expired, the Indians indignantly rejected the promiſes of another and a happier life, when they heard that the regions of paradiſe were to contain their unfeeling murderers.

CORTI, *Matthew*, of Pavia, profeſſor of phyſic there and at Piſa and Padua. Clement VII. appointed him his phyſician, and after his death he ſettled at Piſa, where he died 1544, aged 69. He wrote treatiſes, de curandis febribus—de venæ ſectione, &c.

CORYATE, *Thomas*, ſon of a clergyman, born at Odcombe, Somerſetſhire, 1577. He ſtudied for three years at Glouceſter-hall, Oxford, and then was in the family of Henry prince of Wales, where he was the whetſtone of the wits of thoſe times. In 1608, he travelled through France, Italy, and Germany, &c. and publiſhed an account of his adventures, called Crudities, in 4to. The work was recommended by the verſes of Ben Jonſon, Inigo Jones, Donne, Drayton, and others. and ſo pleaſed was the author with his ſucceſs, that he ſet out in 1612 to viſit Conſtantinople, the coaſts of Aſia Minor, Egypt, and all the Levant, Perſia, and the dominions of the

mogul. He was attacked at Surat, in the East Indies, by a flux, which carried him off 1617. Coryate was not devoid of understanding; but his affectation exposed him to the ridicule of the wits of the age, and turned the best intentions into levity and contempt.

COSIERS, *John*, a painter, of Antwerp, 1603, patronised by many crowned heads. His historical pieces deserved universal commendation.

COSIMO, *Andrew* and *Peter*, Italian painters, of whom the first excelled in the claro-obscuro, and the other in ludicrous pieces. Peter died 1521, aged 80, of a paralytic stroke.

COSIN, *John*, a prelate, born in Norwich 1594, and educated at the free school there, and at Caius college, Cambridge. He was patronised by Overall, bishop of Lichfield, and by Neal, bishop of Durham, who gave him a prebend, and the rich rectory of Bransperh. His collection of private devotions, drawn up at the request of Charles I. and his intimacy with Laud, drew upon him the censures of the puritans. In 1634 he was elected master of Peterhouse, and in 1640 was made dean of Peterborough. He was deprived by a vote of the house, of all his preferments, and two years after expelled from the mastership of Peterhouse, on an accusation of ecclesiastical severity. Upon this he left the kingdom, and resided at Paris, where he was assisted by a small pension from queen Henrietta. At the restoration he was raised to the see of Durham, and employed himself in repairing and beautifying the cathedral and the palace, and in erecting schools and hospitals. During the 11 years in which he was at Durham, he spent not less than 2000l. a year in charitable uses. He died of a pectoral dropsy, 1672, aged 78. He left many legacies for charitable purposes by his will. The various books which he wrote display much learning, solid judgment, and extensive information.

COSME, *John Baseillac*, an eminent lithotomist. His instrument for dividing the neck of the bladder, though once approved by the faculty, is now neglected. His forceps for breaking stones in the bladder was once in general use; and such was his celebrity, that the surgeons, through jealousy, prevailed upon the French king to banish him. He died at Paris 1786, aged 79.

COSMO I. son of John de Medici, was born in 1519. When his cousin Alexander was murdered, he procured his election to the supreme authority of the state; and he behaved with such sagacity, that all the conspiracies formed against his person proved abortive. He assisted the emperor in 1553, in the reduction of Sienna, which was annexed to his own territories by Philip II. and, in 1569, he was raised by Pius V. to the title of grand duke of Tuscany. Cosmo, the judicious patron of literature, re-established the university of Pisa, and promoted the arts, but found himself unhappy in his family. His son John, who was a cardinal, was secretly stabbed by his brother Garcia, who pretended ignorance of the foul deed. The father suspected the inhuman son; and when he confessed it, he, in a fit of passion, stabbed him with the same dagger which had robbed him of his other son. This tragic scene so affected the mother, that she died a few days after, a victim to silent grief. Cosmo died 1574.

COSMO II. grandson of the first Cosmo, succeeded 1609, and displayed the virtues of a benevolent prince, eager to advance the happiness of his people, and to cultivate literature. He died 1621.

COSMO III. succeeded 1670. He married the daughter of the duke of Orleans, from whom he was afterwards divorced; and he annexed to his other dignities the title of royal highness. He is represented as so superstitious that he took orders for the privilege of saluting the handkerchief which, according to monkish traditions, our Saviour gave to Veronica, impressed with his own image. Cosmo was a liberal patron of letters, and particularly attached to the study of chemistry. He was one of the richest sovereigns of Europe, and died 1723, after a reign of 54 years. His son, *John Gaston*, died 1737, without issue; and the sovereignty of Florence descended to the queen of Spain, as sprung from the second Cosmo; and she exchanged it with France for the kingdom of the two Sicilies, bestowed on her son don Carlos.

COSSE', *Charles de, marshal de Brissac*, a French general, born at Anjou. He was distinguished in the wars of Italy and Piedmont, and at the siege of Perpignan 1541. The French king sent him as ambassador to Charles V. and afterwards made him, in 1550, marshal of the kingdom, &c. His sagacity as a general was so conspicuous, that several princes placed themselves under him as in a school of honor, where the tactics of war could best be learned. He died at Paris 1563, aged 57. He was of such integrity, that when the government refused to pay the debts contracted by the army, he sold part of his estates to satisfy the just demand.

COSTANZO, *Angelo di*, born at Naples 1507, after 53 years of labor, published an history of his native city in Italian, folio. He was also a poet, and his sonnets and other pieces were collected in 12mo. He died at a very advanced age, about 1590.

COSTARD, *George*, an English scholar, born about 1710. He was fellow and tutor of Wadham college, and in 1764 obtained the vicarage of Twickenham. He died 1782. He wrote 15 different treatises chiefly on astronomical subjects, and on the book of Job.

COSTER, *Lawrence*, an inhabitant of Haerlem, supposed by the Dutch to be the inventor of printing, about 1430. The best authorities however support that the art of printing was first invented at Mayence, though

Meerman of Rotterdam, with great erudition, maintains the claims of his countryman. Coster died 1440.

COSTHA, *Ben Luca*, a chriſtian philoſopher of Balbec, in the 250th year of the hegira. He tranſlated ſeveral Greek books into Arabic, and wrote ſome original works on phyſic, aſtronomy, and mathematics.

COTELERIUS, *John Baptiſt*, a learned Frenchman, who, at the age of 12, was able to conſtrue the new teſtament in Greek and the old in Hebrew, at the firſt opening of the book. He was profeſſor of Greek, and publiſhed the works of all the fathers of the apoſtolic age, with a new tranſlation and notes, 2 vols. fol. 1672. He publiſhed beſides, monumenta eccleſiæ Græcæ, &c. He died of an inflammatory diſorder in his breaſt, in his 59th year, 1686.

COTES, *Roger*, an Engliſh mathematician and aſtrologer, born at Burbach, Leiceſterſhire. He was educated at Leiceſter ſchool and St. Paul's, London, and at Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1706 he was made Plumian profeſſor of aſtronomy, and in 1713 took orders, and publiſhed Newton's mathematica principia, with the improvements of the author, with an excellent preface. He alſo wrote a deſcription of the great fiery meteor ſeen March 16, 1716. This riſing genius died at the age of 33, 1716, to the regret of the univerſity, and of every lover of ſcience and goodneſs His harmonia menſurarum was publiſhed in 1722, 4to.

COTES, *Francis*, an Engliſh painter in oil and crayons. He died 1770, aged 45.

COTIN, *Charles*, a French writer, who died at Paris 1682. He was an eloquent preacher, and a reſpectable proſe writer and poet. He is known more for the ſeverity of Boileau and Moliere's ſatires againſt him, than his own excellence.

COTTA, *John*, a Latin poet, born near Verona. He was made priſoner by the French at Ghiara d'Adda, in 1509, and died 1511, at Viterbo, of a peſtilential fever, aged 28. He wrote epigrams and orations.

COTTE, *Robert de*, an architect, of Paris. His genius was diſplayed in adorning the public buildings of Paris, the palaces of Verſailles and St. Denys, and the colonade of the Trianon. The chief beauties of his works were lightneſs, elegance, and delicacy. He died at Paris 1735.

COTTEREL, *ſir Charles*, groom-porter to James I. and maſter of the requeſts to Charles II.: was well ſkilled in modern languages. During the exile of his maſter, he tranſlated Caſſandra, the famed romance, and was concerned in the tranſlation of Davila's civil wars of France.

COTTINGTON, *Francis lord*, an able miniſter of Charles I. employed for ſome time as an ambaſſador in Spain. On the breaking out of the civil wars he left this country for Spain, where he died, at Valladolid, about 1651, aged 77.

COTTON, or COTON, *Peter*, a Jeſuit, born at Neronde, near the Loire, diſtinguiſhed for his zeal in converting heretics. He was confeſſor to Henry IV. of France, and poſſeſſed ſo much of his confidence, that it was ſaid the king was good, but that he had *cotton* in his ears. Cotton refuſed an archbiſhopric and a cardinal's hat, and died 1626, aged 63. He wrote ſermons, beſides controverſial and divinity tracts.

COTTON, *ſir Robert Bruce*, an eminent Engliſh antiquary, born at Denton, Huntingdonſhire, 1570. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, and was knighted by James I. who reſpected his abilities, and alſo employed his pen on ſeveral occaſions. At James's requeſt he vindicated the character of Mary queen of Scots, and defended the eccleſiaſtical inſtitution againſt the innovations of the puritans. On the creation of baronets in 1611, ſir Robert Cotton appeared as the thirty-ſixth in the new dignity. In the ſucceeding reign, he joined the commons in the cry for the redreſs of grievances, and in 1629, he became an object of perſecution to the court. A manuſcript, "which," it is ſaid, "laid down a plan how the kings of England might oppreſs the liberties of their ſubjects," &c. was lent out of his library, and being laid before the privy council, produced his arreſt, and the ſeizure of his valuable property. Sir Robert with difficulty extricated himſelf, but the treatment he received in ſome degree undermined his conſtitution, and broke his heart. He died of a fever, at Weſtminſter, 1631, aged upwards of 60 years. Sir Robert was an able antiquarian, and the friend and patron of men of learning. He is particularly entitled to the admiration of poſterity for the valuable library which now remains for the information of the public, an immortal proof of his munificence, and indefatigable zeal in the cauſe of ſcience and of mankind. That his purſuits were directed to ſuch objects was a happy circumſtance. In his time many records and important manuſcripts plundered from the diſſolved monaſteries were ſcattered with profane indifference, and ſome friendly hand was wanted to collect them for the information of the learned. This valuable collection was depoſited in the Britiſh muſeum in 1753.

COTTON, *Charles*, born in Staffordſhire, is known for his burleſque verſes and ludicrous poetry, in the reign of Charles and James II. He tranſlated with great ſpirit Montaigne's eſſays, inſcribed to lord Halifax. He alſo publiſhed the wonders of the peak in Derbyſhire—Virgil traveſtied—Lucian burleſqued, &c. He died about the time of the revolution.

COUDRETTE, *Chriſtopher*, a French eccleſiaſtic, ſtrongly attached to the partiſans of the Port Royal againſt the Jeſuits. He oppoſed the papal bull unigenitus, for which he was ſent to the Baſtile for twelve months, in 1738. He died at Paris, 1774. He wrote memoires, 2 vols. 12mo.—hiſtoire & analyſe du livre de

l'action de Dieu, &c. His chief work is the hiſtory of the Jeſuits, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1761, &c.

COVEL, *John*, an Engliſh divine, born at Honingſhearth, Suffolk, 1638, and educated at St. Edmundſbury, and Chriſt college, Cambridge. He was chaplain to the embaſſy at Conſtantinople, where he continued for ſeven years. On his return he was preſented to the living of Littlebury, in Eſſex, and in 1687 made chancellor of York, and the next year maſter of Chriſt college, Cambridge. He died in 1722, aged 85. During his reſidence at the Porte, he devoted himſelf to the examination of the ancient and preſent ſtate of the Greek church; and he gave a curious and uſeful publication on the ſubject, in folio.

COVERDALE, *Miles*, a native of Yorkſhire, educated at Cambridge. From a friar he became a proteſtant, and was made biſhop of Exeter by Edward VI. Under Mary, he was ejected from his ſee, but at Elizabeth's acceſſion, he declined to re-aſſume his biſhopric, as his principles were now puritanical. He died poor, but reſpected, 1567, aged 81. He aſſiſted William Tindal in the Engliſh verſion of the bible in 1537, and corrected it afterwards in the edition of 1540, with notes.

COULON, *Lewis*, a French prieſt, who died 1664. His geographical works are greatly eſteemed, eſpecially his hiſtorical treatiſe of all the rivers in France, 2 vols. 8vo.

COUPLET, *Philip*, a Jeſuit, of Malines, who went as miſſionary to China in 1659, and returned in 1680. He died on his ſecond voyage to the ſame place, 1693. His Confucius Sinarum philoſophus, 1687, folio, is a valuable and curious work.

COURAYER, *Peter Francis*, a French divine, born at Vernon, Normandy, 1681. He publiſhed his "defence of Engliſh ordinations," printed in Holland, 1727, a book which expoſed him to the perſecution of the catholics; ſo that he took refuge in England, where the univerſity of Oxford granted him a doctor's degree, and the crown a penſion. He died in 1776, after two days' illneſs, at the age of 95. He died in the faith of the catholic church, though at Ealing, where he reſided, he attended the Engliſh ſervice regularly, declaring he received great ſatisfaction in the prayers of the church. He wrote Paul's hiſtory of the council of Trent, 2 vols. fol. dedicated to queen Caroline, who raiſed his penſion from 100l. to 200l.—Sleidan's hiſtory of the reformation.

COURT DE GEBELIN, *Anthony*, a native of Niſmes, proteſtant miniſter at Lauſanne. He wrote monde primitif, compared with the monde moderne, in 9 vols. 4to. a work of merit and great erudition. He wrote beſides, the hiſtory of the war des Cevennes, 3 vols. 12mo. &c. He died at Paris, 1784, aged 59.

COURTEN, *William*, ſon of a taylor at Meninx, in the Netherlands, eſcaped with difficulty from the tyranny of Alva, and in 1568 reached London, where he ſettled. His buſineſs was the making of French hoods, in thoſe days in great reputation, and by induſtry, the Courten family ſo increaſed their property, that at the death of the father and mother they were opulent merchants in the trade of ſilk and fine linen. In 1631, their returns are averaged at 150,000l. a year; and ſo highly reſpected, that William and Peter received the honor of knighthood. Under the management of ſir William, the concerns of the company were ſo encreaſed, that by their loans to James I. and to Charles I. the firm of Courten had a claim upon the crown of not leſs than 200,000l. The concerns of this extraordinary family were, however, leſſened by the intrigues of lord Carliſle, who ſeized the iſland of Barbadoes, where ſir William had ſettled a factory, as on a place which had been diſcovered by his own ſhips, and been protected at his own expence. His property likewiſe ſuffered by the murder of his factors at Amboyna, by the Dutch. He now engaged with new ardor in the Chineſe trade; but the loſs of two ſhips richly laden completed his diſaſters, and reduced him to poverty. He ſurvived not long this heavy loſs. He died 1636, aged 64.

COURTEN, *William*, the laſt male deſcendant of the family juſt mentioned, was born in Fenchurch pariſh, London, 1642. Though his father, in conſequence of his inſolvency, left the kingdom in 1643, and never again ſaw his ſon, yet he was, it is imagined, educated under the eye of thoſe many rich relatives which remained to him in England. He early began to travel, and at Montpellier, ſo congenial to his ſtudies, he cultivated the acquaintance of learned men, particularly of Tournefort, and of ſir Hans Sloane. During his minority, a perſon of the name of George Carew had obtained letters of adminiſtration, and when he ſued for the reſtitution of his property, the arts of the uſurper, who was a lawyer and a courtier, prevailed over the ſimplicity of the petitioner. Carew prevailed in his intrigues, and Courten not only gave up all claims to his paternal eſtates, but exchanged his family name, and, under the appellation of William Charleton, he retired to his favorite Montpellier. Afterwards returning to England, he lived in chambers at the Temple, and died at Kenſington Gravel-pits, 1702, aged 63. Mr. Courten began early to make a collection of whatever was curious, important, and remarkable, in medallic and antiquarian hiſtory; and not leſs than 38 vols. in fol. and 8 in 4to. remain as proofs of his great induſtry. His curious collection was purchaſed in 1763, and depoſited in the Britiſh muſeum. The ſum paid by the public was 20,000l. which equals ſcarce the value of the coins and precious ſtones.

COURTIVRON, *Gaſpard marquis de*, a native of Dijon, who died 1785, aged 70. He was wounded in the campaigns of Bavaria, while exerting himſelf to ſave the life of marſhal

shal Saxe. He wrote a treatise on optics, 4to. and other works.

COURTNEY, *William*, archbishop of Canterbury, was educated at Oxford, and owed his elevation to the consequence of his family. When 28, he was made bishop of Hereford, and afterwards translated to London, where he summoned before him the great Wickliffe, 1377. The reformer was on this occasion attended by his friends John of Gaunt and lord Percy, who treated the prelate with such asperity, that a tumult was excited among the citizens of London. Courtney was made chancellor 1381, and afterwards raised to the see of Canterbury. He was a violent persecutor of the Wickliffites, and died at Maidstone 1396, aged 55.

COURTOIS, *James*, a native of Franche Compté, eminent as a painter, and called le Bourgnignon. He was in the French campaigns of Italy, and delineated the battles in which he had been present. The sudden death of his wife, of whom he was known to be very jealous, threw upon him the false accusation of having murdered her; in consequence of which calumny he entered into the order of the Jesuits. He died 1676, aged 55.

COURTOIS, *William*, brother of the preceding, was patronized by Alexander VII. His pieces were much admired, especially his battle of Joshua. He died 1673, aged 45.

COUSIN, *John*, a French painter, born at Succy, near Sens, well skilled in mathematics. He wrote on geometry and perspective, and chiefly excelled in painting on glass. Many specimens of his skill in painting exist in the churches of Sens and Paris, and especially in St. Gervase's church. He was living in 1689; but the time of his death is uncertain.

COUSTON, *Nicholas*, sculptor to the French king, was born at Lyons, and died at Paris 1733, aged 75. His pieces adorn the palaces of Paris, Versailles, and Marly. His Commodus in the character of Hercules is particularly admired.

COUTHON, *Georges*, a native of Orsay, brought up to the bar. At the revolution, he displayed the most ferocious and vindictive conduct. He assisted in the destruction of the monarchy, and the death of the king; and afterwards, as the friend of Robespierre, he recommended the adoption of the most atrocious measures. In his zeal, he proclaimed death to tyrants, and peace to the cottage, and wished that kings might no longer have an earth to support, nor a sun to enlighten them. When sent to Lyons, he struck with a hammer the columns of the noblest edifices, exclaiming, "Down, ye monuments of pride, I condemn you to destruction." His savage conduct was so well known, that once complaining of thirst, during a long debate in the convention, one of the members observed, he ought to have a cup full of blood. The fall of Robespierre was his own. He was guillotined 1794. Though of so ferocious a heart, the features of his countenance were pleasing; but his body was deformed, and the convention permitted him to sit while speaking.

COUVREUR, *Adrianne le*, a French actress. Her best character was Phædra. She died 1730. She was for some time mistress to marshal Saxe, whom, when reduced to distress in the acquisition of his dukedom of Courland, she assisted with money raised upon her jewels.

COWARD, *William*, a medical writer, born at Winchester, and educated there at the college, and at Harthall, Oxford, and Wadham. In 1680 he was chosen fellow of Merton, and two years after he translated Dryden's Absolom and Achitophel into Latin, which was surpassed by the rival translation of Atterbury. He settled at Northampton for some time, and then removed to London in 1694. He published second thoughts concerning the human soul, in which, with great learning and metaphysical knowledge, he united sentiments, which were repugnant to the opinions of the best divines. Though a sincere believer in the gospel, yet his ideas about the immateriality and immortality of the soul, drew upon him the censure of the public, and he was ranked with Toland, Tindal, and Gildon, as an enemy of the christian religion. This and his other book, called the grand essay in defence of it, drew upon him the animadversions of the house of commons, who, in 1704, voted the books to be burned by the hands of the common hangman, as containing doctrines contrary to the church, and subversive of the christian religion. Afterwards, he published his tract, called Ophthalmiatria, and then removed from London. His heroic poem on Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, whether sceptical or censorious, published at this time, was little attended to, and is now unknown. His licentia poetica discussed, appeared in 1709, but though introduced with the poetical flattery of Aaron Hill, &c. it possessed little merit. In 1718 Dr. Coward is mentioned as residing at Ipswich, where it is supposed he died about 1725. Though his writings no longer engage attention, it must be acknowledged, that he was not devoid of learning, judgment, and abilities.

COWELL, *John*, an eminent civilian, born at Ernsborough, Devon, 1554, and educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge. He became master of Trinity-hall. His Interpreter, published in 1607, in 4to. was undertaken at the request of Bancroft the archbishop. This book, for some time remained uncensured, but at last, it was observed that the author had spoken with great freedom of the common law, and had "disputed too nicely on the mysteries of the monarchy," and asserted that the monarch might make laws without the consent of parliament, and in consequence of this the house of commons proceeded with great violence against him; but James interposed his influence, and saved him from persecution. After this Cowell retired to Cambridge, where he underwent an operation for

the ſtone, whtch proved fatal 1611. He wrote beſides, Inſtitutes of the laws of England, &c.

Cowley, *Abraham*, an Engliſh poet, born in London 1618. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and the accidental peruſal of Spencer ſo much rouſed his genius, that he publiſhed his "poetical bloſſoms," before he removed to the univerſity. He entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he wrote ſome poems, and planned the deſign of thoſe maſculine pieces, which have immortalized his name. The noble independence of his conduct, however, diſpleaſed the republicans of his college, and he was ejected from the univerſity, and came to St. John's college, Oxford, where he publiſhed his ſatire of the Puritan and the Papiſt. He was intimate with Falkland, and engaged in the king's ſervice, and during the civil wars, he was ſettled in the duke of St. Alban's family, and was abſent from England about 10 or 12 years, and performed ſome very dangerous journies to Jerſey, Scotland, Flanders, Holland, and other places, while he managed the correſpondence between the king and the loyaliſts. In 1656 he came to England with great ſecrecy, but he was arreſted, and reſtored to liberty by giving bail for 1000l. After Cromwell's death he returned to France, and at the reſtoration he determined to retire to ſolitude and learned eaſe. He lived ſome time at Barn-Elms, then removed to Chertſey, where, in conſequence of expoſing himſelf too long to the cold air, he was attacked by a violent defluxion and ſtoppage in his breaſt and throat, which by being diſregarded, in a fortnight proved fatal. He died 1667, aged 49, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey, near Chaucer and Spencer, and a monument was erected to him by George duke of Buckingham, 1675. His books of plants were publiſhed in 1662, and as he had ſtudied not only anatomical diſſection, but ſimples, and the deep reſearches of botany, his works are the thoughts of a maſter. He publiſhed beſides miſcellanies,—the miſtreſs—Pindaric odes—Davideis—the cutler of Coleman ſtreet, a comedy, &c. Cowley is very reſpectable as a poet, and his verſe though ſometimes uncouth and inelegant, does not want fire and majeſty. He abounded above all others in genuine wit. Doctor Johnſon places him at the head of metaphyſical poets.

Cowper, *William*, of Perth, was profeſſor of philoſophy at Edinburgh. Though a ſtrict preſbyterian, he embraced the doctrines of the church, and was made biſhop of Galloway, 1614. He died three weeks after, aged 53. His works were printed in one vol. folio.

Cowper, *William*, *D. D.* youngeſt ſon of earl Cowper, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He was made dean of Durham, which he held till his death 1772, in his 59th year. He wrote an able treatiſe on geometry, beſides eight ſermons, and an advice to a lady, much eſteemed.

Cowper, *William*, *M.D*, a phyſician at Cheſter, who died 1767. He publiſhed ſome antiquarian treatiſes, and was preparing at his death, an hiſtory of Cheſter.

Cowper, *William*, a celebrated Engliſh poet. He was the ſon of Dr. Cowper, chaplain to George II. and rector of Berkhamſtead, Herts, where he was born 1731. From the ſchool of Market-ſtreet Hertfordſhire, he removed to Weſtminſter where he continued till his 18th year. As the great nephew of chancellor Cowper, he was marked for eminence in the law, and he entered at the Innertemple, and at the age of 31 was appointed clerk in the houſe of lords. This his great timidity prevented him from accepting, and when afterwards made clerk of the journals, which ſeemed to require no perſonal attendance, his agitation of mind became exceſſive when called upon, on an unſual occaſion, to perform the duties of his place, and he reſigned under the greateſt depreſſion of ſpirits. Weakneſs of nerves, produced debility of body and of mind, but by the attention of Dr. Cotton, his melancholy gradually ſubſided, and he roſe to the purer uſe of his mental faculties and to the enjoyment of rational converſation. In 1765 he ſettled at Huntingdon, and became the inmate of Mr. Unwin, a neighbouring clergyman, after whoſe death he retired to Olney, Bucks, with his widow, whom he regarded with all the affection of a mother. His time in retirement was ſpent in devotion and literature, and he contributed ſixty-eight hymns to the collection which his friend Mr. Newton the curate of Olney gave to the world. In 1782 he publiſhed a volume of poems, and in 1785 the general voice of approbation was raiſed towards him on the appearance of his ſecond volume. He afterwards engaged in a tranſlation of Homer's Iliad and Odyſſey in blank verſe, and the work, though inferior to the verſification of Pope, poſſeſſes great merit. In 1786 he removed with Mrs. Unwin to Weſton, Northamptonſhire, and afterwards turned his thoughts to a life of Milton, and to a complete edition of his poems, and at that time was introduced to Mr. Hayley, who had been engaged on the ſame ſubject, and thus aroſe an intercourſe of friendſhip which continued to the end of life. The poet had communicated ſo much pleaſure to the world by the ſweetneſs of his lines, and the morality and benevolence which every where captivate the reader, that the king beſtowed upon him a penſion of 300l. per annum in 1794. The wretched poet now again ſunk into dejection and religious melancholy, and few intervals of reaſon beamed upon his afflicted mind. For a while he amuſed himſelf in the reviſion of his Homer, but again relapſed into that depreſſion of ſpirits which robbed him of all the comforts and the ſerenity of a reflecting mind. He died 25th April 1800 at Dereham Norfolk, where a handſome monument in the church marks the ſpot

ſpot where his remains were depoſited. In exhibiting a ſtory in poetical numbers Cowper poſſeſſed a peculiarly happy genius; his John Gilpin, which was related to him by his friend lady Auſtin, to amuſe him in a tedious hour, when converted into verſe by his pen proved a moſt popular ballad. In his manners though reſerved he was pleaſing, his converſation was cheerful, and Mrs. Unwin, lady Auſtin, lady Heſketh, and Mrs. Throgmorton and others, were not only honored with his friendſhip, but immortalized by the happy effuſions of his delicate muſe. The ſingular ſubjects of one of his beſt pieces was undertaken at the requeſt of lady Auſtin, who bade him write on a ſofa. The ſofa muſt be regarded as a moſt valuable compoſition, and though in that and in the taſk, there is perhaps no well digeſted plan, the whole muſt be conſidered as the efforts of a great genius, aſſiſted by the feelings of a truly humane and benevolent heart. A pleaſing account of his life and writings has been publiſhed by Mr. Hayley.

Cox, *Richard*, an Engliſh prelate born at Whaddon, Bucks, about 1500. He was educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge. He was invited by Wolſey, to be on his new foundation at Oxford; but his open avowal of Luther's principles was cenſured by the univerſity, and he was ſtripped of his offices and impriſoned. Afterwards he was made maſter of Eton ſchool, and by the favor of Cranmer, he was made dean of Chriſt church. As tutor to Edward VI. he became a favorite at court, was made privy counſellor, chancellor of Oxford, and dean of Weſtminſter. During the reign of Mary he left England. On Elizabeth's acceſſion, he returned, and gained ſuch popularity by his zeal againſt popery, that he was raiſed to the ſee of Ely, over which he preſided 21 years. His oppoſition to the catholics, drew upon him the reſentment of his enemies. Expoſed to the perſecution of chancellor Hatton, he at laſt offered to reſign, provided that 200l. per annum were allowed him, to ſupport him in his retirement. None, however, could be found to ſucceed, and he held the biſhopric till his death, 1581, in his 83d year. He was a great advocate for the marriage of the clergy, and he was the firſt who brought a wife to live in a college. He wrote ſeveral theological tracts, but he is chiefly known for the active part he took in the compilation of the liturgy. The four goſpels—the acts of the apoſtles—and the epiſtle to the Romans, were alſo tranſlated by him, in the Biſhops' bible.

Cox, *ſir Richard*, chancellor of Ireland, was born at Bandon, county of Cork, 1650. For three years he practiſed as an attorney, but coming to Gray's inn in 1671, he ſtudied for the bar. In conſequence of an early marriage, he had a large family, and the cares which they brought upon him roufed him from the obſcurity, where for ſeven years he had been loſt as a farmer, and he was elected recorder of Kinſale. Removing from the convulſion which agitated the proteſtants he came to Briſtol, where he devoted himſelf to the completion of his hiſtory of Ireland. At the revolution he was made under ſecretary of ſtate, afterwards recorder of Waterford, in 1690 ſecond juſtice of the common pleas, and the next year governor of the county and city of Cork. In this character, uniting the office of judge with military duties, he behaved with great ſpirit, he was knighted in 1692, and the next year made chancellor of Ireland, and in 1706 created a baronet. On the acceſſion of George I. he was removed from office, but while he hoped to ſpend the reſt of life in literary retirement, he found himſelf cenſured by the Iriſh parliament. In April 1733, he was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy, which ending in a palſy, carried him off, the following 3d May, in his 84th year. Beſides his Hibernia-Anglicana in folio, he wrote an enquiry into religion, &c.

Cox, *Leonard*, a grammarian born at Monmouth and educated at Cambridge. He was for ſome time maſter of Reading ſchool, after which he travelled through France, Germany, &c. where, as a teacher of the learned languages, he acquired much fame. He died at Caerlton, Monmouthſhire, 1549. He wrote ſome Greek and Latin treatiſes—a commentary on Lily's grammar, &c.

Coxeter, *Thomas*, born at Lechlade, Glouceſterſhire, 1689, entered at Trinity college, Oxford, and he removed to London, to ſtudy the law, but the death of his patron ſir John Cook, overturned his hopes of diſtinction. He now became the friend and companion of authors and bookſellers, and made a curious collection of old plays. He propoſed to write the biography of the old Engliſh poets, but did not proceed in the work. He gave in 1739 a new edition of Baily's life of biſhop Fiſher, and circulated propoſals for publiſhing antient plays, a plan afterwards adopted by Dodſley. He was in 1737 ſecretary to a ſociety for the encouragement of Engliſh hiſtory, under whoſe auſpices Carte's hiſtory of England, firſt volume, appeared. He died 1749, aged 59.

Coxis, *Michael*, a painter of Mechlin, who died 1592, aged 95.

Coypel, *Charles Anthony*, a painter, who died at Paris, his native city, 1752, aged 58. He was alſo author of ſome theatrical pieces, performed in private theatres, and he alſo compoſed ſeveral diſſertations on painting, &c.

Cozza, *Franceſco*, a painter born at Palermo in Sicily. He was eminent in freſco and oil painting, and employed in ſeveral of the great works which adorn Rome, where he died 1664.

Craasbeck, *Joſeph van*, a painter, born at Bruſſels 1608. He died 1668. He chiefly excelled in vulgar ſcenes, where he repreſented drunkenneſs and ale-houſe quarrels, with great ſpirit.

Crab, *Roger*, an Engliſh hermit, born in Buck-

Buckinghamſhire in the 16th century. He left his occupation of hatter, and with a mind influenced by fanaticiſm, he diſpoſed of his property, and diſtributed it to the poor, and building a ſmall hut at Ickman, near Uxbridge, he lived there in great auſterity. His reputation for ſanctity was ſuch that he was viſited by many who conſulted him as a ſeer and prophet. He is ſaid to have foretold the reſtoration, and the elevation of the houſe of Orange to the Britiſh throne.

CRABB, *Habakkuk*, a diſſenter, born at Wattisfield, Suffolk, and educated at Daventry. He officiated at Stowmarket, and afterwards at Cirenceſter, and then joined his brother-in-law Fenner in the care of a ſchool at the Devizes. On the death of his friend Hanmer, he was invited by his congregation, but being accuſed of departing from the faith of the diſſenters, he retired to Royſton, where the loſs of his wife, and diſappointment brought on a nervous fever which hurried him to his grave, 1795. He left ſeveral manuſcript ſermons, ſome of which have been publiſhed. He was a reſpectable man, and for 45 years an exemplary character, who, while he diſſented from the church, reſpected the opinions of his neighbours, and preached religion without diſſeminating faction.

CRADDOCK, *Samuel*, rector of North Cadbury, Somerſetſhire, was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He publiſhed the hiſtory of the Old and New teſtament—the apoſtolical hiſtory—the harmony of the four goſpels, &c. and died 1706, aged 86.

CRADDOCK, *Luke*, a painter. His birds were greatly admired, and roſe in value to three or four times their original price, after his death. He worked generally for dealers, and refuſed to employ his pencil for the great. He died 1717.

CRAIG, *Nicholas*, a learned Dane, born at Ripen. He died 1602, aged 61. He was engaged by the king of Denmark in ſome important negociations, and he wrote a learned book on the republic of the Lacedæmonians,—the annals of Denmark in ſix books, &c.

CRAIG, *ſir Thomas*, a Scotch lawyer, born at Edinburgh, 1548, where he died 1608. He is well known for his "jus feudale," a learned work univerſally admired. He wrote alſo a treatiſe on the ſovereignty of Scotland, &c.

CRAIG, *James*, a Scotch divine, educated at Edinburgh. He died at Edinburgh 1744, aged 62. He publiſhed 3 vols. of ſermons, on the heads of chriſtianity, and 2 vols. of divine poems much eſteemed.

CRAIG, *John*, a Scotch mathematician, known by his "theologiæ chriſtianæ principia mathematica," in this ſmall work he entertains curious reveries, and attempts to prove, by mathematical calculation, that the chriſtian religion will laſt only 1454 years from the date of his book. He had a diſpute with J. Bernouilli on the quadrature of curved lines, and curvilinear figures, and alſo on an algebraic queſtion.

CRAIG, *William*, a Scotch divine born at Glaſgow, 1709, and educated at the univerſity there. After being diſtinguiſhed as a popular preacher in the country he removed to Glaſgow, where, in the midſt of an applauding audience at St. Andrew's church, he purſued his miniſterial career with earneſtneſs and ſucceſs. Though ſome of his cotemporaries preferred to hear the abſtruſe tenets of ſpeculative theology, he applied himſelf to bring home to his hearers their duties, and the knowledge of their character, according to the example of the great Saviour. He died 1783, aged 75.

CRAKANTHORP, *Richard*, was born at Strickland, Weſtmorland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was an eloquent preacher, and much admired by the puritans. He went as chaplain to an embaſſy to the emperor, and obtained the rectory of Braintree in Eſſex. He died in 1624. His works are Juſtinian defended againſt Baronius—a defence of Conſtantine—a treatiſe on the 5th general council, &c.—logic, &c.

CRAMER, *John Frederic*, a profeſſor at Duiſburg, reſident for the king of Pruſſia at Amſterdam, died at the Hague, 1715. He was well ſkilled in civil law, and medallic hiſtory. He tranſlated Puffendorf's introduction to hiſtory, and wrote vindiciæ nominis Germanici contra Gallos, &c.

CRAMER, *Gabriel*, a mathematician, born at Geneva 1694. He deſtroyed his health by exceſſive application, and died at the baths of Languedoc in 1752. He publiſhed ſome works, beſides an edition of the Bernouilli's works.

CRAMER, *Nicholas*, a Flemiſh painter, who died in 1710, aged 40. His pieces are admired for taſte and correctneſs.

CRAMER, *John James*, of Elgg, was profeſſor of the oriental languages at Zurich, and afterwards at Herborn. He wrote exercitationes de aræ exteriori ſecundi templi, 4to.—theologia Iſraelis, 4to.—and died 1702, aged 29. His brother *John Rodolphus*, Hebrew and divinity profeſſor at Zurich, was author of valuable works on Hebrew antiquities, &c. and died 1737, aged 59.

CRAMER, *John Andrew*, a native of Quedlinburg, who firſt reduced the art of aſſaying in metallurgy into a ſyſtem, and wrote on it elementa artis decimaſticæ, 8vo. 1739. He wrote beſides, elements on metallurgy, 2 vols. folio, &c. and died near Dreſden, 1717, aged 67.

CRAMER, *John Andrew*, a German writer, who ſtudied at Leipſic, and was profeſſor of divinity at Copenhagen 1765. The diſgrace of Struenſee was fatal to his fortunes, though diſmiſſed, he was again recalled from Lubec, where he had taken refuge, and he died divinity profeſſor at Kiel 1788, aged 65. He was alſo a poet of conſiderable merit. Beſides a ſpirited verſion of the pſalms, odes, and other poems,

poems, he wrote the life of Gellert, ſermons, miſcellanies, &c.

CRANE, *Thomas*, a nonconformiſt, born at Plymouth, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. Cromwell gave him Rumpeſham in Dorſetſhire, from which he was ejected in 1662. He died 1714. He publiſhed a treatiſe on divine providence.

CRANMER, *Thomas*, archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born at Aſlacton, Nottinghamſhire, 1489. He was educated at Jeſus college, Cambridge, but by his marriage he loſt his fellowſhip, which he recovered in conſequence of the early death of his wife in childbed. The ability with which he canvaſſed the king's marriage, recommended him to the notice of the court, and Henry ſoon employed him in defence of his views. Cranmer went to Rome with the book he had written in ſupport of the invalidity of the king's marriage, and offered in vain to diſpute with any eccleſiaſtic whom the Roman pontiff might appoint. He continued in Germany as ambaſſador from the king, and there he married a niece of Oſiander at Nuremburg. On the death of Warham he was raiſed to the ſee of Canterbury, and two months after, May 1533, he pronounced the divorce between Henry and Catharine of Arragon, and married the king to Anne Boleyn. Thus at war with the pope, he earneſtly labored for the advancement of the reformation, by the tranſlation of the bible, and by inveighing againſt the vices of Rome. In 1536 he divorced Henry from Anne Boleyn, but though the favorite of the king, he oppoſed his meaſures for the confiſcation of the monaſteries, while he wiſhed to convert thoſe immenſe ſpoil for the advancement of literature by the appointment of readers of divinity and of Greek and Hebrew in every cathedral in the kingdom. After the death of Cromwell, he retired from public affairs, but his influence was ſuch, that he procured the paſſing of laws for promoting religion, and modifying the ſix articles, which proved ſo obnoxious to the clergy. The commons, however, ſeverely reprobated his conduct, till Henry interpoſed. At the king's death, he was one of the regents of the kingdom, and he crowned Edward VI. whoſe godfather he was. He now labored aſſiduouſly in the reformation. The homilies were compoſed, the ſix offenſive articles were repealed, the communion was given in both kinds, the offices of the church were reviſed, the viſitations of the clergy regularly enforced, and the book of common prayer was eſtabliſhed by law. The acceſſion of Mary now threatened Cranmer with perſecution. Though he originally oppoſed lady Jane Gray, he eſpouſed her cauſe, and the ſucceſsful queen, irritated at his conduct, ſummoned him before the council, and ſoon after he was ſent to the tower. He was attainted for high treaſon 1553, and found guilty, but he was pardoned for the treaſon, and arraigned for hereſy. He was removed in April 1554, with Ridley and Latimer, to Oxford, to make his defence before popiſh commiſſioners; but on the refuſal of himſelf, and his friends to ſubſcribe to popery, they were condemned as heretics. In Sept. 1555 he was again arraigned in St. Mary's, Oxford, of blaſphemy, perjury, incontinency, and hereſy. Cranmer, though firm to his faith, yielded before the terrors of death, and in a moment of weakneſs was prevailed to ſign his recantation, and to re-imbrace popery. Notwithſtanding this, his enemies reſolved to commit him to the flames, and when brought to St. Mary's church in order to make a profeſſion of his faith, he ſurpriſed his perſecutors, by an awful appeal to heaven and their conſciences, and by a ſolemn renunciation of the tenets he had in a moment of error, embraced, emphatically exclaimed, "that, that one thing alone wrung his heart, and the hand which had falſely ſigned the diſhonorable deed, ſhould firſt periſh in the flames." This conduct enraged his enemies, he was immediately dragged over againſt Baliol college, where ſtanding in his ſhirt, and without ſhoes, he was faſtened to the ſtake. The fire was ſoon kindled, and the venerable martyr ſtretching his right hand into the flames, exclaimed, "this hand hath offended, this unworthy hand." His miſeries were ſoon over, and his laſt words were, "Lord Jeſus receive my ſpirit." This happened 21ſt March 1556, in his 67th year. Cranmer, as the great promoter of the reformation, is deſervedly reſpected; but his learning, his perſeverance, and zeal, are not more remarkable than the integrity of his heart, the gentleneſs of his diſpoſition, and the humane virtues of his character. He patroniſed learned men; under his protection, Bucer and Fagius ſettled at Cambridge, and Peter Martyr at Oxford, and John a Laſco, Tremellius, and others, were enabled to advance the intereſts of ſcience and of religion. His works were chiefly on the religion and the controverſies of the time, beſides 26 other publications.

CRAPONE, *Adam*, a native of Salon, who formed the canal between Arles and the Durance. He had projected the canal of Languedoc, afterwards finiſhed by Lewis XIV. He was poiſoned through envy at Nantes, in his 40th year, 1598.

CRASHAW, *Richard*, an Engliſh poet, educated at the Charter-houſe, and Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. He was fellow of Peter-houſe, and ejected during the rebellion, for denying the covenant, and ſoon after was converted, or as Pope ſays out-witted, to the catholic faith. He went to Paris in queſt of preferment, but in his diſtreſſes Cowley not only relieved him, but recommended him to queen Henrietta. By her influence he went to Italy, and was ſecretary to an Italian cardinal, and obtained a canonry at Loretto, where he died 1650. He was an excellent ſcholar, well acquainted with Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, and Spaniſh. He wrote ſteps to the temple—the delights of the muſes, &c.

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He is known by the encomiums of Pope, who not only admired his poetry, but borrowed ſome paſſages from it.

CRASSO, *Lawrence*, wrote an hiſtory of the Greek poets 1678, commended by the Italians, but cenſured by the French.

CRATO, or DE CRAFTHEIM, *John*, of Breſlaw, phyſician to Ferdinand I., wrote beſides medical tracts, ſome poems. As he was intimate with Luther, the little work called Luther's table-talk, has been extracted from his writings. He died 1585, aged 66.

CRAWFORD, *Daniel*, a Scotch lawyer. He was hiſtoriographer of Scotland, and publiſhed memoirs of Scotland, during the times of the four regents—a peerage, in folio—the hiſtory of the royal family of Stuart—and a deſcription of the county of Renfrew. He wrote beſides the life of Guthery biſhop of Dunkeld, and began the hiſtory of Scottiſh affairs. He died 1726, aged 61.

CRAWFORD, *William*, a divine, born at Kelſo, and educated at Edinburgh. He died 1742, aged 66. He wrote "dying thoughts," beſides ſermons.

CRAYER, *Gaſpar de*, a painter of Antwerp. His portrait of cardinal Ferdinand, brother to the king of Spain, was ſo exquiſitely finiſhed a performance, that the monarch ſent the artiſt a golden chain, and ſettled a handſome penſion upon him. He lived to a great age, ſupported by conſtant temperance and regularity. His hiſtorical pieces are much admired. His centurion alighting from his horſe to proſtrate himſelf at the feet of Chriſt, was ſeen with undiſguiſed approbation by Rubens, and is admired as a maſterly performance. He died 1669.

CREBILLON, *Proſper Joliot de*, a French tragedian ranked next after Corneille and Racine, was born at Dijon 1674. He ſtudied the law, but the impetuoſity of his paſſions thwarted the views of his friends, and he produced a tragedy which met with applauſe, and encouraged him to write. He married, but in conſequence was diſinherited by his father, who revoked the cruel will on his death-bed. In 1711 Crebillon loſt his wife, whoſe death he feelingly deplored, and he long continued expoſed to poverty, till a place in the French academy and the office of police cenſor rendered his circumſtances affluent. He lived to a great age, highly reſpected for his virtues and literary abilities. He died 1762, aged 88. Being aſked one day which of his productions he thought beſt; "I do not know," ſays he, "which is the beſt; but this (pointing to his ſon) is certainly my worſt." His beſt plays are his Atreus, Electra, and Rhadamiſtus.

CREBILLON, *Claude Proſper Joliot de*, ſon of the preceding, was born at Paris 1707, and died there 1777. He is known as a writer of novels, ſome of which are licentious. His works were collected in 11 vols. 12mo. 1779. Crebillon might be called the Petronius of France, as his father was the Æſchylus. The father, ſays d'Alembert, "paints in the blackeſt colors the crimes and wickedneſs of man, whilſt the ſon draws with a delicate and juſt pencil the refinement, the ſhades, and even the graces of our vices." Though he lived in friendly terms with his father, yet he highly diſpleaſed him for a little time by his marriage with an Engliſh woman.

CREECH, *Thomas*, an Engliſh poetical tranſlator, born near Sherborne, Dorſet, and educated at Sherborne, and Wadham college, Oxford. His tranſlation of Lucretius was ſo reſpectable that he was elected fellow of Allſouls. In 1701 he was preſented by his college to Welwyn rectory, Herts, but before he went to reſide on his living, he put a period to his exiſtence at Oxford. The cauſes of this unfortunate event are not known. Some ſay that the contemptuous treatment which he received from a woman, with whom he was in love, ſo ſtung him that he hanged himſelf in his ſtudy, where three days after he was found; but Jacob aſcribes his death to the moroſeneſs of his temper. Beſides Lucretius, he tranſlated Horace in 1684, and turned the ſatires to our own times, obſerving that Rome was now rivalled in her vices, and that parallels for hypocriſy, profaneneſs, and the like, were eaſy to be found. His inferior works are tranſlations of Theocritus, ſome of Ovid's epiſtles, the 13th ſatire of Juvenal, the lives of Solon, Pelopidas, &c. from Plutarch, &c.

CRELLIUS, *John*, a Socinian, born near Nuremburg. He ſettled in Poland 1612, where he was profeſſor to the unitarians. He died at Racovia of an epidemic fever in his 43d year. He was a man of very extenſive learning. He wrote ſeveral tracts upon the new teſtament, and an anſwer to Grotius' book de ſatisfactione Chriſti, againſt Socinus, which Grotius treated with reſpect, and acknowledged to be drawn up with moderation.

CREQUI, *Charles de*, marſhal and peer of France, was diſtinguiſhed by his duel with don Philippin, baſtard of Savoy, to whom in the firſt encounter he granted his life, but ſlew in the ſecond. He was killed by a canon ball at the ſiege of Bremen 1638, in his 60th year.

CREQUI, *Francis de*, great grandſon of the foregoing, was marſhal of France, and a man of heroic courage. He defeated the duke of Lorraine, took Friburg, reduced Luxemburg in 1684, and died three years after 1687, aged 63.

CRESCEMBENI, *John Maria*, an Italian, of Maurata in Ancona, founder of the celebrated Arcadian academy for the reformation of learning, taſte, and criticiſm. He was its firſt director till his death 1728. He was eminent both as a poet and a proſe writer. His chief works are a valuable hiſtory of Italian poetry, reprinted 6 vols. 4to.—and an hiſtory of the academy of Arcadia, with anecdotes of its members, 7 vols. 4to. &c.

CRESCENTIUS, *Peter de*, a native of Boulogne in the 14th century. He travelled for

36 years as a law practitioner, and on his return published his valuable work on agriculture, called opus ruralium commodorum, which has been translated into various languages.

CRESPI, *Guiseppe Maria*, a painter of Bologna, who died 1747, aged 82. He painted in a darkened room, with a few rays from the sun or from the light of a flambeau, by which he gave greater vivacity to his subjects, and a more judicious distribution of light and shade.

CRESSY, *Hugh Paulin*, an English divine, born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, and educated there and at Oxford, where he was fellow of Merton college. He was chaplain to lord Wentworth, and to lord Falkland in Ireland, from whom he obtained the deanery of Laughlin, and a canonry of Windsor, which he never enjoyed. After the death of Falkland, he travelled with Bertie, afterwards lord Falmouth; but in Italy he became a convert, and made a public profession of his faith at Rome 1646. From Rome he came to Paris, under the protection of queen Henrietta, and afterwards retired to Douay, where he changed his name, and published several valuable works. At the restoration he came to England, and was chaplain to queen Catharine, and resided in Somerset-house, Strand. He was respected universally, as he never interfered with the politics of the times. His pen indeed was frequently engaged in the defence of his faith, but whilst his friends considered him as their ablest champion, the protestants respected him as a judicious and candid writer. His attack on one of Stillingfleet's works raised against him the censures of his friend Clarendon, whom he answered with spirit, but moderation. He retired to East Grinstead in Sussex, where he died 1674, aged 70. The most valuable of his works is his ecclesiastical history, of which only one volume was published.

CRETIN, *William du Bois*, *surnamed*, a French poet, whose chief merit was puns, low wit, and equivoques. He was historian royal, and died in 1525. Marot admired him, but posterity is not so favorable.

CREVIER, *John Baptiste Lewis*, professor of rhetoric at Paris, is known as the pupil of Rollin, and the finisher of his Roman history. He published an edition of Livy, 6 vols. 12mo. —the history of the Roman emperors to Constantine, 12 vols. 12mo.—the history of the university of Paris, 7 vols. 12mo. &c. He died 1765, in an advanced age.

CREW, *Nathaniel*, bishop of Durham, was educated at Lincoln college, was proctor of the university 1663, afterwards clerk of the closet to Charles II., dean of Chichester, bishop of Oxford 1671, and three years after translated to Durham. On the accession of James II. he showed himself friendly to all the measures of the court, in religion and in politics. He paid respect to the pope's nuncio, and refused to introduce dean Patrick to the king, because he was too zealous against popery. The landing of the prince of Orange, however, made great alterations in the bishop's conduct. He withdrew from the king's councils, and expressed a wish to resign, with an allowance of 1000l. for life. He afterwards appeared in parliament; but his name was excepted from the act of indemnity of 1690. His pardon, however, at last was procured. He died 1721, aged 88. Notwithstanding his adherence to the arbitrary measures of a corrupted court, he was a liberal patron.

CRICHTON, *James*, a Scotchman of the 16th century, whose adventures and personal endowments, have procured him the name of "the admirable Crichton." He was born in 1551. His father was lord advocate of Scotland, and by his mother he was descended from Robert II. He was educated at Perth, and at St. Andrew's, where he made such progress, that at the age of 20 he had run through the whole circle of science, and could write and speak 10 different languages. Thus gifted with mental endowments, and a graceful person, elegant manners, and polite accomplishments, he travelled to Paris, where he challenged the most renowned scholars, to dispute with him in any art or science which they pleased; and in 12 languages. He appeared at the college of Navarre, and from nine in the morning till six in the evening, he so defeated his opponents, and astonished his auditors, that the president, with four eminent professors of the university, presented him with a diamond ring, and a purse of gold, as a token of their approbation. The next day he appeared at the Louvre, and exhibited such feats in tilting, that, in the presence of the court, he carried away the ring 15 times successively, and broke as many lances. At Rome he challenged the learned of that city, to propose any question to him, to which he would give an immediate answer, and in the presence of the pope, he obtained in his defence as much eclat as at Paris. From Rome he passed to Venice, where he introduced himself, by an elaborate poem, to the notice of Aldus Manutius. He gained also the friendship of Laurentius Mussa, and other learned persons, and after he had been honored with an audience from the doge and the senate, in which he astonished them by the rapidity of his eloquence, he visited Padua. At Padua he pronounced an extempore poem, on the beauties of the university, and after disputing for six hours, with the most celebrated professors, he concluded by delivering an oration in praise of ignorance, with universal applause. He exposed the errors of Aristotle, in the presence of the university, and for three days obtained the praises and the acclamations of the most crowded audiences. At Mantua he displayed his bodily agility by killing a gladiator, who had foiled the most skilful fencers in Europe, and had lately slain three antagonists; and he bestowed the reward obtained for this exploit, upon the widows of the three persons who lately had lost their lives. The duke of Man-

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tua appointed him tutor to his ſon Gonzaga, a youth of diſſolute manners. Crichton, to ſupport his fame, wrote in conſequence of this, a comedy, in which he acted in 15 different characters, with inimitable ſucceſs. In the midſt of his popularity, while walking and playing upon his guitar in the ſtreets of Mantua, he was attacked by ſix men in maſks. Their number proved no defence againſt the ſuperior dexterity of Crichton, they were all diſarmed, and the leader falling on his knees, begged for life. It was Crichton's pupil, to whom the aſtoniſhed maſter immediately preſented his ſword, with every apology. Inſtead of accepting the generoſity, the perfidious prince buried the ſword into his defenceleſs boſom. The cauſe of this brutal action is aſcribed to jealouſy; but others attribute it to a drunken frolick. This happened 1583. His death was univerſally lamented, the people of Mantua mourned for him three fourths of a year, and his picture appeared in the chambers and houſes of every Italian.

CRILLON, *Lewis de Berthon de*, a French general. He was noticed by Henry II. for his valor at the ſiege of Calais, and he diſtinguiſhed himſelf afterwards at the battles of Dreux, Jarnac, and Moncontour. At the battle of Lepanto, and in other encounters, his courage was ſuch, that he was called by Henry IV. the brave Crillon. At the peace of Vervins he retired to his eſtates at Avignon, where he died 1615, aged 74.

CRILLON MAHON, *N. duke de*, diſtinguiſhed in the ſeven years' war, afterwards quitted the ſervice of France for that of Spain. In the war between England and Spain he took Minorca, and aſſumed the name of Mahon. In his attempts to reduce Gibraltar, he was more unfortunate, and ſaw all his meaſures baffled by the ſuperior valor of the Engliſh, and of general Elliot. He died at Madrid 1796, aged 80.

CRINITUS, *Petrus*, a native of Florence, profeſſor of belles lettres. He was a man of great learning, but addicted to the baſeſt ſenſualities. He died 1505, aged 40. He wrote lives of the Latin poets, beſides poems of no great merit, &c.

CRISP, *Tobias*, the champion of Antinomianiſm, was educated at Eton, and Cambridge, and afterwards removed to Baliol, Oxford. He was rector of Brinkworth, Wilts, in 1627, and came to London in 1642, where his tenets reſpecting grace oppoſed him in a controverſy with 52 divines. He died 1642. He aſſerted in his diſcourſe "Chriſt alone exalted," that ſalvation was completed on the croſs, and that belief was all that was required of the elect.

CROESE, *Gerard*, a proteſtant divine of Amſterdam, author of the hiſtory of the quakers, tranſlated into Engliſh, and of Homerus Hebræus. He died 1710, aged 68.

CROFT, *Herbert*, a prelate, born at Great Milton, Oxfordſhire, 1603. At 13 he was ſent to Oxford, but on the converſion of his father to popery, he removed from the univerſity to Douay, and afterwards to St. Omer's. Morton biſhop of Durham, prevailed upon him to return to the proteſtant faith, and he entered at Chriſt-church, Oxford. He was preferred to a living in Glouceſterſhire, and to another in Oxfordſhire, and in 1639, he was made prebendary of Saliſbury. He was afterwards prebendary of Worceſter, canon of Windſor, and in 1644 dean of Hereford, and in 1659, by the death of his two elder brothers, he ſucceeded to the eſtates of his family. At the reſtoration he was raiſed to the ſee of Hereford 1661. His ſmall treatiſe "the naked truth," was publiſhed in 1675, when the papiſts hoped to take advantage of the quarrels of the nonconformiſts with the church, and it became a popular work, and drew the attention of parliament to the ſubject. He publiſhed alſo occaſional ſermons,—religious tracts,—a legacy to his dioceſe, and in 1685, animadverſion on Burnet's theory of the earth. He died at Hereford 1691.

CROFT, *William*, a muſician, born in Warwickſhire. He ſucceeded Dr. Blow as maſter of the children, and compoſer to the chapel royal, and organiſt, at Weſtminſter-abbey. In 1712, he publiſhed his divine harmony, and in 1715 he became D. Muſ. and in 1724 he publiſhed by ſubſcription his "muſica ſacra," 2 vols. He died 1727, aged 50.

CROFTON, *Zachary*, an Iriſh nonconformiſt, educated at Dublin. During the Iriſh troubles he came to England, and obtained the living of Wrenbury in Cheſhire, from which he was ejected in 1648. At the reſtoration he engaged in a controverſy with biſhop Gauden, and laſtly opened a ſchool near Aldgate, where he died 1672. He was author of ſome controverſial pamphlets.

CROIX DU MAINE, *Francis Grude de la*, a learned French writer. He publiſhed in 1584, his French library, or a general account of all authors, who wrote in that language.

CROIX, *Francis Petit de la*, interpreter to the French king, in the Turkiſh and Arabic, died 1695, aged 73. He refuſed to be bribed by the Algerines, to make a treaty favorable to their intereſts. He digeſted Thevenot's voyages, made an accurate catalogue of all the Turkiſh and Perſian books in the French king's library, and compoſed beſides two dictionaries for the French and Turkiſh languages, and alſo a hiſtory of Genghis Khan, &c.

CROMPTON, *William*, *M. A.* was born at Barnſtaple, of which, after an Oxford education, he became miniſter. He was ejected after the reſtoration for nonconformity, and died 1696. He publiſhed a remedy againſt ſuperſtition, and other ſmall tracts.

CROMWELL, *Thomas*, earl of Eſſex, an eminent ſtateſman under Henry VIII. was ſon of a blackſmith at Putney, Surrey. His education like his origin was low, but he poſſeſſed ſtrong natural parts. He was at Antwerp for ſome

ſome time, as clerk to the Engliſh factory, and he afterwards travelled on the continent, as the private agent of the king, and he was engaged as a ſoldier with Bourbon in the ſacking of Rome. Admitted into Wolſey's family, he gained his confidence, which he repaid with the ſtrongeſt attachment, and by a moſt eloquent defence of him in the houſe of commons, when he was impeached. After Wolſey's fall, he ſerved the king with equal fidelity, and gradually roſe to be a privy counſellor, chancellor of the exchequer, ſecretary of ſtate, keeper of the privy ſeal, and high chamberlain of England. His zeal in the reformation pleaſed the king, and he largely ſhared in the ſpoils of the plundered church. In deſtroying the relics of popery, he introduced good regulations, and provided that the bible ſhould be read in Engliſh, in the ſeveral churches, and alſo that a regiſter of births, &c. ſhould be kept. The active part which he took in the marriage of his maſter with Anne of Cleves, proved his ruin. Henry, diſſatisfied with his new queen, wreaked his vengeance on him. Forſaken by all his former friends, except Cranmer, and unable to find one defender, for fear of the royal reſentment, Cromwell pleaded for mercy in a letter to the king, in ſuch moving terms, that Henry read it three times, and probably would have pardoned him, had not his paſſion for Catharine Howard kindled his fury. Cromwell ſuffered on Tower-hill, after ſix weeks' impriſonment, 1540. Though abuſed by the papiſts as ambitious, and crafty, he is repreſented as preferring men of learning and abilities.

Cromwell, *Oliver*, protector of England, was born of a very reſpectable family at Huntingdon, 25th April 1599. He received his education in the grammar-ſchool of his native town, and at Sidney college, Cambridge. Here foot-ball, cricket, and other exerciſes, were more congenial to his purſuits than literature, and therefore his mother, now a widow, ſent him in 1618 to Lincoln's-inn. Irregularities here prevailed, and licentious pleaſures engaged his attention more than the law, till at laſt when 21 he married Elizabeth daughter of ſir James Bouchier of Eſſex, and retired to Huntingdon. Some time after he removed into the iſle of Ely, where his uncle had left him an eſtate of 400l. a year, and then he left the church of England, and became a puritan. He was elected into parliament in 1628, and was violent againſt the biſhops; but the warmth with which he ſupported miniſters of his own perſuaſion reduced his fortunes, and obliged him to take a farm at St. Ives. Here he nearly ruined himſelf, and in 1637 he formed the plan of paſſing over to New England, which he was prevented from doing by a proclamation from the king, againſt migration. Diſtinguiſhed among the puritans for his gift of preaching, praying, and expounding, he had the intereſt to recommend himſelf to the corporation of Cambridge, and to be choſen into parliament 1640. In the houſe he was a frequent ſpeaker, and exclaimed againſt grievances in church and ſtate. Courted by the leading men, by Hampden, by Pym, and others who knew his firmneſs and his devotion, he became well acquainted with the intrigues of the times, and when the parliament reſolved in 1642 to levy war, he went to Cambridge, where he raiſed a troop of horſe. His ſeverity to the loyal members of the univerſity, who contributed their plate to the ſervice of the king, was very culpable; but he ſhowed ſuch activity that in a few months he acquired the character of a good officer, and his ſoldiers were the beſt diſciplined troops in the kingdom. Now become a lieutenant-general, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Marſton-moor, 1644, where his cavalry, called Ironſides, enſured victory wherever they appeared. At the ſecond battle of Newbury, his valor and ſervices were regarded as ſo extraordinary, that he was called the ſaviour of the nation, and in the ſelf-denying ordinance for the excluſion of officers from ſeats in the commons, Cromwell alone was exempted. The fatal battle of Naſeby, 14th June 1646, eſtabliſhed his triumph as the ableſt general of the times, and for this he was thanked by the parliament, and rewarded with a penſion. When the king had thrown himſelf into the hands of the Scotch, and then been ſold to the Engliſh, the parliament regarding the army as dangerous, ordered part of it to be diſbanded, but Cromwell prevented the execution of their plans, and ſtepping forth as the advocate of their rights againſt the parliament, be ſecured to his perſon the attachment of the ſoldiers. No ſooner was the king lodged in Holmby caſtle than he made himſelf maſter of his perſon, and thus declared himſelf the arbiter of his fate. Cromwell at laſt took the bold meaſure of excluding from the houſe of commons thoſe whom he knew to be averſe to his ambition, and the trial of the devoted monarch ſoon after followed. Cromwell acted openly as one of his judges, and he ſigned the warrant for his execution, and by this bloody deed thus paved the way to his own greatneſs. But while he conſidered himſelf as ſecure, his power was threatened by rebellion in the army, even in his own favorite regiment. With his uſual preſence of mind he appeared among the rioters, and calling four men by name out of the ranks, he made them caſt dice for their life, and obliged the two that eſcaped to ſhoot the others. Having thus reſtored tranquillity he was received every where with marks of reſpect, and next embarked with an army for Ireland 1649, and quickly reduced the country. In 1650 he was publicly thanked by the ſubmiſſive commons, who inveſted him with the chief command in Scotland, where Charles II. had been acknowledged king. He marched to the north with his uſual rapidity, and on the 3d September 1650, he defeated the Scotch army in a dreadful battle,

at

at Dunbar, and the next year, on the ſame auſpicious day, he compleated the ruin of Charles' fortunes by the crowning victory, as he ſaid, at Worceſter. His ſucceſs was ſo important, that a general thankſgiving was appointed, and the 3d of September declared an anniverſary ſtate holiday. But though commander in chief of the whole iſland, and lord lieutenant of Ireland, Cromwell found that his power depended on the will of the parliament, and therefore he diſmiſſed them. Whilſt the commons and the council of the officers were diſtracted by oppoſite opinions, he forwarded ſecretly his own views, and all at once riſing up in his ſeat in the houſe, he bade the ſpeaker leave the chair, and the whole body give place to honeſter men; and filling the room with armed ſoldiers he turned the whole aſſembly out, and locking up the doors, he retired to Whitehall. Though he permitted a mock aſſembly, under the name of council of ſtate, he was ſoon diſpleaſed with their conduct, and by the voice of his officers, he aſſumed the title of protector of the commonwealth of England, and was inveſted with the new office, 16th Dec. 1653, in Weſtminſter-hall. Thus abſolute in the government, he appointed a council of ſtate, conſiſting of men of ſuperior ſagacity, and adopted ſuch meaſures as could give ſtability to his power, and add to the independence of the kingdom. Peace was made with Sweden, Holland, Portugal, and France, the moſt upright judges filled the courts of Weſtminſter-hall, and liberty of conſcience was tolerated. Notwithſtanding the popularity of his meaſures, he met with oppoſition from the people, and his parliament preſumed to diſpute the legality of his office, and were diſmiſſed with a ſevere reprimand. In 1655, though threatened with conſpiracies, he ſupported with vigorous hand the honor of the nation. Blake conquered Jamaica, and humbled the native powers on the Mediterranean ſhores, and a treaty of offenſive alliance was formed with France a gainſt the Spaniards in the Netherlands, and Dunkirk was taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh. The protector called another parliament, 1656, but to enſure their obedience, he obliged them at the door of the houſe to ſwear allegiance to his perſon. The members awed into deference, not only voted him ſupplies, but decreed new ſtatutes for the ſecurity of his authority, and beſtowed upon him the title of king, which by the advice of his friends, and much againſt his inclination, he declined. He however aſſumed the power of creating peers, and again, to give greater dignity to his authority, he was in 1657 a ſecond time inaugurated protector in Weſtminſter-hall, with all the pomp of a coronation. His fears were now alarmed by the publication of "killing no murder," a pamphlet by colonel Titus, which directed againſt him the dagger of every bold aſſaſſin, and in 1658 he felt not a little diſappointment at the conduct of his parliament, which he addreſſed as compoſed of lords and commons; in the uſual language of the kings of England, though none of the ancient nobility condeſcended to appear among them. Theſe open inſults, together with the ſecret machinations of his enemies, were encreaſed by the death of his favorite daughter Mrs. Claypole, who, on her death-bed bitterly reproached him with his conduct. The ſevere agitations of his mind at laſt undermined his conſtitution, he grew reſerved and ſuſpicious, and the attacks of a ſlow fever were ſucceeded by a tertian ague. Though the diſorder ſeemed at firſt not alarming, his phyſicians perceived his danger, but regardleſs of their intimations, he depended upon the prayers of the godly for recovery, and hoped that heaven would preſerve his life. His diſorder proved fatal, 3d September 1658. He was carried with great pomp from Somerſet-houſe, and buried in the chapel of Henry VII. in Weſtminſter-abbey, but after the reſtoration his body was taken up and hung on the gallows. Though an uſurper and a tyrant, Cromwell poſſeſſed great powers of mind, and contributed much to the glory of the nation. Not only Milton defended his government, but Waller, Sprat, Dryden, and Cowley, celebrated his virtues. How blameworthy ſoever he might have been in the acquiſition of his power, obſerves one of his biographers, he certainly rivalled the greateſt of the Engliſh monarchs in glory, and made himſelf dreaded by the nations around him. In his religious opinions he was a wavering fanatic, and though grave and demure he had the hypocriſy to adopt ſuch tenets only as tended beſt to ſecure his uſurpation. Of all his children only ſix lived to maturity: Richard his ſucceſſor, who held the protectorate with feeble hands, and reſigned it for a life of obſcurity, was born 1626, and died at Cheſhunt, 1712: Henry was lieutenant of Ireland, and died 1674: Bridget, who married Ireton, and afterwards general Fleetwood: Elizabeth, his favorite daughter, who married Mr. Claypole, of Northamptonſhire: Mary, who married lord Fauconberg, and is ſuppoſed to have intereſted herſelf warmly for the reſtoration of Charles II. and died 1712: And Frances, the youngeſt, who married Mr. Rich, grandſon to lord Warwick, and afterwards ſir John Ruſſel of Chippenham, Cambridgeſhire. His mother lived with him at Whitehall, but in the midſt of ſplendor ſhe enjoyed it not, and was filled with terror for the fate of her ſon, whom ſhe never conſidered ſafe, except ſhe ſaw him twice a day. His wife was a woman of maſculine powers of mind, and ſhe gloried in the elevation to which her huſband's guilty ambition, ſpurred on by her conſtant exhortations, had raiſed her family. She ſurvived till 1672.

CRONECK, *John Frederic baron de*, of Anſpach, died of the ſmall-pox 1758, aged 27. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an ingenious poet.

CROOK, *ſir George*, was born at Chilton, Bucks, and educated at Oxford, and the Inner-temple.

temple. He rose to the offices of king's serjeant, justice of the common pleas, and chief justice of England. He died at Waterstock, Oxfordshire, 1641, aged 82.

Crosby, *Brass*, lord mayor of London, was born at Stockton-upon-Tees in 1725, and early came to London, where he practised as an attorney. He, in 1764, was elected sheriff, the next year alderman, and in 1770 lord mayor In this high office he opposed the court, in the prosecution of Wheble and other printers; and he supported Wilkes and Oliver, for which he was sent to the Tower. During his confinement, his conduct was applauded by the city, and various addresses came to him from some counties. He was released by the prorogation of parliament, and conducted to the mansion-house in great pomp by the populace, and honored by the thanks of the corporation, and the vote of a cup of 100l. value. He died 1793.

Cross, *Michael*, an English artist, employed by Charles I. to copy the best pictures of Italy. It is said, that being permitted by the doge of Venice to copy the Madonna of Raphael, he left his copy behind, and brought away the original, which, in the civil wars, was sold to the Spanish ambassador, and now adorns the Escurial.

Cross, *Lewis*, a painter, who died 1724. He retouched a picture of Mary of Scots, and with such effect, that several copies have been taken from it.

Crousaz, *John Peter de*, a mathematician, born at Lausanne, 1663. He was intended for the army, but his inclinations were bent to literature; and the perusal of des Cartes's works directed his attention to mathematics and philosophy. He was in 1706 made rector of the academy of Lausanne, and, in 1724, mathematical professor at Groningen. He was afterwards preceptor to Frederic of Hesse Cassel, nephew to the king of Sweden, and died at Lausanne, 1748, aged 85. He wrote an essay on logic, afterwards enlarged to 6 vols 8vo.—a treatise on beauty, 2 vols. 12mo. —on the liberty of thinking, &c.

Crowne, *John*, a native of Nova Scotia, who came to England, eager after fame. His distresses at first were so great that he became upper servant in an old lady's family, and then was a favorite with the court, and employed by Charles II. to write the masque of Calypso. Upon the discovery of the popish plot, he embraced the part of the tories, and wrote his "city politics," to satirise the whigs, a comedy. He next petitioned the king for a place for life; to which Charles assented, provided he wrote another comedy. Even the king himself assisted him, by recommending him to borrow from the Spanish comedy of "non pued esser;" from which was produced the play of Sir Courtly Nice; but, on the last day of rehearsal, the king died, and the hopes of the poet were dashed to the ground. He died about 1703, author of 17 plays, besides the "church scuffle," a heroic poem, and two other poems, Pandion and Amphigenia, and the Dæneids.

Croxall, *Dr. Samuel*, was born at Walton-upon-Thames, Surrey, and educated at Eton, and St. John's college, Cambridge. At the university he wrote the fair Circassian, but as the poem was a licentious imitation of Solomon's song, he avoided disclosing himself to be the author, before he applied for ordination. He obtained the living of Hampton, Middlesex, the parishes of St. Mary Somerset, and Mountshaw, London, and became chancellor, prebendary, and canon of Hereford, and afterwards archdeacon of Salop, with other preferments. In Anne's reign he wrote, in support of the whigs, two cantos in imitation of Spenser, to satirise Harley's administrations. He wrote besides "the Vision," a poem, addressed to lord Halifax,—the fables of Æsop,—scripture politics,—the royal manual,—and all the dedications prefixed to "Select Novels." He died at a great age, 1752.

Croze, *Mathurin Veyssiere la*, a Benedictine monk, distinguished himself by his learning. He abandoned his order and his religion in 1696, and made his recantation at Basil, and employed himself in Berlin as an instructor of youth, and professor of philosophy. He died 1739, aged 78. He wrote some valuable works, dissertations historiques, &c.—an Armenian dictionary, 4to. twelve years' labor—histoire du Christianisme des Indes, 12mo—du Christianisme d'Ethiopie, &c.

Cruden, *Alexander*, M. A. was born at Aberdeen, and educated at the Marischal college there. He settled in London in 1728, as bookseller under the royal exchange, and maintained himself chiefly by superintending publications for the press. In 1737 his valuable Concordance was published, and again in 1761, Cruden was occasionally deranged. About 1738 he went on a romantic view to reform the English universities, and was soon after confined at Chelsea. He was a second time in a mad-house, and was at last found dead, in a praying posture, at Islington, 1774, aged 70. He was a worthy, pious, and inoffensive man.

Crusius, or Krans, *Martin*, of Bamberg, was professor of belles lettres at Tubingen, and the first who taught Greek in Germany, &c. He died at Etringen 1607, aged 81. He is the learned compiler of Turco-Græciæ, libri octo 1584—annales Suevici ad ann. 1549, &c.

Cruz, *Juana Inez de la*, an ingenious lady, born at Mexico. She was naturally endowed with great powers of mind. Her poems possessed great merit. The best part of her life was spent in the seclusion of the monastery of St. Geronimo, where she died, after 27 years' residence, aged 44. in 1695.

Cudworth, *Ralph*, a celebrated divine, born 1617, at Aller, Somersetshire, where his father was rector. He was of Emanuel college, and in 1641 was presented to the rectory of North Cadbury, Somersetshire, and the

following year he publiſhed his "diſcourſe concerning the true notion of the Lord's ſupper," and afterwards his treatiſe, "the union of Chriſt and the church, a ſhadow." In 1644 he was appointed maſter of Clare-hall, and the year after regius profeſſor of Hebrew. In 1647, he preached before the houſe of commons, for which he received the thanks of the houſe. In 1654, he was elected maſter of Chriſt's college, at which time he alſo married. He was, in 1657, one of thoſe conſulted by parliament about the Engliſh tranſlation of the bible, and he gained the friendſhip of Whitelocke, and of Thurloe, the able ſecretary of the two protectorates. At the reſtoration, he wrote a copy of verſes to the ſovereign, and, in 1662, he was preſented by biſhop Sheldon to Aſhwell, Hertfordſhire. In 1678, he was inſtalled prebendary of Glouceſter, and he then publiſhed in folio his famous work, "the true intellectual ſyſtem of the univerſe, wherein the reaſon and philoſophy of atheiſm are confuted, and its impoſſibility demonſtrated." This work, from its nature and importance, had many aſſailants; but it is acknowledged by Dryden, Bayle, and Shafteſbury, that he was ſo moderate in his principles that he almoſt betrayed the cauſe which he meant to defend. A warm diſpute was raiſed in conſequence between him and le Clerc. The work was tranſlated into Latin, in 1733, by Moſheim, and the original was republiſhed in 1743, in 2 vols. 4to. by Dr. Birch, with great additions. Cudworth died at Cambridge, 1688. Of his poſthumous works, which were a continuation of his intellectual ſyſtem, one was publiſhed by Chandler biſhop of Durham 1731, called "a treatiſe concerning eternal and immutable morality," intended chiefly againſt Hobbes and others. His other MSS. were on moral good and evil, &c. Cudworth was a man of extenſive erudition, well ſkilled in the languages, an able philoſopher, an acute mathematician, and a profound metaphyſician. Though he embraced the corpuſcular philoſophy, and conſidered Plato as a guide with reſpect to the Deity, he was eſteemed for his virtues, his piety, his moderation, and humanity.

CUERENHERT, *Theodore van*, a ſingular character, born at Amſterdam 1522. He was a man of ſcience, and had a turn for poetry; but maintained himſelf at firſt by engraving, in which he diſplayed ſkill and genius, though too haſty and volatile in his execution. He ſettled at Haerlem, and was ambaſſador to the prince of Orange. Such, at laſt, were his ideas about religion, that he aſſerted no one could officiate as a miniſter without a ſupernatural miſſion, and that it was unworthy a Chriſtian to enter a place of public worſhip. Theſe wild ideas procured his baniſhment from the country. He died at Tergont 1590, aged 68. His works were publiſhed, 3 vols. folio.

CUEVA, *Alfonſus de la*, ambaſſador from Philip III. to the Venetian republic, plotted the ſeizing of the city. When the conſpiracy was diſcovered, and the accomplices put to death by drowning, the author of the horrible ſcheme, out of reſpect to the Spaniſh king, was ſecretly diſmiſſed by the ſenate, to avoid the fury of the populace. Cueva fled to Flanders; but in conſequence of the ſeverity of his government he retired to Rome, where he died 1665. He was a man of aſtoniſhing powers of mind, great political ſagacity, an acute judge of the manners and prejudices of mankind, compoſed in the moſt violent agitations, and ſuch a maſter of the knowledge of the human paſſions, that his conjectures ſeem almoſt prophetical.

CUFF, *Henry*, a celebrated wit, born at Hinton St. George, Somerſetſhire, 1560. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford; but a joke upon the well-known humorous diſhoneſty of his founder drew upon him the reſentment of his ſociety and expulſion. He was admitted at Merton, and two years after, 1588, elected fellow. He was afterwards Greek profeſſor, and proctor of the univerſity. He next became the ſecretary and confidant of Eſſex, a moſt fatal engagement. When Eſſex was condemned, he accuſed Cuff as the author of his misfortunes; in conſequence of which the wretched ſecretary, perhaps no otherwiſe guilty than as the tool of this ambitious favorite, was arraigned, condemned, and executed at Tyburn, 1601. He was a man of great learning and genius. He wrote a curious philoſophical piece, called the differences of the ages of man's life, together with the original cauſes, &c.

CUJACIUS, *James*, an eminent lawyer, born at Toulouſe, 1520. He was of mean origin; but by his genius and induſtry, without the aſſiſtance of a maſter, he made himſelf perfect in the knowledge of Greek and Latin, and of civil law. Refuſed the profeſſor's chair in his native town, his abilities attracted pupils from every country; and to his ſuperior talents, France owed the ableſt and the moſt expert of her lawyers and magiſtrates. He ſettled at Cahors, and then at Bourges, which he would not quit, though invited by the king of France, and by Gregory XIII. He was ſo kind to his pupils that he was called the father of his ſcholars. He died at Bourges 1590. His works were 10 vols. fol.

CULLEN, *William*, the celebrated phyſician, was born in Lanerkſhire, and ſerved his time with an apothecary at Glaſgow, and then went as ſurgeon in a veſſel to the Weſt Indies. On his return, he ſettled at Shotts, and afterwards at Hamilton. By the advice of the duke of Hamilton, he removed to Glaſgow, and obtained an appointment in the univerſity. About this time he formed a partnerſhip with William Hunter. In 1746, he was appointed lecturer in chemiſtry at Glaſgow, and in 1751 was nominated king's profeſſor of medicine. In 1756 he was invited to the vacant ſeat of chemiſtry at Edinburgh, and he diſplayed ſuch know-

knowledge, that an opposition was raised against him by those who envied his fame, and could not rival his abilities. He published the lectures which he delivered, in consequence of the appearance of a surreptitious copy. He at last resigned his office to Dr. Black, in consequence of growing infirmities, though he afterwards joined Dr. Gregory, to give lectures on the practice of physic. He died 1790. His other works were, lines of physic, 4 vols. 8vo.—synopsis nosologiæ methodicæ, 2 vols. 8vo—a treatise on the recovery of drowned persons, &c. 8vo.

CULLUM, *sir John*, was born 1733, and educated at Bury school, and Catharine-hall, Cambridge. He died at Hardwicke-house, 1785, rector of Great Thurlow, Suffolk. He published the history and antiquities of Hawsted, Suffolk.

CULMER, *Richard*, a violent fanatic, educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge. He was expelled from the living of Goodneston, in Kent, for refusing to read the book of sports, and then became lecturer at Canterbury, and was employed by the parliament in breaking down and defacing images, pictures, &c. from places of worship. In his zeal, he demolished the beautiful painted window of Canterbury cathedral, of which he gave an account; and for his services to the republicans, he was promoted to the living of Minster in Kent, from which he was ejected at the restoration. He was a most abusive character, and from his fondness for fighting he was called the blue-skin Dick.

CULPEPER, *Nicholas*, after a few years spent at Cambridge, was bound to an apothecary. He engaged deeply in the study of astrology, of which he became professor. He died in Spitalfields 1654. He wrote several books, the best known of which is his "herbal," in which he describes the qualities of plants, as if by casting their nativities.

CUMBERLAND, *Richard*, a prelate, son of a citizen of London, where he was born 1632. He was educated at St. Paul's school and Magdalen college, Cambridge, and in 1658, he was presented to Brampton rectory, Northamptonshire. He was drawn from his solitude by the elevation of his friend Orlando Bridgman to the seals, 1667, from whom he received the living of Allhallows, Stamford. He published, in 1672, his work de legibus naturæ disquisitio philosophica, &c. This performance greatly raised his reputation, and he was further distinguished for the exercises which he performed for his degree of D. D. in 1680. In 1686 he published his essay on Jewish measures and weights, a work of merit. In 1691 he was raised to the see of Peterborough without solicitation or interest, merely from the eminence of his learning. In his duties he was vigilant, observing to his friends, who dissuaded him from exertions which might injure his health, "that he would fulfil his duties as long as he could, and that a man had better wear out than rust out." In his pursuits to discover the true causes of idolatry, he paid attention to the shattered Phœnician history of Sanchoniathon; but though great labor was bestowed on the subject, and a book prepared for the press, his bookseller objected to the publication, which was deferred till after his death, when his son-in-law, Mr. Payne, published in 1720, his Sanchoniathon's Phœnician history, from Eusebius' præpar. evangel. &c. and, in 1724, his second work, his origines gentium antiquissimæ. The bishop to the last retained the great powers of his mind, and died 1718, in his 87th year, in consequence of an attack of the palsy.

CUMBERLAND, *William duke of*, second son of George II. was born 1721. He was at the battle of Dettingen, and distinguished himself so much at the battle of Fontenoy, that he might have ensured a glorious victory, had he been ably supported by the Dutch. His next services were the defeat of the pretender at the battle of Culloden, 1746. In 1747 he lost the battle of Val, by the hesitating assistance of the Dutch. He died 1765.

CUMING, *William*, a physician, born at Edinburgh 1714, and educated at the high school and university there. After residing at Paris and Leyden, he came to London, and removed to Dorchester. Here he gained universal reputation, and recommended himself to his patients by the gentleness of his manners, and his skilful management of diseases. He assisted Mr. Hutchins, the historian of Dorsetshire, who has paid deserved compliments to his abilities and kind assiduity. He died of a dropsy, 1788, aged 74.

CUNÆUS, *Peter*, a lawyer, professor at Leyden, born at Flushing 1586. He was a man of great learning, commended by Vossius, Scaliger, and others. He died 1638. He wrote, among other valuable works, de republicâ Hebræorum—satira Menippæa—remarks on Nonius' Diony—a translation of Julian's Cæsars, &c.

CUNEGONDE, married the emperor Henry II by whom she had no children. Some historians accuse her of incontinence, while others regard her as ill treated by her husband, after whose death, in 1024, she retired to a monastery.

CUNINGHAM, *William*, a physician, who resided in Coleman-street, London. He lived at Norwich about 1559; but, in 1563, was a public lecturer in Surgeons' hall, London. He was a man of great learning as an astronomer and physician.

CUNITIA, *Maria*, a learned lady in the 17th century, born in Silesia. She had a perfect knowledge of ancient and modern languages, and excelled in mathematics and astronomy, on which she wrote some ingenious treatises, especially Urania propitia, in 1650, in Latin and German, dedicated to the emperor Ferdinand III. She married a physician, and died 1664.

CUNNINGHAM, *Alexander*, a Scotch hiſtorian, born near Selkirk, in 1654. He was educated in Holland, where he imbibed the principles of government then faſhionable. He came over with William at the revolution, and maintained an intimacy with the moſt popular members of government. He was tutor to lord Hyndford and his brother William, and afterwards to lord Lorne, and viſcount Louſdale; and during his viſits on the continent, he made important obſervations on the politics of various countries, which he communicated in confidence to the king and his miniſters. To this may be attributed the vaſt information manifeſted in his writings, and the great military knowledge which he diſplays. At the acceſſion of George I. Cunningham was ſent as envoy to the Venetian republic, where he reſided five years. He afterwards lived in retirement, reſpected as a politician and as a man of letters. From an inſcription in St. Martin's church over an Alexander Cunningham, ſuppoſed to be his, he died 1737, in the 83d year of his age. His hiſtory of Great Britain, from the revolution to the acceſſion of George I. appeared in 2 vols. 4to. 1787, tranſlated from the Latin MS. The work had paſſed into the hands of Dr. Hollingberry, and was recommended for publication by lord Hardwicke and Dr. Douglas biſhop of Saliſbury. It is a work of merit, and it relates the particulars of an important period with accuracy, ſpirit, and impartiality. To our author ſome have attributed the celebrated criticiſms on Horace, 2 vols. 8vo. 1721, and thoſe poſthumous remarks on Virgil publiſhed 1742; but the matter is doubtful. It appears, indeed, that the hiſtorian and the critic were both of the ſame name, both Scotch, both lived in the ſame times, both educated in Holland, both eminent for their ſkill in the game of cheſs, both employed as travelling tutors, and both attained to an advanced age.

CUNNINGHAM, *John*, ſon of a wine-merchant in Dublin. At 17 he wrote his "love in a miſt, or the laſs of ſpirit;" from which Garrick drew the prominent features of his "lying varlet." He was for ſeveral years engaged as a ſtrolling player, in the north of England and in Scotland. He ſettled at Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, where he died 1773, aged 42.

CURCELLÆUS, *Stephen*, a divine, born at Geneva, died at Amſterdam 1658, aged 72. After reſiding in France, he ſettled at Amſterdam, where he was followed by the Armenians, and where he ſucceeded Epiſcopius as divinity profeſſor. He publiſhed a new edition of the Greek teſtament, with various readings, and he properly obſerves, that none of the readings affect the articles of faith.

CURIO, *Cælius Secundus*, was born at San Chirico, in Piedmont. For his abjuration of the Romiſh religion for the tenets of Luther, he was ſeized and confined at Turin. He eſcaped and fled to Salo and Pavia; but perſecuted in Italy, he took refuge at Lauſanne, where he became principal of the college. He removed to Baſil, where for twenty-two years, till his death, 1569, at the age of 67, he continued to fill the chair of eloquence and belles lettres. His work, "de amplitudine beati regni Dei," 1550, in 8vo. is a curious compoſition.

CURL, *Edmund*, a bookſeller, whoſe name has obtained immortality in Pope's Dunciad. He was born in the weſt of England, and kept a ſhop in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden, where his books were generally enlarged by wretched notes and forged letters. He loſt his ears for publiſhing "the man in her ſmock." He died 1748.

CUROPALATE, *John*, of the houſehold of the Greek emperor of that name, wrote a Greek hiſtory from 813 to 1081. This work has been moſt ſhamefully pirated by Cedrenus.

CURRIE, *James*, a phyſician, born 1756, at Kirkpatrick Fleming, Dumfrieſhire. After receiving his education at Dumfries, he went to Virginia in a commercial capacity, but returned to ſtudy medicine at Edinburgh. He ſettled at Liverpool, and acquired celebrity from his practice, the benevolence of his heart, his claſſical taſte, and his general information. He afterwards removed to Bath on account of ill health, and died at Sidmouth, Devonſhire, 1805. Dr. Currie was well known as the author of a letter to Mr. Pitt, under the name of Jaſper Wilſon, 1793, which paſſed through ſeveral editions. Beſides his medical reports on the effects of water, as a remedy in febrile diſeaſes, 8vo. 1797, with another volume 1804, he wrote valuable papers in the Mancheſter tranſactions, &c. and alſo edited Burns' poems in 1800.

CURSON, or CORCEONE, *Robert*, an Engliſhman, who ſtudied at Oxford and Paris. He became chancellor of Paris univerſity, and was made a cardinal by Innocent III. in 1212. He preached the cruſades, and died at Damietta 1218. He wrote on the queſtion, whether Origen be ſaved or not.

CUSA, *Nicholas de*, a cardinal, born at Cuſa. His extenſive knowledge of law and of divinity recommended him to Nicholas V. who made him a cardinal 1448, and biſhop of Brixia. He was ſent to Germany as legate, in 1451, to preach the cruſades againſt the Turks, and died at Todi, in Umbria, 1464, aged 63. His works, which were numerous and valuable, were collected and printed in 3 vols.

CUSSAY, *N.* governor of Angers, is known for his reply to the duke of Guiſe, who had ordered the proteſtants of Anjou to be maſſacred on the fatal day of St. Bartholomew — "Tell the king," anſwered he, "that my fellow citizens are brave and loyal, but not aſſaſſins."

CUSTINES, *Adam Philippe count de*, was born at Metz, 1740. In the American war he aſſiſted the revolted colonies, and in the national aſſembly he eſpouſed the popular party

party. When commander of the army of the Rhine, he took Spires, Mentz, Frankfort, &c. but a reverse of fortune obliged him to fall back. Want of success was considered as treason, and Custines perished on the scaffold, 1793. He was weak in his conduct, proud in prosperity, but a coward in adversity.

CUTHBERT, an English saint, born in the north, and educated by the Scottish monks in the abbey of Icolmkill. He settled in the island of Lindisferna, four miles from Berwick, now called Holyisland; from whence he came to the court of Egfred king of Northumberland, whom he converted to Christianity, and baptised. He died 686.

CUTTS, *John lord*, was born at Matching, in Essex. He was early in the service of Monmouth, and was under the duke of Lorraine, in Hungary, and at the taking of Buda by the imperialists At the revolution, he was created baron in Ireland 1690, governor of the isle of Wight 1693. On Anne's accession he was made lieutenant-general of the forces in Holland, commander in Ireland in 1705, and afterwards one of the lords justices of that kingdom; an appointment which broke his heart, because it removed him out of the sphere of active enterprize. He died at Dublin 1707. He wrote a poem on queen Mary's death, and published, 1687, poetical exercises, written on several occasions—a poem on wisdom—another on Waller.

CYPRIANI, or CIPRIANI, an Italian painter, settled in England. He died in London 1785. His pieces, spread over Europe by the graver of Bartolozzi, are well known and admired for grace, beauty, and expression.

CYRANO, *Bergerac*, a French author, born in Gascony 1620. He entered the army, where his valor distinguished him in the field as well as in duelling, and procured him the appellation of the intrepid. He was shot through the body at the siege of Mouzon, and run through the neck at that of Arras in 1640; but at last he abandoned the army to wield the pen of wit and poetry. He died in 1655, aged 35, in consequence of a blow on the head by the fall of a piece of timber. His works consist of a tragedy on the death of Agrippina, mother of Germanicus—the pedant, a comedy—besides a comic history of the states and empires of the sun and of the moon—letters—dialogues—and fragments of physics, &c.

CYRILL, *Lucar*, of Candia, was educated at Padua and in Germany. He was bishop of Alexandria, and afterwards, 1621, patriarch of Constantinople. He was deposed for his attempts to reform his clergy, and was strangled by order of the grand signior, in 1638.

D.

DAC, *John*, painter, born at Cologne 1556, and employed by the emperor Rodolph, who rewarded him with honors and opulence. His pictures are all in a grand stile.

DACIER, *Andrew*, a French philosopher and critic, born in Upper Languedoc, 1651. He was educated chiefly at Saumur, under Tanaquil Faber, whose daughter he married. At Paris he was in the number of those who published the classics for the use of the dauphin. His first work was Pompeius Festus, 4to. 1681, greatly improved in 1699. His Horace, with a French translation, appeared in 1681, in 10 vols. 12mo. and has frequently been reprinted. He next published St. Anastasius' contemplations, with notes, &c. in 1682. The next year he married Faber's daughter; and, in 1685, he with her abjured the protestant religion. In 1691, his moral reflections of Marcus Antoninus, 2 vols. 12mo. appeared; and in 1692, Aristotle's poetics, with a translation, &c. in 4to. considered as his best performance. In 1693 he published a translation of the Œdipus and Electra of Sophocles; in 1694, the first volume of Plutarch's lives; in 1697, the translation of the works of Hippocrates, 2 vols. 12mo; in 1699, that of Plato's works, 2 vols.; in 1706, the life of Pythagoras, his symbols, golden verses, &c. 2 vols.; in 1715, Epictetus, 2 vols.; and in 1723, the lives of Plutarch were completed, in 8 vols. 4to. Dacier published besides, notes on Longinus, a dissertation on the origin of satire, answers to some critics who had censured his person and manners, &c. a commentary on Theocritus, &c. As he had been concerned in the compilation of the medallic history of Lewis XIV. the monarch settled on him a pension of 2000 livres. In 1713 he was perpetual secretary to the French academy, and in 1717 he obtained a grant of 10,000 crowns. Dacier, greatly afflicted for the loss of his wife, 1720, would have married a second time had not death prevented it. He was carried off by an ulcer in his throat, which he had disregarded as not dangerous, 1722, in his 71st year. He was a man of great and exten-

five learning, who applied the powers of his mind, and the moſt indefatigable induſtry, to infuſe into his native language all the graces of ſome of the beſt writers of ancient times.

DACIER, *Anne*, wife of Andrew Dacier, daughter of Tanaquil Faber, or le Fevre, was born at Saumur 1651. Her father diſcovering the powers of her mind, gave her a learned education. In 1674, ſhe publiſhed an edition of Callimachus in 4to. and ſhe was engaged in the editing of the claſſics for the uſe of the dauphin. Her Florus appeared in 1674, in 4to. and her Aurelius Victor 1681. Chriſtina of Sweden invited her to embrace the Romiſh religion, and to ſettle at Stockholm, where every mark of reſpect and patronage would be ſhown to her. Theſe offers ſhe declined, and continued her labors in the ſervice of the dauphin. In 1681, her tranſlation of Anacreon and Sappho appeared, ſo much commended by Boileau, and in 1683 were publiſhed Eutropius, 4to. and a French tranſlation of the Amphitryo, Epidicus, and Rudens of Plautus, 3 vols. and the next year the Plutus and Clouds of Ariſtophanes, 12mo. with Dictys Cretenſis, and Dares Phrygius. In 1683 ſhe married Dacier, a ſcholar with whom ſhe had ſhared the inſtruction of her father, and two years after ſhe made a recantation of the proteſtant tenets. It has been inſinuated that ſhe had previouſly married Leſnier, a bookſeller, and that ſhe ran away from him for the ſociety of Dacier, to whom ſhe never was regularly married, an imputation too groſs to be credited. After her converſion, a penſion of 1500 livres was ſettled on her huſband, and 500 on herſelf. In 1688, ſhe publiſhed her tranſlation of Terence's plays with notes, 3 vols. 12mo. She aſſiſted her huſband in his Marcus Antoninus and his Plutarch, and in 1711 ſhe publiſhed her tranſlation of Homer's Iliad with notes, 3 vols. 12mo. In 1714 ſhe wrote a defence of Homer againſt de la Motte, and two years after againſt Hardouin, in which ſhe diſplayed much erudition, great taſte, and not a little acrimony. She was afterwards reconciled to de la Motte. Her laſt work, the Odyſſey of Homer from the Greek, appeared in 1716, 3 vols. 12mo. Sinking into diſeaſe and debility, ſhe died 1720, aged 69. Beſides learning, madame Dacier was graced with the nobleſt ornaments of human nature.

DAGAR, *Jacob*, a native of Paris, eminent as an hiſtorical and portrait painter. He was patronized by Chriſtian V. of Denmark, and died at Copenhagen 1716, aged 76.

DAGOBERT I. ſucceeded Clotaire II. as king of France 628. He made war againſt Saxony, Britany, and Gaſcony, but ſtained by cruelty the laurels which he obtained in the field of battle. He died at Epernay 638, aged 36.

DAGOBERT II. ſon of Sigebert II. was prevented from aſcending his father's throne by the mayor of the palace; but afterwards was king of Auſtraſia, and was aſſaſſinated 679.

DAGOBERT III. ſucceeded as king of Neuſtria, and died four years after 715.

DAHLBERG, *Eric*, a Swediſh engineer. He prepared for the defence of Thorn, and accompanied Guſtavus Adolphus in his Poliſh expedition, and adviſed him to march acroſs the Great Belt when frozen, and thus beſiege the capital. His ſervices were rewarded in 1660 with the rank of nobility. He died at Stockholm 1703, aged 78. He wrote Suecia antiqua and hodierna, 3 vols. fol. 1700, and was called the Vauban of Sweden.

DAILLE, *John*, a proteſtant divine, born at Chatelleraut 1594. He was educated at Poitiers and Saumur, and at the age of 18 was admitted into the family of du Pleſſis Mornay, as tutor to his two grandſons. He travelled in 1619 with his two pupils, and paſſed through Geneva, Piedmont, Lombardy, and Venice, where he was introduced to father Paul. While at Mantua one of his pupils was taken ill, and ſoon after died, ſo that Daille with great danger conveyed the body concealed as a bale of goods, under the care of two ſervants, to the burial place of his father, from the unſuſpicious eye of the inquiſitors who viewed with jealouſy the proteſtants. With the other pupil he continued his travels, and after viſiting Switzerland, Germany, Flanders, Holland, and England, they returned to France in 1621. In 1623, Daille was ordained and officiated in the family of the venerable Mornay, who died ſoon after in his arms. In 1628 he wrote his celebrated book "on the uſe of the fathers," which lord Falkland and Chillingworth greatly valued, and began to tranſlate, but left unfiniſhed; but it appeared in 1651, in an Engliſh dreſs, by Thomas Smith of Cambridge, and in Latin by Mettayer of St. Quintin. In 1633 he publiſhed his apology for the reformed churches. Theſe books, from their importance, and the maſterly manner in which the ſubject was treated, excited a great outcry among the catholics. Daille was at the ſynod of Alencon in 1637, where he exerted himſelf to reconcile the proteſtants about univerſal grace. Theſe principles he warmly embraced, and publiſhed in 1655 a Latin work againſt Spanheim, the Leyden profeſſor, as "an apology for the ſynods of Alençon and Charenton." He died at Paris 1670, after enjoying through life, except from a ſmall attack of apoplexy for 10 days, the moſt uninterrupted good health, and all the faculties of his mind. He wrote beſides ſeveral works, chiefly of a controverſial nature, and which equally evinced his learning, erudition, and dexterity of argumentation.

DALE, *Samuel*, an apothecary of Braintree, Eſſex, who became, in 1730, a licenciate of the college of phyſicians. He wrote Pharmacologia, ſeu manuductio ad materiam medicam, often printed—the antiquities of Harwich and Dover-court, in 4to. &c. He died at Bocking, where he was phyſician, 1739, aged 80.

DALECHAMPS, *James*, a learned phyſician, born

born at Caen 1513. He died at the age of 75, at Lyons, where he had practiſed from 1552 to 1588. He wrote a general hiſtory of plants, three books de peſte, beſides a tranſlation of Athenæus' Pliny's natural hiſtory, with notes, &c.

D'ALIBRAI, *Charles Von*, a Pariſian, of a diſſipated turn of mind, and fond of merry ſociety. He declared that he would die by the mouth of the bottle rather than by the mouth of the cannon. In the latter part of life he lived much in the country, and died at an advanced age 1655. His works appeared in 1653, in 8vo. divided into ſix parts, containing bacchanalian, ſatirical, heroical, moral, and chriſtian poems, of no great merit indeed, but frequently happy in delineation of character and in flaſhes of wit.

DALIN, *Olaus de*, a learned Swede, born at Winſberg in 1708. He is called the father of Swediſh poetry, by his two poems on the liberty of Sweden, and the tragedy of Brunhilda. He was appointed preceptor to prince Guſtavus, and became chancellor of the court. He wrote the hiſtory of Sweden to the death of Charles IX. He wrote beſides, epiſtles, fables, ſatires, panegyrics, &c. and tranſlated Monteſquieu's declenſion of the Romans.

DALLINGTON, *ſir Robert*, author of the aphoriſms of Tacitus, was born at Geddington, Northamptonſhire, and educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. He was knighted by queen Elizabeth, and made maſter of the Charter-houſe. He died 1637. He wrote a ſurvey of the great duke's eſtate in Tuſcany, 4to. &c.

DALRYMPLE, *David*, was born in Edinburgh 1726. He was educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Utrecht, where he continued till 1746. In 1748 he was called to the bar, and his name as a lawyer was ſo eminent that he was made in 1766 one of the judges of the court of ſeſſion, when he aſſumed the appellation of lord Hailes. He was not leſs conſpicuous by his learning and his writings, than by his integrity, candor, and firmneſs, as a judge. In 1773 he publiſhed remarks on the hiſtory of Scotland—and in 1776 and 1779, annals of Scotland, 2 vols. 4to. containing the hiſtory of 14 Scottiſh kings: which valuable work, however, the author did not complete. He publiſhed beſides memorials, and letters relating to the hiſtory of Britain, in the reign of James I. and Charles I. 2 vols. 1762 and 1766—biographia Scotica—remains of chriſtian antiquity, 3 vols. and other numerous tracts on antiquities, hiſtory, divinity, &c. He died 1792, in his 66th year.

DALTON, *Michael*, an Engliſh lawyer, born in Cambridgeſhire, and bred at Lincoln's-inn He wrote on the office of a juſtice of peace, and on the duty of ſheriffs. He was queen's counſel in 1599.

DALTON, *John, D. D.* was born at Deane in Cumberland 1709. He was educated at Lowther, and at Queen's college, Oxford. He adapted Milton's maſque at Ludlow caſtle to the ſtage, with a judicious ſelection of ſongs from other works of the author, and ſome of his own, a very popular piece, ſtill admired under the title of "Comus." During the celebrity of this performance, he ſought out Milton's grand-daughter, who was overwhelmed with old age and poverty, and procured her a benefit, which produced 120l. After being elected fellow of his college, he took orders, and was preſented to the living of St. Mary at Hill, and a prebend at Worceſter, where he died 1763. He publiſhed a volume of ſermons, 1757—two epiſtles, 4to.—a deſcriptive poem on the coal mines near Whitehaven—remarks on 12 hiſtorical deſigns of Raphael.

DALZELL, *Andrew*, a Greek ſcholar, born near Edinburgh, about 1750. From his village ſchool he came to Edinburgh, and he became profeſſor of the Greek language in the univerſity, keeper of the univerſity library, and one of the ſecretaries of the royal ſociety, &c. He ſuperintended the education of the preſent lord Lauderdale, whom he accompanied on the continent. As a profeſſor, Mr. Dalzell poſſeſſed great abilities, and his lectures were ſo popular, that Greek became a favorite purſuit with the ſtudents of the univerſity. To facilitate the labors of his pupils, he compoſed valuable notes on the Greek claſſics, publiſhed under the name of Analecta minora & majora, &c. He wrote beſides, ſome papers on biography, and on literary ſubjects, a tranſlation of Chevalier's deſcription of the plain of Troy, &c. He died 1806.

DALZIEL, *Thomas*, a Scotch officer, taken priſoner at the defeat at Worceſter. He eſcaped to Ruſſia, where the czar made him a general. At the reſtoration Charles II. made him, for his many ſervices, commander in chief of all his forces in Scotland. He had been brought up hardy, and after the death of Charles I. he never ſhaved his beard, which grew white and buſhy, and deſcended to his middle. He generally came to London once or twice a year, to kiſs the king's hand, who had great regard for him, but whenever he appeared in the capital, the ſingularity of his dreſs and appearance drew crouds around him.

DAMASUS I. a Spaniard, pope 366. He was an enemy to the Arians, and died 384, aged 80.

DAMASUS II. elected pope on the reſignation of Benedict IX. died at Paleſtrina, 23 days after, 1048.

DAMBOURNEY, *N.* of Rouen, died there 1795, aged 73. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a merchant, and a man of ſcience, well acquainted with philoſophy and chemiſtry. He made ſome curious experiments on plants, &c. and publiſhed valuable tracts.

DAMIEN, *Peter*, cardinal and biſhop of Oſtia, publicly condemned the wars which the popes carried on againſt the emperors, and aſſerted, from the example of our Saviour, that the eccleſiaſtics were to oppoſe their ene-

mies, not by the arms of the flesh, but by the sword of the spirit. He was equally severe against the licentious manners of his age, which he attempted to correct and reform. He died about 1073.

DAMIENS, *Robert Francis*, a Frenchman, known for his attempt to assassinate Lewis XV. He was executed 1757, in a manner most horrible and wantonly barbarous.

DAMPIER, *John*, a native of Blois, director of a nunnery at Orleans, where he died before 1550. His Latin poems, after the manner of Catullus, are elegant and valuable.

DAMPIER, *Captain William*, a famous navigator, born at East Coker in Somersetshire. 1652. He joined captain Cook to cruize against the Spaniards, and with him proceeded to the South-seas through the streights of Magellan, where Cook died, 1684, and was succeeded by Davis. After burning Plata, they advanced to Panama, where they took a Spanish ship sent with dispatches to Lima, and from the intelligence received on board, they made an attack on the plate ships, which ended unsuccessfully. They next destroyed Leon, on the Mexican coast, and also Rio Leja, and there Dampier left Davis, and sailed to examine more fully the northern parts of the Mexican shore; but being disappointed in his wishes to seize the Manilla ship, they sailed across the Pacific ocean for the East Indies. Dampier arrived at the English factory at Achan, where he afterwards engaged in trading voyages, and then entered as gunner at a factory at Bencoolen. In 1691 he made his escape, and brought all his papers and journals with him, and reached the Downs, Sept. 16th. As he was in want of money he sold his share in an Indian prince, whom his companions carried about for exhibition. He afterwards engaged for three years, till 1711, in a voyage to the South-seas, of which he has recorded several interesting particulars. His voyage round the world, frequently published, is an accurate and valuable performance.

DAMPIERRE, *N.* a French general, distinguished under Dumouriez at the battle of Jemappe. As he was examining the works of the enemy his thigh was carried off by a cannon ball from an English battery, before the camp at Famars, and he died two days after, 1793.

DAN, the fifth son of Jacob by Bilhah the maid of Rachel, was the head of a tribe, whose territories were between Joppa and Ascalon.

DANCER, *Daniel*, a miser, born near Harrow, Middlesex. The love of money was the ruling principle in his family. His intercourse with the world was merely in the selling of his hay, and the other produce of his farm, and the winter comforts of his fire-side arose from the scanty supplies laboriously collected from the hedges, or the neighbouring common. On the death of his sister, he exchanged the hay bands which hitherto had protected his legs, for a second-hand pair of black worsted stockings, which were the only tokens of his mourning. He died 1794, aged 80, and left the whole of his property to lady Tempest, who it seems behaved towards him with charity, in alleviating his apparent poverty.

DANCHET, *Anthony*, a French poet, born at Riorn 1671. He was professor of rhetoric at Chartres, and came to Paris, where he wrote for the theatre. He died 1748. His works, consisting of tragedies, songs, operas, &c. were in 4 vols 12mo.

DANDINI, *Jerome*, a Jesuit, of Cesena, in Italy. 1554. He was rector of the colleges of Ferrara, Forli, Bologna, Parma, and Milan, and taught philosophy at Perugia 1596, when he was appointed by Clement VIII. legate to the Maronites of mount Libanus. He wrote an account of his journey in Italian. Dandini died at Forli 1634, aged 80.

DANDINI, *Pietro*, an eminent painter, born at Florence 1646. He was employed by the grand duke in adorning his palaces from sacred and fabulous history, as well as in fancy and caricature pieces. He died 1712.

DANDINI, *Cæsare*, an historical painter of Florence, very correct in his drawings, which were finished in a superior stile. His altar pieces at Florence are greatly admired.

DANDINI, *Hercule Francois*, professor of law at Padua, died 1747, aged 56, author of several learned works.

DANDOLO, *Henry*, a Venetian, raised to the rank of doge 1192. Though then 84 years old, vigor, wisdom, and activity, marked his government. He conquered Zara, engaged in the crusades, and displayed astonishing valor at the siege of Constantinople. He died 1205.

DANDOLO, *Andrew*, doge of Venice, made an alliance with Egypt, which produced a rupture with the Genoese. He died 1354, aged 44. He wrote an history of Venice, &c.

DANDRE, BARDON, *Michael Francois*, a painter and a writer, born at Aix in Provence, 1700. He died 1783. He was professor of the academy of painting, and admired for his historical pieces. He wrote some poetry of inferior merit—the life of Carlo Vanloo, 12mo. 1765—treatise on painting, &c.

DANES, *Peter*, of arts, was Greek professor at the college royal. He was tutor to the dauphin afterwards Francis II. and was present at the council of Trent, where he delivered a celebrated speech in 1546. He died at Paris 1577, aged 80. He wrote several things, but never set his name to them. The 6th book of Paulus Æmilius' history of France is attributed to him.

DANET, *Peter*, a French abbé, among the learned who published the classics for the dauphin. He published Phædrus with notes, besides a dictionary, and other works, and died at Paris 1709.

DANGEAU, *Lewis Courcillon de*, abbot of Clermont, was born at Paris 1643, and died there 1723. He studied belles lettres, history and

and geography, for which he invented several new and ingenious games. He published a new method to learn historical geography, 2 vols. folio—the principles of heraldry in 14 plates, 4to.—historical games of the kings of France, &c. His principal work is the dialogues on the immortality of the soul, attributed by some to de Choisi. He was master of a great variety of languages, and his benevolence was equal to his learning.

DANGEAU, *Philip de Courcillon, marquis de*, brother of the preceding, was born in 1638. He was a great favorite with Lewis XIV. for his many accomplishments. He died at Paris 1720, at the age of 82, grand master of the military orders of N. dame du mont Carmel, and Lazarus of Jerusalem. He left some memoirs in MS. from which Voltaire drew curious particulars.

DANICAN, *Andrew*, a native of Drieux near Paris, nicknamed Philidor. *Vid.* PHILIDOR.

DANIEL, the last of the four great prophets, was carried away a captive to Babylon 606 B.C. He was there educated for the service of Nebuchadnezzar, and his name was changed to Belteshazzar. The king entrusted him with the government of Babylon, and made him chief of the magi, upon his true explanation of the dream of the mystic statue, which prefigured the four great empires of Assyria, Persia, Alexander, and his successors. He acquired celebrity by explaining the writing upon the wall under Belshazzar, and under Darius he became prime minister. He was by the intrigues of the courtiers thrown into the den of lions, and his preservation in this dreadful situation restored him to the royal favor. The book of Daniel is written partly in Hebrew, and partly in Chaldee.

DANIEL, *Peter*, advocate of Orleans, died at Paris 1603. He published the aulularia of Plautus and commentaries of Servius on Virgil. His valuable library was conveyed partly to Stockholm, and partly to the Vatican.

DANIEL, *Samuel*, an English poet and historian, born at Taunton 1562. He entered at Magdalen college, Oxford, but left the university without a degree, and became groom of the privy chamber to Anne queen of James I. He succeeded Spenser as poet laureat, and gained the friendship of the most eminent men of the times, such as Camden, Harrington, Spelman, &c. He lived, while near the court, in Old street, where he composed many of his pieces, but in his old age he resided at a farm at Beckington, Somersetshire, where he ended his days 1619. His poetical works, consisting of dramatic and other lighter pieces, besides a poem in 8 books on the wars of York and Lancaster, were published in 2 vols. 12mo. 1718. His history of England to the end of Edward III. in 2 vols. 4to. continued afterward by Trussel, was written, it is said, "with great brevity and politeness."

DANIEL, *Gabriel*, a learned Frenchman, born at Rouen 1649. At the age of 18 he was admitted among the Jesuits, and delivered lectures on literature, philosophy, and theology. One of his first performances was a voyage to the world of Descartes, a romance, most ingenious and excellent, which ridiculed the Cartesian system, and which became so celebrated as to be translated into several languages. His great work is his history of France to the death of Henry IV. 3 vols. fol. afterwards enlarged in 7 vols. 4to. 1722. This work was afterwards continued to the death of Lewis XIV. in an inferior style. Father Daniel wrote besides several theological and other tracts, one of which, "dialogues between Cleander and Eudoxus," passed through 12 editions in less than two years. He died at Paris 1728.

DANTE, *Alighieri*, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Florence 1625. The ambition of being elevated among the ruling men of his native city, engaged him in all the troubles and miseries of faction. His friends were defeated in the tumult, and he sought safety in banishment. In his exile at Ravenna, he vented the shafts of his resentment against his enemies, and because the pope and Philip of Valois had been instrumental in his downfal, he severely ridiculed them, and also incited the prince of Verona to make war against the Florentines. In his exile, at the court of Ravenna, he was sent to negociate with the Venetians, but the magistrates of Venice treated him with contempt, and refused to admit him within their walls. This had such an effect upon the irritable heart of Dante, that, at his return to Ravenna, unable to survive the affront, he died 1321, aged 57. To his misfortunes perhaps we are indebted for his poems, for unable to revenge himself by force, he drew the pen of satire in his own defence. His triple poem, of paradise, purgatory and hell, displays astonishing powers of genius, and at once exhibits the sweetness and graces of poetry with the bitterness of insatiable enmity The reputation and the usurped power of Boniface VIII., the pedigree of the French king, and the prostituted venality of Florence, that den of thieves, are the subjects which engage the virulence of the poet. He every where displays spirit, fire, and sublimity, and from his compositions, succeeding poets have learned not only how to point the shaft of satire, but to write with elegance, dignity, and grace.

DANTE, *Peter Vincent*, of Perouse, died 1512. He so successfully imitated the verse of the famous Dante, that he was called by his name. He was eminent for his skill in mathematics and architecture, and invented several useful machines.

DANTE, *Vincent*, grandson to the preceding, was known as a painter and mathematician. He died at Perouse 1576, aged 46.

DANTE, *Ignatius*, a descendant of the great poet, was born at Perugia. He read lectures on geography at Bologna, and was engaged by

Gregory XIII. to draw geographical maps and plans, in which he evinced such dexterity that the pope raised him to the bishopric of Alatri. He died 1586. He published a treatise on the astrolabe, besides notes on the universal planisphere. He made a sphere of the world in five tables.

DANTE, *John Baptiste*, of the same family, was born at Perugia, and distinguished by his mechanical powers in making a pair of wings with which he flew across the lake Thrasymenus. He was afterwards professor of mathematics at Venice, and died about the end of the 15th century.

DANTON, *George James*, a native of Arcis-sur-Aube, born 1759. He was a lawyer, and at the revolution became associate to Robespierre and Marat. To an unprincipled hatred against Lewis XVI. he added the most ferocious spirit. Undismayed amidst the general terror of the Prussians, he opposed the project of removing the convention beyond the Loire. For awhile Robespierre was his friend, but when he saw his superior influence among the Jacobins, he marked him for destruction. Dragged before the revolutionary tribunal, which he had himself established, Danton showed firmness and indifference. He was guillotined 1794. Ambitious and vulgar, this bloody tyrant possessed with a stentorian voice, the imposing powers of persuasion, and while devoted to wine and low pleasures, he gained the heart of his associates by gross ribaldry and licentious wit.

DANTZ, *John Andrew*, a learned Lutheran divine, settled at Jena, as professor of the oriental tongues, and of theology. He died of an apoplexy, 1727, aged 73. He wrote Hebrew and Chaldee grammars.

DARAN, *James*, a native of Gascony, surgeon general in the imperial army at Turin and Milan. He refused the offers of Amadeus to settle in Italy, and returned to France, where he died 1784, aged 83. He wrote a treatise on the virulent gonorrhœa —observations on the diseases of the urethra, &c.

DARCET, *N.* an able chymist and physician of France, who died at Paris 1801, aged 75. He made some curious experiments, and published valuable memoirs on potteries, and on the various kinds of earth used in those manufactories.

DARCI, *Patric count*, a philosopher and engineer, born in Ireland 1725. As attached to the Stuarts, he removed to Paris in 1739, and at the age of 17 he distinguished himself by a new solution of the problem of the curve of equal pressure, in a resisting medium. In 1760 he published his essay on artillery, with curious experiments on the charges of powder, &c. and in 1765 appeared his memoir on the duration of the sensation of sight. This is the most ingenious of his works. His works, on experimental philosophy, evince a great genius, with strong and quick discrimination and solidity of judgment. He died at Paris, of the chorela morbus in 1779.

DARQUIER, *Augustine*, an astronomer, born at Toulouse, 1718. Blessed with a comfortable independence, he provided the best instruments, and built an observatory in his own house. More generally to diffuse knowledge, he took pupils whom he ably instructed in astronomy. He paid the expence of calculations to give greater accuracy to his observations, and received no pecuniary assistance whatever from the government. He died in his native town 1802, after escaping the storms of the revolution. He wrote 2 vols. of observations, —Lambert's cosmological letters, translated and printed at Utrecht—elements of geometry, &c.

DARWIN, *Erasmus*, an English poet and physician, born at Newark 1732. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and then went to Edinburgh, where he studied physic, and took his medical degrees. He settled at Lichfield, where he acquired celebrity in his profession. After the death of his wife 1770, he married the widow of col. Pole, with a handsome fortune, by whose persuasion, in 1781, he retired to Derby. He died at Derby very suddenly, 1802. In private life Dr. Darwin was amiable and benevolent, in his conversation easy and entertaining, and in his manners affable. The best known of his works are his botanic garden with philosophical notes, in two parts—the economy of vegetation—the loves of the plants, 2 vols. 8vo—zoonomia, or the laws of organic life, 8 vols. 8vo.—phytologia, or the philosophy of agriculture and gardening, 4to. He wrote besides, treatise on female education, 4to. &c. As a poet and a botanist, the name of Darwin is respectable, his verses display elegance, grace, and beauty, but they seldom rise to sublimity, and they please more by the easy flow of number, than by the fire of description. His graces are the tinsel of ornament, not the animated the fiery language of the muse. In his system he branches too much into the fields of fancy, and he seems delighted in informing his readers that his notions of religion were unprincipled. Ovid changed men into trees and plants; but Darwin transforms his flowers into human beings, and with all the feeling of carnal passion he describes the inhabitants of his parterre and of his green house, as conveying their amorous sighs, with all the art and coquetry of modern times.

DARWIN, *Charles*, son of Dr. Darwin, was born at Lichfield 1758, and educated at Christ's church, Oxford, and at Edinburgh, where he obtained the first prize medal from the Esculapian society, on the means of distinguishing pus from mucus. He wrote in Latin, an account of the retrograde motions of the absorbent vessels of animal bodies in some diseases, and he died 1778, at a time when his father promised himself much happiness from the exertions of his great abilities in the medical world.

DASSIER, *John*, medalliſt to the republic of Geneva, ſtruck a ſeries of the Engliſh kings, with a hope of procuring an eſtabliſhment in the Engliſh mint. His nephew, *James Anthony*, in 1740 was appointed ſecond engraver to the mint in London, but returned to Geneva five years after.

DASSOUCI, a French muſician and poet of the 17th century. He obtained celebrity by his buffoonery. He left Parisin 1655, and travelled through Lyons, where he was noticed by Moliere, and afterwards viſited Turin, and other places, where, by his wit, drollery, and artifices, he procured the patronage of the great. He died at the latter end of the 17th century. In 1674 he publiſhed two ſmall volumes, compoſed in the Chatelet priſon.

DATI, *Carlo*, a native of Florence, profeſſor of literature there. His works conſiſted of Italian poems on Lewis XIV. and other things. He proved in one of his tracts, that Maſſennus is not the inventor of the cycloid, but Galileo, and he alſo aſcribes great merit to Toricelli, for the explanation of the ſuſpenſion of quickſilver in a glaſs tube. His chief work, according to Boyle, is the life of four of the illuſtrious painters of ancient times, Zeuxis, Parrhaſius, Apelles, and Protogenes. Dati died 1675.

DAVAL, *Peter*, a barriſter of the Middle-temple. He tranſlated de Retz's memoirs, 1723, and died 1763, being then accomptant general to the court of chancery. His opinion on elliptical arches, at the time of building Black-friars-bridge, is recorded in the London-magazine, March 1760.

DAUBENTON, *John Lewis Marie*, an eminent anatomiſt, born at Montbard in Burgundy, 1716. He became the aſſociate of Buffon, in the preparation and the completion of his valuable natural hiſtory, and publiſhed beſides inſtruction for ſhepherds—a treatiſe on trees and ſhrubs—and many curious and intereſting memoirs on ſubjects of mineralogy—on the improvement of wool, &c. He died, 1799.

DAUBENTON, *William*, a Jeſuit of Auxerre, confeſſor to Philip V. of Spain. He enjoyed ſo much the royal confidence, that Philip entruſted him with his intention of abdicating the throne, a ſecret which the favorite diſcloſed to Orleans regent of France. He died of an apoplexy 1723, aged 75. He wrote ſome funeral orations, &c.

DAVENANT, *John*, biſhop of Saliſbury, was born in Watling-ſtreet, 1576. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, and in 1609 was elected lady Margaret's divinity profeſſor, and in 1614 was choſen maſter of his college. James I. ſent him to the ſynod of Dort 1618, and he was in 1621 raiſed to the ſee of Saliſbury. He incurred the king's diſpleaſure by treating in a diſcourſe on predeſtination. He died of a conſumption, 1641. He was very exemplary in his manners, but a ſtrong Calviniſt. He publiſhed an expoſition of the epiſtle to the Coloſſians—animadverſions on Hoard's treatiſes, &c.

DAVENANT, *William*, an Engliſh poet, born at Oxford 1605. As his father kept an inn there, and his mother was a great beauty, malevolence wantonly inſinuated that to Shakeſpeare, who generally ſtopped there on his road, our author was indebted for his life and his poetical talents. Young Davenant received his learning at Oxford, and entered at Lincoln college; but leaving the univerſity, he became page to the ducheſs of Richmond, and afterwards to lord Brooke. In 1628 he began to write plays. In conſequence of a criminal intercourſe with a black female in Axe-yard, Weſtminſter, he about this time loſt his noſe; but though diſfigured, and ridiculed for the adventure, he did not part with his merriment, or the cauſe of his diſgrace. In 1637 he ſucceeded Ben Jonſon as poet laureat, and for his attachment to the king's perſon he was charged with an attempt to ſeduce the army. He was bailed and immediately withdrew to France, and afterwards was knighted by the king, near Glouceſter, 1643. In the civil war he retired to France, where, probably to pleaſe the court, he changed his religion, and in conſequence of this he was ſent confidentially by the queen to perſuade Charles to give up the church, an intimation which highly diſpleaſed the king, who forbad Davenant ever to appear before him again. The queen afterwards employed him to tranſport ſome artificers to Virginia, but the ſhip was ſeized by the Engliſh cruizers, and Davenant threatened with death, from which the interference of Milton ſaved him. After two years' confinement in the tower he was liberated, and now began, as tragedies were conſidered as profane, to exhibit moral virtues in verſe, and to perform in recitative muſic. At the reſtoration he obtained a patent for acting plays in Lincoln's Inn fields. He died 1668, aged 63, and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey, where theſe words record his name, "O rare ſir William Davenant." His works conſiſt of plays and poems, in which is the famous Gondibert, in which his favorite black is introduced.

DAVENANT, *Charles*, eldeſt ſon of the preceding, was born in 1656, and educated at Cheam, and Baliol college, Oxford. At the age of 19, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the acting of the only tragedy he wrote, Circe, at the duke of York's theatre. From the theatre he turned his thoughts to civil law. He ſerved for St. Ives in the parliament of 1685, afterwards for Great Bedwin. He was appointed by James II. to inſpect all plays, and preſerve the decorum of the ſtage, and he afterwards held the office of commiſſioner of exciſe, and laſtly that of inſpector general of exports and imports, till his death 1713. His knowledge of the conſtitution, and his great ſkill in figures, rendered him an able political and financial writer. His firſt political work was an eſſay upon

upon the ways and means of ſupplying the war 1625, and he treated the ſubject in ſo maſterly a manner that whatever he afterwards wrote was ſought with avidity, and read with deference. His other works are all upon political and financial ſubjects.

Davenant, *William*, fourth ſon of ſir William, was educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. He tranſlated into Engliſh, la Mothe le Vayer's animadverſions on Greek and Latin hiſtorians. He was preſented to a living in Surrey. He viſited Paris, and was unfortunately drowned there as he was ſwimming for his diverſion in the ſummer of 1681.

Davenport, *Chriſtopher*, a learned Engliſhman, born 1598 at Coventry, where he received his education, and at Merton college, Oxford. Two years after he went to Douai and Ypres, where he changed his religion. He travelled into England under the name of Sancta Clara, and was chaplain to queen Henrietta. He was ſo active in making converts, that one of the articles of impeachment againſt Laud was his holding conferences with this dangerous franciſcan. During the civil wars he reſided ſometime abroad, and ſometime in London and Oxford, but after the reſtoration he was chaplain to Catharine of Portugal, Charles's queen, in England. He died 1680. He wrote paraphraſtica expoſitio articulorum confeſſionis Anglicæ, &c.

Davenport, *John*, elder brother to the preceding, was born at Coventry 1597, and entered at Merton college 1613. He was a moſt zealous puritan. He paſſed over to Amſterdam, where the miniſter of the Engliſh church, prevented his aſſociating with his congregation, a meaſure which produced a controverſy between the two divines. At the breaking out of the rebellion he returned to England, but ſoon after embarked for America, where he became miniſter of New-Haven. He died at Boſton 1669. He wrote ſermons —a catechiſm, &c.

David, king of Iſrael, was born at Bethlehem 1085 B.C. and anointed by Samuel, whilſt keeping the flocks of his father Jeſſe. His courage in killing Goliah, rendered him conſpicuous in Iſrael, but Saul grew jealous of his popularity, and purſued him to put him to death. Expelled from his country David wandered among the neighbouring nations, always reſpected for valor, and at the death of Saul, he was acknowledged king of Judah. After ſome time on the death of the ſon of Saul, who had been placed on his father's throne, David was received as ſole monarch by all the tribes of Iſrael, and his reign for 30 years was marked by proſperity, glory, and fame. He took Jeruſalem the city of the Jebuſites, which he called the city of David; but his reputation was ſtained by his adulterous intercourſe with Bathſheba, and his foul murder of Uriah her huſband. In a moment of arrogance too he cauſed the people to be numbered which was ſeverely puniſhed by the viſitation of a plague. His tranſgreſſions were alſo viſited by diſſentions in his own family, and by the revolt of his favorite ſon Abſalom. The death of this prince, ſlain by Joab, greatly affected him, and in his old age he reſigned the government to Solomon his ſon. David died aged 70 B.C. 1015, reſpected for benevolence, courage, and piety. The pſalms which he compoſed, in a ſtrain of great ſublimity and commanding eloquence, are proofs of his devotion as well as of his truſt in the Divine Providence.

David, *Saint*, the patron of Wales was a native of the province, and educated at Bangor in the 5th century. He founded ſeveral monaſteries in Wales. He governed the ſee of St. David's 65 years. The ſymbol of the leek attributed to him originates in the cuſtom of Cymhortha, ſtill obſerved among the farmers of the country, where in aſſiſting one another in ploughing their land, they bring each their leeks to the common repaſt.

David, *George*, a fanatic of Ghent, began in 1535 to preach as the true Meſſiah, the third David, the nephew of God. This ſtrange doctrine created followers and perſecution, and he fled to Frieſland, and afterwards to Baſil, where he died 1556. He propheſied that after three days he would riſe again, and at that time the magiſtrates of Baſil dug up his body, which together with his writings was burnt by the executioner.

David el David, a Perſian Jew, in the 12th century, who pretended to be the Meſſiah, and prevailed upon his countrymen to ſupport his impoſture. He was at laſt beheaded in the king's preſence.

David ab Gwilum, a celebrated Welſh bard. His poetry which poſſeſſed beauty, fire, and ſublimity was chiefly on ſubjects of love, and 147 of his poems were inſcribed to the fair Morvid his miſtreſs, who however proved unkind to his merits.

David I. king of Scotland, after Alexander the Fierce 1124, was brought up in England, and married Maud the grand niece of William the conqueror. After the death of the firſt Henry, he maintained with ſpirit the claims of the empreſs Maud to the Engliſh throne againſt Stephen, and entering England, he ſeized Carliſle which he retained. He died at Carliſle 1153.

David II. king of Scotland, was ſon of Robert Bruce. During the invaſion of his country by Baliol he was conveyed to France, but returned 1342. He was in 1346 taken priſoner by an Engliſh army, and ſent to the tower, from which, after 10 years, he was liberated on paying a heavy ranſom. He died 1371, aged 47.

Davidis, *Francis*, a Hungarian, who at various times embraced the tenets of the Roman catholics, the Lutherans, the Calviniſts, the Unitarians, &c. As he declared that no worſhip was due to Chriſt, he was accuſed of favoring

favoring Judaism, and was thrown into prison, where he died 1579. He wrote some tracts on the millennium, &c.

Davies, *sir John*, a lawyer and poet, born at Chisgrove, Wilts 1570. He was of Queen's college Oxford, and then removed to the Middle temple. He was member of parliament in 1601, and on the queen's death went to congratulate James, who knowing his character received him with great cordiality. He was solicitor and attorney general to the king in Ireland, and also speaker of the Irish house, and on returning to England in 1612, he was made an English serjeant at law, afterwards one of the judges, and in 1626 lord chief justice of the king's bench. He died suddenly of an apoplexy before his installation. He was a man of great spirit, of extensive erudition, but more distinguished for wit and learning, than as an able lawyer. His nosce teipsum, on the nature and immortallity of the soul, a poem dedicated to queen Elizabeth, has gone through several editions. He wrote, besides, smaller poems, &c. His wife pretended to be a prophetess, and the sunday before her husband's death she suddenly burst into tears, which she declared to be his funeral tears. She died in London 1552. An account of her strange prophecies was published in 1649.

Davies, *John*, of Llanveres in Denbighshire, was educated at Ruthin school, and Jesus and Lincoln colleges Oxford. He became rector of Mallwyd and canon of St. Asaph. He was an excellent scholar, and well acquainted with the history and antiquities of his country. His works are—Antiquæ linguæ Britannicæ, nunc dictæ Cambro-Britannicæ, &c. rudimenta, 1621 8vo.—Dictionarium Latino-Britannicum folio, 1632.—Adagia Britannica, &c. He died 1644.

Davies, *John*, an eminent critic, born in London 1679. He was educated at the charter-house and Queen's college Cambridge. In 1711 he was made rector of Fen-ditton, near Cambridge, and prebendary of Ely, and 1717 chosen master of his college. He died 1732, aged 53. He was the learned editor of the works of Maximus Tyrius, Cæsar, Minucius Felix, Cicero's philosophical pieces, &c. Lactantius, &c.

Davies, *John*, a poet and writing master, educated at Oxford. He resided in Fleet-street. He wrote also the scourge of folly, in epigrams, and the anatomy of fair writing, a copy-book, &c. He died about 1618.

Davies, *Samuel*, an American dissenting clergyman, born at Newcastle, Delaware, 1724. He succeeded in 1759, as president of the college of New Jersey, and died 1761. He wrote sermons, 3 vols. 8vo. &c.

Davies, *Thomas*, a bookseller. He was at the university of Edinburgh, and in 1736 appeared as an actor at the Haymarket. He then commenced bookseller in Duke's court, and after strolling over the country he appeared in 1752 at Drury-lane. In 1762 he again commenced bookseller in Russel-street, and in 1778 became a bankrupt, but the friendship of Dr. Johnson, and a benefit at Drury-lane restored him to independence. In 1780 he published his life of Garrick, which improved his income. He also wrote memoirs of Henderson, of Massinger, of Dr. John Eachard, Lillo, sir John Davies, and dramatic miscellanies, 3 vols. besides some fugitive pieces, &c. He died 1785.

Davila, *Henry Catherine*, a celebrated historian, born at Cyprus, from which he fled when the island was subdued by the Turks 1571. He came to Avila in Spain, and then passed to France, where he became a favorite at the court of Henry III. On the death of the monarch he went to Venice, where he was honorably received. On his way to Verona, on the affairs of the Venetian republic, he was grossly insulted by a person who at last discharged a pistol at him, and wounded him mortally. The son of Davila, a youth of 18, revenged his death by cutting the assassin to pieces. During his residence at Venice, Davila wrote in Italian his history of the civil wars in France in 15 books, from 1559 to 1598. This history, considered by Bolingbroke as equal to Livy's annals, is highly esteemed for its authenticity, correctness, and the elegance of the composition.

Davila, *Peter Francis*, a famous Spanish naturalist. He died at Madrid, 1785.

Davis, *Henry Edwards*, a native of Windsor, educated at Ealing, Middlesex, and at Baliol college Oxford. In 1778 he wrote his examination of Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman empire, a work which though the production of a young man was considered as so respectable, that of many attacks it was the only one which the historian deigned to answer. He died 1784, of a lingering illness, and left behind him a most respectable character for erudition, and goodness of heart.

Davis, *John*, a native of Sanbridge, Devonshire. He obtained in 1585, the command of some vessels to discover a north-west passage to the East Indies, and he gave his name to the streights which he visited, and the next year proceeded to the coast of Greenland, and as high as the 73d degree of north latitude. He was with Cavendish in 1591, in the South seas, and afterwards made five voyages to the East Indies. He was unfortunately killed on the shores of Malacca in a quarrel with some Japanese 1605.

Daun, *Leopold count*, a general born in 1705, and distinguished in the wars of Maria Theresa, and afterwards in the relief of Prague, &c. against the king of Prussia, whom he defeated in 1757, to commemorate which great victory the empress instituted the military order which bears her name. He again displayed his valor at Hochkirchen in 1758, and at the siege of Dresden, but he was totally defeated near Torgau, in 1760. He died at Vienna 1766 at the age of 61.

Daurat, *John*, a French poet, born near the head of the Vienne 1507. He became Greek

Greek profeſſor at Paris, and evinced the ſuperiority of his powers of education, by the number of his ſcholars. He was careleſs of his affairs, and conſequently poor. Charles IX. made him his poet laureat. Daurat reſtored the cuſtom of writing anagrams, and ſo prolific was his muſe, that it is ſaid he wrote, in Greek and Latin not leſs than 50,000 verſes, beſides poems in French. He was a good critic; but fooliſhly employed the laſt years of his life in finding out the bible in Homer's verſes. He died at Paris 1588, aged 81.

Dawes, *ſir William*, an Engliſh prelate, born at Lyons near Braintree, Eſſex, 1671. From Merchant-taylors' ſchool he went to St. John's college, Oxford; and removed 2 years after to Cambridge, as nobleman of Catharine-hall. He was elected maſter of his college about 1696. King William gave him a prebend of Worceſter, and he was afterwards rector and dean of Bocking, Eſſex. On the acceſſion of queen Anne, he was made her chaplain; but a ſermon which he preached offended ſome of the miniſters, and the ſee of Lincoln, intended for him, was conferred on Wake, 1705. Two years after, the queen gave him Cheſter, and in 1714 he was tranſlated to York. He died of a diarrhœa, and an inflammation of the bowels, 1724. He publiſhed an anatomy of Atheiſm, a ſhort poem, 1663—the duties of the cloſet—ſermons preached on ſeveral occaſions, &c.

Dawes, *Richard*, the author of Miſcellanea Critica, was born in 1708, and educated under Anthony Blackwall, and then at Emanuel college, Cambridge. In 1736 he publiſhed a ſpecimen of a Greek tranſlation of paradiſe loſt. His attack upon Bentley is cenſured by Toup. He was elected maſter of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne ſchool 1738, which he reſigned 11 years after, and died in 1766 at Heworth near Newcaſtle. His miſcellanea critica has been very learnedly edited by Burgeſs, Oxford, 1781.

Day, *John*, a printer, who had a ſhop in Alderſgate-ſtreet, and another at the weſt door at St. Paul's. He died 1584. His name deſerves to be commemorated as the printer of a bible dedicated to Edward VI. of Latimer's ſermons, of Tyndall's works, &c. and as a man whoſe great diligence in his profeſſion, widely diſſeminated knowledge, and advanced the progreſs of the reformation.

Day, *Thomas*, an eminent writer, born in London, 1748. His father's death left him an unprotected infant, but with an income of 1,200l. a year. From the Charter houſe, he entered at Corpus Chriſti, Oxford. He afterwards wiſhed to apply himſelf to the ſtudy of medicine, from which he was diſſuaded by Dr. Small of Birmingham, and he entered at the Middle temple, and was called to the bar, but never practiſed. In his opinions he was romantic, he had ſuch a deteſtation of female ſeduction, that he challenged, to no effect, a nobleman whom report deſcribed as a licentious violator of virgin innocence. In his ſchemes of viſionary perfection, he ſelected two girls from the poor houſe at Shrewſbury, with the intention of educating them after the principles of Rouſſeau, and of ſelecting one of them for his wife; but the conduct of the two young women did not anſwer his expectations, though he honorably performed his engagements, and preſented them with 500l. each, when married. In the American war, he embraced the part of the colonies, and publiſhed ſome political tracts, and two poems called, the devoted legions, and the deſolation of America. He married miſs Eſther Milnes, and retired to the enjoyment of domeſtic life, and of agricultural purſuits in Eſſex and Surrey. In 1786 he publiſhed a pamphlet againſt the encreaſe of taxes, and another concerning the bill for the exportation of wool. The work which has gained him celebrity, is his Sandford and Merton, in three vols. publiſhed ſeparately, for the information of youth, a compoſition of ſingular merit, which, to ſimplicity of diction, and intereſting anecdotes, unites reſpect for virtue, morality, and religion. In Sep. 1789, Mr. Day attempted, with more boldneſs than prudence, to ride a favorite untamed horſe, which by a ſudden plunge, threw off his rider, and by a violent kick on the head put an immediate end to his exiſtence. Mrs. Day heard the afflicting intelligence with horror, ſhe cloſed the curtains of her bed, and never again ſuffered the light of the ſun to viſit them, and two years after ſhe followed her huſband to the grave.

Deageant de St. Marcellin, *Guichard*, a French writer, employed as an able negociator by the court. When he became a widower, Lewis XIII. wiſhed to make him biſhop of Evreux, but he preferred a ſecond wife and politics. He was at laſt ſent in exile to Dauphiny, where he died 1639, in a good old age. He wrote ſome memoirs of ſtate, from the time of Henry IV. to the year 1624, containing curious particulars.

Deborah, a prophetess of Iſrael, who prevailed on Baruch to attack Siſera the general of Jabin. When her countryman obtained the victory, ſhe compoſed a beautiful ode, B.C. 1285.

Dechales, *Claudius Francis Milliet*, a mathematician and aſtronomer, born at Chamberry. He read public lectures at Paris, and afterwards taught navigation at Marſeilles, and died profeſſor of mathematics at Turin, 1678, aged 67. His works containing an edition of Euclid's elements—diſcourſes on fortification and navigation—architecture—optics, &c. were collected in three vols. folio.

Decker, or Deckher, *John*, a Jeſuit, born at Hazebruck, in Flanders, was profeſſor of theology at Douai and Louvain. He was ſent on an embaſſy into Nitria, and was made chancellor of Gratz univerſity, where he died 1619, aged 69. He wrote Velificatio ſeu theoremata de anno ortus ac mortis domini, 4to.—tabula chronographica, &c.

DECKER, *Thomas*, a poet, in the reign of James I. Ben Jonſon ridiculed him, in his Poetaſter, under the name of Criſpinus. Decker reſented the affront in his play of Satyromaſtix, where Jonſon, under the name of young Horace, is the hero; and ſo ſucceſsful was the poetic invective, that the play was univerſally followed. Decker wrote three of his plays in conjunction with Webſter, and one with Rowley and Ford; and though his abilities were not of a ſuperior degree, yet he was admired. The time of his death is unknown; he lived after 1638.

DEE, *John*, a mathematician, born in London 1527. He was educated at Chelmsford, and St. John's college, Cambridge, where, for three years, he ſays, he devoted each day 4 hours to ſleep, 2 to meals and exerciſe, and 18 to ſtudy. He went to the low countries in 1547, and on his return he was made fellow of Trinity college, juſt founded by Henry VIII. His attention to mathematical ſtudies, ſo cloſely connected with aſtronomy and aſtrology, brought upon him the ſuſpicion of magician; and he retired to Louvain, in 1548. In 1551 he viſited Paris, and read lectures on Euclid's elements; and that year returned to England, and was made rector of Upton-upon-Severn. In Mary's reign, he was arreſted on ſuſpicion of treaſon, and with difficulty ſet at liberty. Elizabeth flattered him with compliments; but the general belief of his being a conjurer was in the way of his promotion, and the books which he publiſhed countenanced the imputation, from their myſterious language. In 1564 he went to preſent a work to Maximilian; and, in 1571, the queen ſent two phyſicians to attend him when ſick at Louvain. On his return he ſettled at Mortlake, where he collected a library of above 4000 volumes; which, during his abſence in 1583, was plundered by the populace, who firmly believed that he had a familiar connection with the devil, by his magical incantations. The appearance of a new ſtar in 1572, and of a comet in 1577, gave him opportunities of diſtinguiſhing himſelf as an aſtronomer. In 1581, he began to penetrate more deeply into futurity, and launched forth into thoſe extravagancies in myſtery by which he pretended to holy intercourſe with departed ſpirits. He was then perſuaded by a Poliſh lord, who entertained the ſame notions of aſtrology, to paſs over to the continent, more ſecurely to indulge their myſterious incantations. After travelling through Germany, the conjurers reached Poland, and, after an introduction to the emperor Rodolph, and to Stephen king of Poland, Dee and his aſſociate Kelly were at laſt, after the exhibition of ſome magical tricks, baniſhed by the interference of the pope's nuncio. Elizabeth deſired Dee to return, and he came to England 1589, and a few days after was preſented to the queen, who received him graciouſly. Though powerful over ſupernatural agents, Dee was poor; but at laſt, by the interference of lady Warwick and Whitgift, he obtained the chancellorſhip of St. Paul's, and two years after, the wardenſhip of Mancheſter college. In 1604, he petitioned James that he might be tried, and that all aſperſions of magical incantations might be wiped away from his character; but the king diſregarded it; and Dee removed to Mortlake, where he began again to practiſe his myſterious arts. He died miſerably poor, in 1608, aged 80. The eldeſt of his ſons, *Arthur*, was brought up under Camden, and was phyſician to Charles I. His writings were very numerous.

DE FOE, *Daniel*, was born in the pariſh of St. Giles' Cripplegate, about 1668, where his father, James Foe, was a butcher. He was educated among the diſſenters, and he probably prefixed *De* to his name to conceal the obſcurity of his origin. He publiſhed 1680, a pamphlet on the conteſt between the Turks and Auſtrians, and in 1683 he followed the fortunes of Monmouth, and eſcaped the ſanguinary graſp of Jeffries. He became a liveryman of London 1688, and favored the revolution. About this time he was a hoſier, though he afterwards denied the occupation; and in 1692 he was ſo reduced, that he fled from his creditors, though he afterwards honorably diſcharged part of his debts. Though offered a commercial ſituation at Cadiz, he determined to live by his pen. In 1695 he was made accountant to the commiſſioners of the glaſs duty, in which he continued till the ſuppreſſion of the tax in 1699. He publiſhed various pamphlets, one of which, his "true born Engliſhman," a ſatire, in verſe, in defence of the revolution, recommended him to William. His "ſhorteſt way with the diſſenters," in 1702, reflecting on the government and the church, was noticed by the commons, and he was ſentenced to ſtand in the pillory, to be fined, and impriſoned. He was liberated from his confinement in 1704, by the friendſhip of Harley and of Godolphin, and retired to St. Edmundſbury. In 1706 he produced ſome eſſays to remove the prejudices of the Scotch againſt the union; and for his ſervices, he was ſent by Godolphin to Edinburgh to conſer on the ſubject with the leading men in Scotland. Upon the concluſion of the union, he was rewarded for his ſervices, and two years after, he publiſhed the hiſtory of the union, in a manner ſo ſatisfactory, that, in 1786, the ſame pamphlet was republiſhed, when the Iriſh union was projected. In 1713 he was for ſome of his publications proſecuted, but liberated from Newgate by the influence of Oxford. He was ſo neglected on the acceſſion of the houſe of Hanover, that he publiſhed his appeal to honor and juſtice, the laſt of his tracts, as he was ſeized with an apoplexy before the work was finiſhed. In 1715 he wrote the family inſtructor; and in April 1719 appeared the firſt part, and Auguſt following the ſecond part of Robinſon Cruſoe;

a work

a work which, though abuſed by ſome of his contemporaries, has ſurvived by its merit the malevolence of criticiſm, and ſtands now as the moſt lasting monument of the literary merits of the author. It is ſaid that this intereſting book was diſhoneſtly borrowed from the papers of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotſman, who lived four years and four months in an uninhabited iſland, till relieved by Captain Wood Rogers in 1709. Selkirk's adventures appeared before the public in the captain's voyage; and though the idea of a man thrown upon a deſert iſland might be borrowed from Selkirk's adventures, yet the reſt of the ſtory evidently belongs to the genius and ſuperſtructure of De Foe. This reſpectable writer died at his houſe at Iſlington 1731.

DELANY, *Patrick*, a divine, born in Ireland about 1686. His father was originally a ſervant in the family of ſir John Rennel, the judge. Young Delany was brought up as ſizar at Trinity college, Dublin. He formed an intimate acquaintance with dean Swift, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a popular preacher. Lord Carteret, in 1727, preſented him to the chancellorſhip of Chriſt-church, and a prebend in the cathedral of St. Patrick. In 1729 he began the periodical paper called the Tribune, continued to 20 numbers; and in 1731 he came to London, to publiſh his "revelation examined with candor," a work to which he added 2 volumes, and which was univerſally admired. When in London, he married Mrs. Margaret Teniſon, a rich Iriſh widow, who died 1741. In 1738 he publiſhed his "reflections upon polygamy," a curious work, which was followed, in 1740 and 1742, with an hiſtorical account of the life of David king of Iſrael, in 3 vols. In 1743, he took for his ſecond wife the widow of Alexander Pendarves, a woman of great excellence, and the following year he was raiſed to the deanery of Down. The moſt conſiderable of his productions after he became dean, was his "remarks on the life of Swift by lord Orrery." This publication ſet in fairer colors the character of Swift. Beſides theſe, he publiſhed ſermons, and ſome theological tracts. He died at Bath, 1768, in the 83d year of his age. Dr. Delany was remarkable, not more for his learning, than for his benevolence and hoſpitality.

DELANY, *Mary*, ſecond wife of Dr. Delany, was daughter of Bernard Granville, afterwards lord Lanſdowne, and was born at Coulton, Wilts, 1700. When 17, ſhe was influenced by her relations, againſt her inclinations, to marry Mr. Pendarves, a gentleman of great property, but much advanced in life; but though ſhe lived unhappy, her time was devoted to the cultivation of her mind, naturally vigorous and eager after improvement. In 1724 ſhe became a widow, and then reſided chiefly in London. She married, in 1743, Dr. Delany, whom ſhe had long known as the friend of dean Swift, and with him ſhe became the happieſt of wives, till his death in 1768. She wiſhed afterwards to ſettle at Bath, but the ducheſs of Portland who loved her virtues, inſiſted upon her living with her at Bulſtrode, and ſhe continued there ſome years. On the death of the ducheſs, the king aſſigned Mrs. Delany a houſe, ready furniſhed, in St. Alban's-ſtreet, Windſor, and granted her a penſion of 300l. a year which ſhe enjoyed till her death, 1788, at the advanced age of nearly 88. Mrs. Delany is well known for her ſpirited correſpondence with ſome of the learned of the times, but particularly for her great ſkill in drawing and painting. Her pieces, which are taſtefully executed, adorn the manſions of her relations, as well as her works in embroidery and in meils. She is alſo known for inventing, at the age of 74, an ingenious Flora, by the taſteful application of colored papers together, ſkilfully cut with ſciſſars, and ſo delicately diſpoſed upon black ground, as to imitate and almoſt equal the works of nature. In this elegant accompliſhment ſhe engaged till her 83d year, when her ſight began to fail; and not leſs than 980 plants were exhibited in her beautiful Flora.

DELAUNE, *Thomas*, a nonconformiſt, who, in 1683, wrote an anſwer to Calamy's diſcourſe concerning a ſcrupulous conſcience. His "plea for nonconformity," gave ſuch offence, that he was tried, and ſentenced to pay a heavy fine; which as he could not do, he died in priſon.

DELFT, *Jacob*, a portrait painter of Delft, who died 1661, aged 42. He was grandſon of Mirevelt, whom he rivalled.

DELOBEL, a painter, of the 17th century. His pieces, in a very ſuperior ſtile, adorn chiefly the churches and cathedrals of France.

DE LOLME, *John Lewis*, *L. L. D.* a native of Geneva, who for ſome years reſided in England. In the latter part of life he retired to the continent, and died in Switzerland 1807. He was in his character a man of information, witty in his converſation, temperate in his living, but in his perſon little attentive to the graces of outward appearance. He is author of parallel between the Engliſh conſtitution and the former government of Sweden, 1772—treatiſe on the conſtitution of England, 1775, a work of ſingular merit, often reprinted—eſſay on the union of Scotland with England, 1787—memorials of human ſuperſtition, &c.

DELRIO, *Martin Anthony*, a Jeſuit, born at Antwerp, of Spaniſh parents, 1551. He ſtudied at Paris, Douai, and Louvain. He became a counſellor of the parliament of Brabant, and entered the Jeſuits' order at Valladolid. He taught belles letters at Liege, Mayence, Gratz, and Salamanca, and died at Louvain, 1608. Beſides notes on Seneca, Claudian, and Solinus, he wrote explications of difficult paſſages in ſcripture—commentaries on the old teſtament, &c.

DEMETRIUS, czar of Ruſſia, is by ſome hiſtorians called the falſe Demetrius, and regarded as an obſcure native of Jaroſlaw, who was inſtructed to aſſume the character of the real Demetrius, who, it is ſaid, had been murdered. The adventurer, whether the prince or pretender, invaded Ruſſia with a ſmall army in 1604, and ſeated himſelf on the throne. After a ſhort reign of eleven months, he was aſſaſſinated, 1606.

DE MISSY, *Cæſar*, a divine, born at Berlin 1703. He ſtudied at Berlin and Frankfort on the Oder; and came to London, where he was ordained to the Savoy chapel, and in 1762, named by the biſhop of London, French chaplain to the king. He died 1775. He publiſhed ſome poetical pieces—eſſays on profane and ſacred literature—epitomes of books, memoires, &c. He aſſiſted Weſtein, in his edition of the Greek teſtament, and Jortin in his life of Eraſmus.

DEMOIVRE, *Abraham*, a mathematician, born at Vitri, Champagne, 1667. He left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and came to England, where he made himſelf maſter of mathematics. He was member of the royal ſociety in London, &c. and died in London 1754. His works ſhow ſuperior learning, and great application. He publiſhed miſcellanea analytica, 4to.—a treatiſe on annuities—and his great work, "doctrines of chances," in 1718, 4to. twice reprinted.

DEMOURS, *Peter*, of Marſeilles, known as a phyſician, and for the dexterity of his ſurgical operations, and his great ſkill as an oculiſt, died at Paris, 1795, aged 93, author of ſome reſpectable works on his profeſſion.

DEMPSTER, *William*, a Scotſman, born in the ſhire of Angus, 1490, and educated at St. Andrews, from whence he went to Paris, and was employed by the univerſity there to refute the books of Raymond Lully, who had impugned Ariſtotle's philoſophy. He returned to Scotland, of which he publiſhed an eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, in which he magnifies common events into miracles. He died at Paris 1557.

DEMPSTER, *Thomas*, a native of Scotland, who ſtudied at Paris, and there taught claſſical learning. His ſeverities to his pupils rendered him unpopular, and he returned to Scotland. He afterwards went to Piſa, and there read lectures on polite learning in various univerſities, and obtained a profeſſor's chair at Niſmes, from whence he retired to Bologna, where he died 1625. He wrote commentaries on Roſinus' Roman antiquities, and on Claudian—four books of epiſtles—dramatic pieces and poems—a martyrology of Scotland—a liſt of Scottiſh writers, &c. He was a man of aſtoniſhing memory, ſo that he was properly called a living library. He never ſtudied leſs than 14 hours daily, but he wanted diſcrimination. He was ſo partial to his country, that he attributed to the natives of it, nearly all the books which Engliſh, Welch, and Iriſh authors had compoſed.

DENHAM, *ſir John*, an Engliſh poet, born in Dublin 1615, ſon of the chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland. He was educated in London, and in 1631, entered at Trinity college, Oxford. He was ſo addicted to gaming and diſſipation, that his father not only augured the moſt fatal conſequences, but threatened to diſinherit him. In 1641, three years after the death of his father, he publiſhed his tragedy of 'Sophy," which, ſays Waller, broke out like the Iriſh rebellion threeſcore thouſand ſtrong, when nobody was aware of it. Soon after, he was ſheriff of Surrey, and governor of Farnham caſtle, and came to the king at Oxford, where in 1641, he publiſhed his "Cooper's hill," a poem, ſays Dryden, which for majeſty of ſtyle is and ever will be the ſtandard of good writing. His attachment to the royal cauſe during the civil wars enſured him the confidence of the queen, and he afterwards went ambaſſador with lord Croft from Charles II. to Poland. Returning to England, he found his eſtates reduced in conſequence of his former habits of gaming, and the perſecutions of the civil war. At the reſtoration he was made ſurveyor general to the king's buildings, and at the coronation he was created K. B. In the latter part of life, in conſequence of ſome domeſtic differences on his ſecond marriage, he unfortunately loſt his ſenſes, which he however recovered. He wrote ſome verſes on Cowley's death, and ſoon followed him to the grave. He died 1668, and was buried in Weſtminſter-abbey near the remains of Chaucer, Spenſer, and Cowley. His poems are above twenty in number, containing beſides the Sophy and Cooper's hill, the deſtruction of Troy, and Cato Major. Denham, as Johnſon has obſerved, is deſervedly conſidered as one of the fathers of Engliſh poetry. Cooper's hill is the work that confers upon him the rank and dignity of an original author. He ſeems to have been the author of a ſpecies of compoſition that may be denominated local poetry, of which the fundamental ſubject is ſome particular landſcape to be poetically deſcribed, with the addition of ſome embelliſhments as may be ſupplied by hiſtorical retroſpections or incidental meditations. He is one of thoſe who improved our taſte and advanced our language, and whom we ought therefore to read with gratitude, though having done much, he left much to do.

DENNER, *Balthaſar*, a portrait painter, born at Hamburgh 1685. He was offered, in London, for his excellent portrait of an old woman, 500 guineas. He died 1747.

DENNIS, *John*, an Engliſh critic, born in London 1657, and educated at Harrow and Caius college, Cambridge. He was expelled for attempting to ſtab a perſon in the dark, upon which he travelled on the continent, and at his return ſet up for a man of faſhion and of wit. He began his literary career as early as 1690, and continued to write till his death in

1733. His temper was so violent, and his pride and suspicions so great, that his life was a continual scene of tumult and quarrel. He wrote a pindaric ode on William's victory at Aghrim, and also honored the death of that monarch and that of his queen with poetical incense. In 1704 came out his favorite tragedy "Liberty asserted," in which he used such violent language against the French nation, that in the pride of self-consequence he persuaded himself peace could never be re-established without his being delivered up to the enemy. With this idea, he applied to the duke of Marlborough for protection, who declared to the alarmed poet that he thought, without being terrified, his own case as desperate, as he had done the French almost as much mischief as Mr. Dennis himself. This singular character is said on another occasion to have been walking near the sea in Sussex, and that at the sudden sight of a ship sailing as he imagined towards him, he decamped in the greatest hurry, calling the friend with whom he was a traitor for conspiring to deliver his person up to the French. His poems on the battles of Blenheim and Ramillies gained him the friendship of the victorious hero, who presented him with 100l. and procured him an appointment in the customs worth 120l. per annum. He wrote some prose pieces, especially priestcraft dangerous, &c. against Sacheverell's political union, and some reflections on Pope's essay on criticism, and Addison's Cato. This occasioned a curious pamphlet called the narrative of Dr. Robert Norris, concerning the deplorable frenzy of Mr. John Dennis, and drew upon him the satirist's resentment, and entitled him to a place in the Dunciad. Though now disregarded as a writer and a critic, he was esteemed in his day, but it was observed by a wit that Dennis was the fittest man to instruct a dramatic writer, for he laid down rules for good plays, and showed him what were bad by his own.

DENNY, *sir Anthony*, a favorite of Henry VIII. born at Chesshunt, and educated at St. Paul's school and St. John's college, Cambridge. He became gentleman of the bed chamber and a privy counsellor. He was also knighted, and in the general plunder of the church, he received very large grants of land in Hertfordshire. When Henry was on his death-bed, sir Anthony alone had the courage to approach him, to remind him of his situation, and to exhort him to devote the few moments of life to the momentous concerns of religion. The king made him one of the executors of his will, and of the counsellors of his successor, and gave him a legacy of 300l. Sir Anthony was a man of great piety as well as learning. He died 1550.

DENTON, *John*, an English divine, educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, and ejected for nonconformity from Oswald Kirk, Yorkshire, in 1662. He afterwards conformed and was presented to Stonegrave, and a prebend of York, which he held till his death, 1708, in his 83d year. He published some sermons and religious tracts.

DENTRECOLLES, *Francis Xavier*, a Jesuit, of Lyons, who went to China as missionary with Parrennin, and died there 1741, aged 77. He wrote several works in the Chinese language to recommend the christian religion to the disciples of Confucius, &c.

DEPARCIEUX, *Anthony*, a mathematician, who wrote a treatise on trigonometry, 4to.—essays on the probabilities of the duration of human life, 4to. a valuable work—memoir on the inundations of the Seine, &c. He died 1768, aged 65.

DERBY, *James Stanley earl of*, an English nobleman, celebrated during the civil wars. With only 600 horse he defended himself at Wigan against 3000 horse and foot, but when taken at Worcester, he was basely beheaded, though promised pardon, 1651. His widow imitating his conduct, bravely defended Latham house, and retired to the isle of Man, where she defied her enemies. She was the last who submitted to the regicides.

DERING, *Edward*, an eminent divine, born in Kent, fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge. He was preacher at St. Paul's, London. He died 1576, much respected for his piety as well as learning. He wrote sermons —lectures on the epistle to the Hebrews, &c.

DERHAM, *William*, a philosopher and divine, born at Stoughton near Worcester, 1657, and educated at Blockley, and Trinity college, Oxford. He was presented in 1682 to Wargrave vicarage, Berks, and in 1689 to Upminster rectory, Essex. In 1716 he was made canon of Windsor, and the university of Oxford in 1730 granted him the degree of D D. for his services in the cause of science. This good man, always employed in the labors of philosophy, humanity, and religion, died 1735, aged 78. His publications are not less than 40, on philosophical subjects. The best known are his physico-theology, 16 discourses preached at Boyle's institution 1711 and 12, and in 1714 his astro-theology, and in 1730 his christo theology, to prove the divine origin of christianity, besides the artificial clock-maker, an ingenious book, the fourth edition of which was published 1734.

DERING, *sir Edward*, a native of Kent, very violent in parliament, where he brought in a bill for the abolition of bishops, deans, and chapters. Afterwards he espoused the royal cause, which he supported with a troop of horse at his own expence. He was a great sufferer in the civil wars, and died before the restoration. His speeches were published in 4to.

DERRICK, *Samuel*, a linen-draper of Dublin, who in 1751 came to London as a literary character. He attempted the character of Gloucester in Jane Shore, but with such ill success that it was never repeated. After this he subsisted by pamphlet writing, but his extravagance

travagance led him into difficulties. He was on Beau Nash's death appointed in his place master of the ceremonies at Bath and Tunbridge, but ill conduct prevented indepengence, and he died poor 1769, aged 45. He translated among other things Sylla, a dramatic entertainment by the king of Prussia.

Desaguliers, *John Theophilus*, son of a protestant minister at Rochelle, where he was born 1683, and which he left at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was educated at Christ church, Oxford, and succeeded Dr. Keil as lecturer on experimental philosophy. He was the first who introduced the reading of lectures in London, where he had for his audience not only the learned, but also the royal family. The duke of Chandos gave him the living of Edgware, and he afterwards became chaplain to the prince of Wales, and had a valuable living in Essex. In the latter part of life, he had lodgings under the Piazzas, Covent-garden, where his lectures were continued till his death 1749. He was member of several foreign academies, and published a course of experimental philosophy, 2 vols. 4to. 1734.—Gravesande's mathematical elements of natural philosophy, &c.

Desaix, *Lewis Charles Anthony*, a French general, born near Riom 1768. At the revolution he assisted Custine as his aid-de-camp, and was wounded in the cheek at the battle of Lauterburg, but disregarding the pain, he boldly rallied the yielding battalions to the fight. He was general of division under Moreau, in his glorious retreat from the Danube; and afterwards he drove the Germans from the Rhine, and at the battle of Radstadt obliged the archduke Charles to retreat. He attended Bonaparte into Egypt, and there displayed the same presence of mind and bravery, and after dispersing the Arabs, and the forces of the beys, he was named commander of Upper Egypt. After Bonaparte's retreat from Egypt, he signed the treaty of El-arisch with the English and the Turks, and returned to Europe, but was detained by lord Keith. When set at liberty he hastened to France, and found Bonaparte advancing into Italy. His happy arrival, after a severe march of thirty miles, with a fresh squadron, gave the decision to the battle of Marengo, but at the moment of victory he received a fatal shot in the breast and immediately expired, 1800.

Desault, *Peter*, of Arsac, was distinguished as a physician. He treatise on the venereal disease, and the method of curing it, was much admired, and also that on the stone in the kidneys and the bladder. He died at Bourdeaux 1737, aged 62.

Desault, *Peter Joseph*, a French surgeon, whose journal de chirurgie was translated into English by Gosling. He died 1795, aged 46, not without suspicion of being poisoned for his attendance on the unfortunate Lewis XVII. It is remarkable that his successors, Clopart and Doublet, died within four days after. He had been much esteemed as professor of anatomy at Paris, where 300 pupils together attended his lectures.

Des Barreaux, *James de Vallee lord*, was brought up by the Jesuits, who in vain endeavoured to gain him over to their society, and he afterwards became counsellor in the parliament of Paris. He exposed himself to the resentment of Richelieu, by refusing to yield a favorite mistress to the hoary libertine. Reflecting at last upon his vices, he gave himself up to serious meditation and to penitence. He retired to the pure air of Chalon on the Soan, where, after an exemplary close of life, he died 1647. Some time before his death, he wrote the famous sonnet so full of contrition, "grand Dieu, tes jugemens," &c. He was author of some poems in Latin, and also in French, and of some popular songs, &c.

Desbillons, *Francis Joseph*, a French Jesuit, 1711. After reading lectures at Caen, Nevers, la Fleche, and Bourges, he came to Paris. At the abolition of his order 1762, he retired to Manheim, where he published his fables, 530 in number, divided into 15 books, in two vols. He also published an edition of Phædrus, and wrote some Latin poems, &c. He died 1788, aged 78.

Desbois, *Francis Alexander*, author of a military dictionary, 3 vols. 8vo.—a dictionary of agriculture, 2 vols. 8vo.—a dictionary of animals, 4 vols. 8vo. &c. died at Paris 1784, aged 85.

Des Cartes, *René*, a French philosopher. *Vid.* Cartes.

Desericius or Deseritz, *Joseph Innocent*, a native of Hungary, ambassador to the hospodar of Wallachia from Benedict XIV. He died 1765, aged 63. He wrote pro cultu literarum in Hungaria & vindicatio, 4to. &c.

Desgodets, *Anthony*, of Paris, was an eminent architect. Going to Rome in 1674, he was captured by the Algerines, and remained 16 months in slavery. He composed at Rome, "the ancient edifices of Rome drawn and measured with exactness," fol. 1682. He was comptroller of the royal buildings at Paris and architect to the king. He died 1728, aged 75.

Deshais, *John Baptist Henry*, a French painter, born at Rouen 1729. He visited Rome for improvement. The superior merit of his pictures promised the noblest monuments of genius to adorn the French school, but he unfortunately died 1765. The most celebrated of his pieces are the marriage of the Virgin, the resurrection of Lazarus, Potiphar's wife and Joseph, the combat of Achilles and Xanthus, Jupiter and Antiope, Artemisia at her husband's tomb, &c.

Desiderius or Didier, last king of Lombardy, 756. His invasion of the papal dominions was resisted by Charlemagne, and Didier was made prisoner and died in France.

Desmahis, *John Francis Edward de Cor-*

fambleu, a French writer, who died 1761, aged 38. He was a man of great abilities. He uſed to ſay, "When my friend laughs, it is his buſineſs to inform me of the cauſe of his joys; but when he weeps, it is mine to diſcover the ſources of his grief." He wrote the popular comedy of the "impertinent," and miſcellaneous works, and in his pieces diſplayed eaſe and elegance.

DES MAIZEAUX, *Peter*, a biographer, born at Auvergne 1666, where his father was a proteſtant miniſter. He came to England, and was elected ſecretary to the royal ſociety. He died 1745. He edited the works of St. Evremond, 3 vols. 4to. and alſo publiſhed the life of Bayle, prefixed to his dictionary. He aſſiſted in the general hiſtorical dictionary, 10 vols. fol, and in other works, &c.

DESMARES, *Touſſaint*, a prieſt, of Vire, in Normandy. He defended the Janſeniſts before pope Innocent X. and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſermons. Perſecuted for his opinions, he was protected by the duke of Liancourt, at whoſe houſe he ended his days, 1687, aged 87. He wrote the necrologe de port royal, &c.

DESMARETS, *Nicholas*, nephew of Colbert, and miniſter of ſtate under Lewis XIV. died 1721. He publiſhed a curious account of his adminiſtration.

DESMOLETS, *Peter Nicholas*, an eccleſiaſtic, of Paris. He edited Lamy's treatiſe de tabernaculo fœderis, &c.—Ponget's inſtitutiones, 2 vols. fol.—and continued Sallengre's memoires of literature, 11 vols. 12mo. He died 1760, aged 83.

DESMOULINS, *Benedict Camille*, a native of Guiſe in Picardy, known for his zeal at the taking of the Baſtile, and in the demolition of the monarchy. He was one of the founders of the Jacobin club, and he had a ſhare in the atrocities of the 20th of June and the 10th of Auguſt 1792. Robeſpierre marked him for ſlaughter when he defended Orleans, and talked of a committee of clemency. When ſeized in the night, he opened his windows to call in vain for help againſt the tyrants, and with Young's night thoughts, and Harvey's meditations in his hand, he was dragged to priſon, and immediately after to the ſcaffold, 1794. His writings were periodical—the revolutions of France and Brabant—the hiſtory of the Briſſotins—the Vieux Cordelier. His wife wiſhing to ſhare his fate, followed him ten days after to the ſcaffold. When aſked his age by the bloody tribunal, he anſwered, "My age is that of Jeſus Chriſt when he ſuffered death," 33.

D'ESPAGNE, *John*, miniſter of a French congregation at Durham houſe, Strand, died about 1660. He was admired as a preacher, and ſeveral of his works on theology have been tranſlated into Engliſh.

DESPARD, *Edward Marcus*, a native of Queen's county in Ireland. He was employed in the Weſt Indies, on the Spaniſh main, and in the bay of Honduras, as ſuperintendant of the Engliſh colony. His conduct gave offence to the ſettlers, and he was recalled home 1790; and when he applied to government to inveſtigate his adminiſtration his repreſentations were rejected. This rendered him a diſaffected ſubject, and at the French revolution he warmly embraced the new doctrines. He was ſeized under the ſuſpenſion of the habeas corpus, and confined in ſeveral priſons, but when liberated, paſt misfortunes had made no impreſſion upon him, he formed the plan of ſeducing the ſoldiery, and in ſecret committees it was agitated to aſſaſſinate the king, as he proceeded to parliament. This deſign was diſcovered by ſome of the accomplices, and Deſpard and his aſſociates were ſeized, and tried in Southwark, 1803, and on an impartial trial, his guilt was found too evident to deſerve pardon. He ſuffered on the 21ſt March with nine others, and without contrition, ſorrow, or concern, met his fate.

DESPAUTERE, *John*, a Flemiſh grammarian, born at Ninove, died at Comines 1520. He had the uſe of only one eye. His works were chiefly grammatical, and in great vogue at one time.

DESPLACES, a French engraver, who died 1749. His beſt pieces were the ſoldier holding a dagger at Aſtyanax in his mother's arms, his deſcent from the croſs, and his rape of Helen.

DESPORTES, *Claude*, a painter, of Champagne, who died at Paris 1743, aged 82. His beſt pieces were preſerved at Marly. He excelled in groteſque figures, and in animals, flowers, fruits, &c.

DESTOUCHES, *Andrew*, a Frenchman, who went to Siam, and abandoned the profeſſion of a ſoldier for that of muſician. By the mere powers of genius he produced his Iſſe, an opera, which ſo highly pleaſed the French king, that he gave him 200 louis. Afterwards he ſtudied the rules of muſical compoſition, but his other pieces were never equal to Iſſe. He died 1749.

DESTOUCHES, *Philip Nericaut*, a French dramatic writer, born at Tours, and educated at Paris. He was a negociator in Switzerland, and in London. The death of the regent ſhattered his hopes of future preferment and reward, and he retired near Melun, where he forgot the ingratitude of the court in the cultivation of the muſes and of agriculture. He died 1754. His works were publiſhed by his ſon, 4 vols. 1757, and 10 vols. 12mo. Though devoid of the gaiety of Regnard, and the ſtrong touches of Moliere, he commands attention by his intereſting ſcenes, and his tender delineations of nature. His Philoſophe Marié, and his Glorieux, a comedy, rank next to the compoſitions of Voltaire.

DEVAUX, *John*, a native of Paris, eſteemed as a ſurgeon, and author of a treatiſe on preſerving health by inſtinct, and other works, died 1729, aged 80.

DEVEREUX,

DEVEREUX, *Robert*, earl of Eſſex, the favorite of Elizabeth, was born 1567, at Netherwood, Herefordſhire, and was educated at Cambridge. His firſt appearance at court was in his 17th year, and in 1585 he accompanied Leiceſter to Holland, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Zutphen. He was maſter of the horſe, and at the aſſembling of an army at Tilbury fort againſt the Spaniſh invaſion, he was declared general under Leiceſter, and ſoon after made knight of the garter. He diſputed for the queen's favor with the earl of Devonſhire, who wounded him in the knee. In 1589 he went in the expedition to replace Antonio on the throne of Portugal. His private marriage with the widow of Sidney, daughter of Walſingham, diſpleaſed the queen, and his unſucceſsful expedition to aſſiſt Henry IV. of France, and his quarrel with Burleigh about the Spaniſh war, tended to ſhow the violence of his temper and the ambition of his heart. After the death of that ſtateſman, Eſſex found that he had loſt a valuable friend. When a conſultation took place about appointing a viceroy in Ireland, the queen recommended ſir William Knollis, and Eſſex ſir George Carew, and when the favorite ſaw his miſtreſs unwilling to yield to his perſuaſion, he contemptuouſly turned his back upon her. Elizabeth reſented this by giving him a box on the ear, upon which he placed his hand on his ſword, ſwearing he would not take ſuch an affront even from her father. The courtiers interfered, and he left the palace with unſubdued indignation. His friends prevailed upon him to make conceſſions, and he was apparently reconciled to Elizabeth, and ſent over to Ireland. The ill ſucceſs of his miniſtry there encouraged his opponents, who perſuaded the queen to levy an army to counteract the rebellious ſchemes of Eſſex. Eſſex heard of their plans, and coming ſuddenly over to England, he was received with cordiality, but ſoon after ſtripped of all his honors. Thus diſgraced, he wiſhed to reſtore himſelf to the queen's partiality by force, but though he diſapproved violent meaſures, he could not refrain ſaying the queen grew old and cankered, and that her mind was as crooked as her carcaſe. The raſh words were reported to the queen, and Eſſex was ſummoned to appear before the council, but he conceived his perſon in danger, and prepared to reſiſt. After an unavailing ſtruggle, and ſome blood ſhed, he ſurrendered and was conveyed to the tower. He was arraigned on the 19th February 1601, and condemned to loſe his head, and his execution took place on the 25th. He was in perſon tall, but careleſs in his dreſs. He was learned, and protected and encouraged learned men. Warm in his friendſhips, and ſound, except in few inſtances, in his morals, he was a good proteſtant. It is remarkable that his execution took place not without ſtruggle in the queen's affections. In the days of their friendſhip, ſhe had given him a ring with promiſes that it would reſtore him to her favor, and therefore ſhe ſacrificed the man who ſo proudly refuſed to purchaſe at ſo little a price her pardon. The fatal ring indeed was ſent by Eſſex, but lady Howard the bearer refuſed to deliver it, and on her death-bed ſhe revealed to the queen her ill conduct. The queen heard the dreadful tale, ſhe retired overwhelmed with grief, and a few weeks after expired.

DEVEREUX, *Robert*, earl of Eſſex, ſon of Elizabeth's favorite, was born 1592, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. His marriage with lord Suffolk's daughter was very unfortunate, for the lady accuſed him of impotency, and obtained a divorce to marry her favorite Carr earl of Somerſet. Eſſex ſerved in the Palatinate, and in Holland, and on his return was a violent oppoſer of the meaſures of government. During the civil wars he headed the parliamentary army, faced the king's forces at Edgehill, and at the firſt battle of Newbury, and after reducing Reading and relieving Glouceſter, he in 1644 returned to the weſt of England. Unſucceſsful againſt the king's troops, he owed his ſafety to flight by ſea from Cornwall. In 1645 the parliament, jealous of his power, deprived him of his office by the ſelf-denying ordinance, and the next year he died at Eſſex houſe in the Strand.

D'EWES, *ſir Symonds*, an Engliſh hiſtorian and antiquarian, born in 1602, at Coxden, Dorſetſhire. In 1618 he entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, and two years after began his collection of materials for an hiſtory of England. His learning recommended him to the notice of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters of the times, of Spelman, Selden, and others. His great work was finiſhed when he attained his 30th year, but he did not publiſh it, and it appeared afterwards under the title of Journals of all the parliaments during the reign of Elizabeth, &c. He was ſheriff for Suffolk, and was knighted, and in 1641 was made baronet; but he notwithſtanding embraced the cauſe of the parliament. He ſat in the houſe till 1648, when he was ejected for ſuppoſed attachment to the king. He died 1650.

DE WITT, *John*, the famous penſionary of Holland, was born at Dort in 1625, and educated there. At the age of 23, he publiſhed his "Elementa curvarum linearum," a work diſplaying the deepeſt knowledge of mathematics. After taking the degree of L.L.D. and travelling for ſome time, he was made penſionary of his native town. He oppoſed the war between England and his country, and when raiſed to the high office of penſionary of Holland, he ſent ambaſſadors to Cromwell to negociate a peace. A pacification took place, but the ſecret article to exclude the family of Orange from the ſtadtholderſhip brought odium on De Witt's adminiſtration. Notwithſtanding the clamors of his enemies, and the invectives of the clergy, he ſubdued oppoſition by his firmneſs, and he was unanimouſly re-elected by the ſtates, 1663. When

war was declared againſt England, De Witt exerted his power to make the naval armaments reſpectable, and after Opdam's defeat, he was one of thoſe named to preſide over the fleet. Whilſt the commanders conſidered it impoſſible to ſail but with only 10 points of the compaſs, he by mathematical calculation, convinced them that only four points were againſt them, and 28 for them, and in conſequence of this, the ſhips were ſafely conveyed from the Texel through a paſſage ſince that time called De Wirt's diep. Of this affair, and ſucceeding events, he wrote an accurate relation, for which he received the thanks of the ſtate. Of the famous battle of three days, in 1666, he alſo gave a full account to the ſtates, and in 1667 he eſtabliſhed an edict to aboliſh the ſtadtholderate in Holland; but in 1672 when the prince of Orange was nominated captain general, the mob invited him to accept the office of ſtadtholder, and De Witt reſigned his office after receiving the ſolemn thanks of the ſtates. When Holland was invaded by the French, the odium was thrown on De Witt and his party, and ſo violent were the tumults, that De Witt's brother, Cornelius, was accuſed by Ticklaer, a barber, and though declared innocent, was ſentenced to exile, and ſoon after, the priſon in which he was, was attacked, and he as well as his brother, who was preſent, were inhumanly butchered. Their dead bodies were dragged to the gallows, and the penſionary's remains were hung one foot higher than thoſe of his brother. Their bodies thus inſulted were cut into a thouſand pieces, and it is ſaid, that ſome of the fleſh was broiled and eat by the ſavage murderers. Thus fell this amiable man in his 47th year. As a politician he had no equal, and his love to his country was inferior to none of his other virtues. Without pride and pomp, he lived upon little more than 700l. a year; and with the moſt laudable integrity, he refuſed a gift of 10,000l. with which the ſtates wiſhed to reward his ſervices, obſerving, that ſuch liberality was a bad precedent. His work called, "the true intereſt and political maxims of the republic of Holland," tranſlated into Engliſh by Campbell, is a glorious monument of his abilities as a ſtateſman, and it diſplays the true maxims by which a government may become popular at home and reſpectable abroad, whilſt it maintains juſtice with liberty, and encourages trade without oppreſſion or monopoly.

DEWIT, *James*, a painter of Amſterdam, born 1695. His beſt work is Moſes appointing the 70 elders, painted for the Bourgomaſters of Amſterdam.

DEYSTER, *Lewis*, a painter and engraver of Bruges. who died 1711, aged 55. His death of the Virgin is his beſt piece.—His daughter *Anna* was equally famous as a painter, but ſhe relinquiſhed the profeſſion to conſtruct organs and harpſichords, and died poor 1746, aged 50.

DIACONUS, *Paulus*, a Lombard, of Friuli, educated at the court of Pavia. He became a monk, and compoſed his hiſtory of the Lombards, in ſix books. He is conſidered as accurate in the affairs of his own nation, though not equally exact in foreign affairs. He died 770.

DIAZ, *Bartholomew*, a Portugueſe navigator, who in 1466 diſcovered the moſt ſouthern cape of Africa, to which he gave the name of the Cape of Storms. This was altered by John II. king of Portugal, to the name of the Cape of Good Hope.

DIAZ, *John*, a Spaniard, who ſtudied at Paris, and embraced the doctrines of Luther. He afterwards viſited Calvin at Geneva, and Bucer at Straſburg, and met at Neuburg his brother Alphonſus, who, as a catholic, endeavoured to convert him from the proteſtant faith. Unable to do this, Alphonſus pretends to return home, and the next morning inſtigates an aſſaſſin to enter his brother's apartment, and with an axe to daſh out his brains, whilſt he himſelf waits at the door.—The aſſaſſins were purſued and ſeized at Inſpruck, but Charles V. took their puniſhment into his own hands, 1546.

DICETO, *Ralph de*, author of abbreviationes chronicorum, or an epitome of Engliſh hiſtory to the conqueſt, &c. was dean of St. Paul's, London, 1210.

DICK, *ſir Alexander*, ſon of ſir William Cunningham, was born 1703. He ſtudied medicine at Edinburgh, and afterwards under Boerhaave, and after viſiting ſeveral countries of Europe, he returned to England. On the death of his brother, he aſſumed the name of his maternal grandfather Dick, and retired to his family ſeat at Preſtonfield, where he died 1785. He was in 1756 preſident of the college of phyſicians in Edinburgh. He was in 1774 honored with a medal from the London ſociety of arts for his culture of rhubarb, the firſt attempt of rearing which in England was owing to him.

DICKINSON, *Edmund*, a phyſician, ſon of the rector of Appleton, Berkſhire, where he was born 1624. He was educated at Eton, and at Merton college, Oxford. He publiſhed in 1655 his Delphi Phœnicizantes, a learned work, in which he proved that the Greeks borrowed their hiſtory of the oracle of Delphi from the ſcriptures. This book was univerſally admired, and Sheldon the primate wiſhed in vain to turn the attention of the author to theology. After practiſing in Oxford, he, in 1684, ſettled in London, where, by recovering Arlington, he became phyſician to Charles II. Upon the abdication of James, he retired from practice, to complete his Phyſica vetus & vera, &c. which when finiſhed was unfortunately burnt, and coſt him the labor of recompoſition. It appeared in 1702, and proved that the method and mode of the creation of the univerſe, according to the principles of true philoſophy, are related in a general way by Moſes. He wrote beſides, diatriba de Noæ in Italiam adventu, &c.—de origine Druidum, &c. He died of the ſtone 1707, in his 83d year.

DICKSON,

DICKSON, *David*, a Scotch divine, born at Paifley 1591, and educated at Glafgow. He was an eloquent preacher; but was too violent againſt the epiſcopalians, which ſubjected him to perſecution. He was commiſſioner to the general aſſembly at Glaſgow, and in 1643 in Weſtminſter. He was divinity profeſſor at Edinburgh, but in 1662 he was ſtripped of his employments, and died two years after, aged 73. He wrote a commentary on St. Matthew—on the epiſtle to the Hebrews and Romans—and the pſalms, &c.

DIDEROT, *Dionyſius*, a celebrated writer, born at Langres 1713, and educated by the Jeſuits. Belles lettres were his favorite purſuits, and when ſettled in the capital, he acquired, by his wit and his genius, friends and encouragement. His firſt publication was Penſées philoſophiques in 1746, afterwards publiſhed under the title of Etrennes aux eſprits forts. He next publiſhed with Eidous and Touſſaint, an univerſal dictionary of medicine, in 6 vols. folio, which procured him great reputation. In his gigantic plan of a Dictionnaire encyclopedique, he was aſſiſted by d'Alembert and others, whoſe genius and diligence united to produce a work of merit. Diderot himſelf took the arts and trades, and infuſed into his ſubjects all the knowledge and the nervouſneſs of language of which he was ſo capable; but he did not find in his fellow laborers the ſame zeal nor the ſame abilities. While his own part was completed with ſpirit, his aſſociates proved too often inadequate to their undertakings. This great work, which coſt 20 years' labor to Diderot, was retarded by the ſuſpicions of the court, who conſidered ſome reflections on government and religion as improper, and not only ſome copies were ſeized, but the printers themſelves were ſent to the baſtile. The work was delivered to the public between 1752 and 1767, and ſoon ſold off, but Diderot did not find that independence which he expected, ſo that he was obliged to ſell his library, which was purchaſed for 50,000 livres by the empreſs of Ruſſia; but with a generoſity truly great, the philoſopher was permitted the uſe of it as long as he lived. Diderot wrote beſides, his Bijoux indiſcrets, 2 vols. 12mo. a licentious and diſguſting romance. the Fils natural, and the Pere de famille, 1757 and 1758, two proſe comedies, which, in a nervous ſtile paint the paſſions, ſtrongly intereſt the heart, and render virtue in her various trials truly great, noble, and amiable. His letters on the blind appeared in 1749, but the ſcepticiſm of the author coſt him his liberty, and he was impriſoned for ſix months at Vincennes. In 1751 he delivered his opinions on metaphyſics, poetry, eloquence, &c. in a letter on the deaf and dumb, 2 vols. 12mo. Diderot's other works are—principles of moral philoſophy, 12mo.—hiſtory of Greece tranſlated from Stanyan, 3 vols. 12mo.—pieces on mathematical ſubjects—the code of nature—the ſixth ſenſe—panegyrics on Richardſon—and the life of Seneca, a uſeful work, &c. He died ſuddenly on riſing from table, 1784 aged 71. Diderot's character has been variouſly deſcribed. His frankneſs and candor are extolled by his friends, whilſt his enemies reproach him as an artful, intereſted, pliant, and dangerous character. It is to be lamented, that his erudition was not always employed in the ſupport of virtue and morality, nor his abilities exerted to animate man in the cultivation of what is ſo neceſſary to his welfare and happineſs, the religious duties.

DIDOT, *Francis Ambroſe*, a printer at Paris, whoſe works were admired for the correctneſs, elegance, and beauty of the type, and among theſe, the edition of the claſſics publiſhed by order of Louis XVI. for the uſe of the dauphin, ranked very high. He made ſome uſeful improvements in paper mills, and in printing machines, and to his ingenuity the invention of ſtereotype printing may be fairly aſcribed. He died at Paris 1804, aged 74, and was ſucceeded in his buſineſs by his ſons.

DIECMAN, *John*, a native of Stade, ſuperintendant of Bremen and Verdun, and rector of Stade univerſity, where he died 1720, aged 73. Beſides theological, metaphyſical, and philoſophical works, he publiſhed an edition of Luther's works.

DIEMEN, *Anthony Van*, a native of Kuilenberg, where his father was burgomaſter. He went to the Eaſt Indies, and was governor of the Dutch territories there. He ſent in 1642 Taſman on a voyage of diſcovery, and the land which was diſcovered on the ſouth of New Holland was called in his honor Van Diemen's land. He died 1645.

DIEPENBECK, *Abraham*, a painter of Boiſleduc, who died at Antwerp 1675, aged 67. He firſt painted on glaſs, and afterwards in oil. His drawings are numerous, and his temple of the muſes is conſidered as a maſterpiece.

DIEST, *Adrian Van*, a landſcape painter, of the Hague, who died 1704, aged 49. He ſpent the beſt part of his life in England, where his pencil delineated the beauties of the weſtern plants of the iſland.

DIETRIC, *John Conrad*, a Lutheran, of Butzbach, profeſſor of Greek and hiſtory in his native town. He removed in 1653 to Gieſſen, when he died 1667, aged 55. He was author of a book de peregrinatione ſtudiorum—antiquitates Romanæ—lexicon etymologico-græcum, &c.

DIETRICH, *John William Erneſt*, a native of Weimar, where his father was eminent as a painter of battles and of portraits. His abilities recommended him to the public notice, and he was made profeſſor of Dreſden academy, and director of the painting ſchool at Miſſen, and died 1774, aged 62. His landſcapes, portraits, ſcripture pieces, converſations, &c. were much admired.

DIETRY, a painter of Dreſden, who died there 1730, aged 45. His two views near

Rome are pleasing proofs of his great skill in landscape painting.

Dizu, *Lewis de*, a divine, born at Flushing, 1590. He refused to be the court minister at the Hague, as he was more desirous to censure than countenance the licentious morals of the great. He came to Leyden, and was divinity professor in the Walloon college till his death in 1642. He published in 1651 a commentary on the four gospels—and notes on the Acts, after a careful examination of several translations,—the history of our Saviour in the Persian language by the Jesuit Jerome Xavier, and a Latin translation—rudiments of the Hebrew and Persian tongues, &c.

Digby, *Everard*, an English gentleman of Dryftoke in Rutlandshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He wrote some curious books, de arte natandi,—de duplici methodo, &c,—theoria analytica, &c. He died 1592.

Digby, *sir Everard*, son of the preceding, was educated in the Romish church after his father's death. He was knighted by king James. Though of mild manners, and rich and independent, he engaged in the schemes for the destruction of the government, and if not immediately an agent in the gunpowder plot with Guy Fawkes, he yet gave 1500l. towards the expences of it. On the discovery of this diabolical scheme, he was sent to the tower, and when arraigned, he pleaded for his conduct, that the king had broke his promises to the catholics; and he added, that as he alone was guilty, pardon should be extended to all others. He was hanged, drawn, and quartered at the west end of St. Paul's, London, and he died very penitent.

Digby, *sir Kenelm*, a philosopher, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Gothurst, Bucks, 1603. He was educated under Laud, and in 1618 he entered at Glocester-hall, Oxford, where he displayed great abilities. After travelling through Spain, he returned to England in 1623, and was knighted. He then engaged the public attention by the introduction of a secret medicine, called sympathetic powder, which he discovered in his travels. He was sent by Charles with a fleet into the Mediterranean in 1628, and acquired great reputation by his conduct at Algiers, and in the bay of Scandaroon. In 1636 he was reconciled to the Romish church, much to the regret of his friend Laud, who expostulated with him in vain. In 1639 he was active in levying contributions among the papists for the king's service, for which he was called before the parliament, and imprisoned, but released by the interference of the queen of France. Retiring to France, he devoted himself to philosophical pursuits, and published his treatise of the nature of bodies—and another on the operation and nature of man's soul, &c. Upon the destruction of the regal power, he returned to England to collect the remains of his fortune, but the parliament ordered him to leave the country. On his return to Paris he was made chancellor to Henrietta, and sent by her as negociator to Innocent X. The elevation of Cromwell enabled him to revisit England, and he afterwards spent some time at Toulouse and Montpellier. At the restoration he came back to England, and became a favorite at court, though his enemies represented him as lately employed in the service of the usurper. He was grievously afflicted the latter part of his life by the stone, of which he died at his house Covent Garden, 1665. His valuable library, which during the troubles had been removed to France, became at his death the property of the French king. He published besides, observations on Dr. Brown's religio medici—observations on the 22d stanza of the 9th canto, second book, of the fairy queen—a discourse on the vegetation of plants, &c.

Digby, *John*, of Magdalen college, Oxford, was introduced to James I. who appointed him gentleman of the privy chamber, and knighted him, and sent him as ambassador to Spain. In 1616 he became a privy counsellor and chamberlain, two years after he was made baron Digby of Sherbourne, and again sent ambassador on the continent. In 1622 he negociated the prince's marriage with the infanta of Spain, and on his return was created earl of Bristol. He opposed Buckingham in parliament, and for a while favored the popular party; but in the civil troubles he was exiled, and died at Paris 1653. He was author of some poems, of airs, dialogues, &c.

Digby, *George*, earl of Bristol, son of the preceding, was born at Madrid 1612, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He embraced the popular cause, and was one of Strafford's accusers; but he afterwards favored the king's party, and was expelled from the house for defending that unfortunate nobleman. During the civil wars he was very active in the royal cause in Ireland, Jersey, and France. After Charles' death he was exempted from pardon by the parliament, and spent his life in exile, but at the restoration he was made a knight of the garter. He died at Chelsea, 1676. Though he wrote against popery he died a papist, and though a papist he spoke in favour of the test act.

Digges, *Leonard*, a mathematician, born at Barham, and educated at University college, Oxford. He wrote Tectonicum, to show the measuring of land, &c. 1556, 4to. improved by his son 1592,—a geometrical practical treatise—prognostication of everlasting right, &c. He died 1574.

Digges, *Thomas*, only son of Leonard, after studying at Oxford, proved himself a great mathematician. He published alæ sive scalæ, &c. mathematical wings or ladders, 1573, 4to.—an arithmetical military treatise, 4to.—a geometrical treatise, &c. He died 1595.

Digges, *sir Dudley*, eldest son of Thomas, was born 1583, and educated at University college,

college, Oxford. He was knighted and travelled into foreign lands. He was in 1618 ambaſſador in Pruſſia for James I. and two years after went to Holland as commiſſioner. In parliament his conduct was very independent, and often hoſtile to the court, ſo that he was ſent to the tower for his accuſation againſt Buckingham. Such was his influence, that meaſures were adopted to gain him over, and by a reverſionary grant of the office of maſter of the rolls in 1630, which he obtained in 1636, he was brought to favor the meaſures of government. He died 1639, univerſally lamented He publiſhed a defence of trade, 4to —a diſcourſe on the rights and privileges of the ſubject—ſpeeches, &c.

Digges, *Thomas*, brother to ſir Dudley, was educated at Univerſity college, and improved himſelf by traveling abroad He tranſlated Gerardo, the unfortunate Spaniard, from Ceſpades—and Claudian's rape of Proſerpine into Engliſh verſe He died 1635.

Digges, *Dudley*, third ſon to ſir Dudley, was educated at Univerſity college, and became fellow of All-ſouls, 1633. He wrote an anſwer to obſervations on his majeſty's anſwers, &c. and died 1643.

Dillenius, *John James*, a botaniſt, born at Darmſtadt in Germany 1681, and educated at Gieſſen, in Upper Heſſe In his diſſertation on the coffee of the Arabians, he gives his preparations made with peaſe, beans, &c. and aſſerts, that from rye can be produced that which moſt nearly reſembles coffee. He enumerates alſo not leſs than 980 plants, excluſive of muſhrooms and moſſes in the neighbourhood of Gieſſen. From his acquaintance with Dr. Sherard, who had been conſul at Smyrna, he was prevailed upon to ſettle in England in 1721. He firſt engaged in a new edition of Ray's ſynopſis ſtirpium Britannicarum, and by the death of his friend in 1728, and his bequeathing of 3000l. to the univerſity of Oxford for a botanical profeſſorſhip, to which he was firſt to be appointed, he was raiſed to comfortable independence. In this ſituation he applied himſelf diligently to the improvement of botany, and in his hortus Elthamenſis, 417 plants, chiefly exotics, were deſcribed with the moſt careful attention. Botany however was not yet a favorite ſtudy, the author ſold few of his copies, and when he flattered himſelf with profit, he experienced only loſs. In 1735 the univerſity granted him the degree of M.D. and the following year he was honored with a viſit from his friend Linnæus. He devoted himſelf to the completion of an hiſtory of moſſes, and would have undertaken the funguſes, had not death cloſed his labors. He was attacked in March 1747 with an apoplexy, and died the 2nd April, aged 60. In his private character, Dillenius was very reſpectable, naturally of a mild temper, but fond of retirement. His drawings, dried plants, MSS. &c. were purchaſed by his ſucceſſor, and enrich the treaſures of Oxford.

Dilworth, *Thomas*, a ſchoolmaſter, whoſe ſpelling book—book-keeper's aſſiſtant—ſchoolmaſter's aſſiſtant—miſcellaneous arithmetic, &c. are well known and popular books. He was for ſome time engaged at Stratford-le-bow with Dyche, and then ſet up a ſchool at Wapping. He died 1781.

Dimsdale, *Thomas*, an Engliſh phyſician, born at Thoydon-garnon, Eſſex. His family were quakers, and his grandfather was the companion of Penn in America. Young Dimſdale ſettled at Hertford, and in 1745 engaged as ſurgeon in the duke of Northumberland's army in the Scotch campaign. On the taking of Carliſle he returned to Hertford, and in 1761 began to practiſe as phyſician. His celebrity as an inoculator in the ſmall-pox, recommended him to the empreſs Catharine, at whoſe requeſt he viſited Ruſſia in 1768. His ſucceſsful inoculation of the empreſs, and her ſon, was rewarded with the rank of baron of the empire, &c. beſides a penſion of 500l. per ann. and a preſent of 12,000l. In 1781 he was again in Ruſſia to inoculate the grand duke's two ſons, and he was elected member of parliament for Hertford in 1780, and again 1784. He loſt his eye-ſight by a catarrh, which was happily removed by Wenzell. He died 1800. He was author of tracts on inoculation, with an account of his journey to Ruſſia, 8vo. 1781.

Dingley, *Robert*, an Engliſh writer, educated at Magdalen college. He was a zealous puritan, and was rector of Brixton in the iſle of Wight, by the intereſt of his uncle Hammond, the governor. He died 1659, aged 40. He wrote the deputation of angels, proved by the divine right of nature, from many rubs and miſtakes, &c.

Dino, compiler of the ſix books of decretals, and author of a commentary on the rules of law, was profeſſor of juriſprudence at Bologna, and died about 1307.

Dinouart, *Anthony Joſeph Touſſaint*, was born at Amiens 1715, and died at Paris 1786. He firſt engaged at Paris in periodical publications, where the ſeverity of his remarks drew upon him trouble. In 1760 he began his eccleſiaſtical journal, but he was little attentive in this work to propriety, as noſtrums and ſermons were recommended in the ſame page to his readers, and large quotations were made without acknowlegement. His other works are embryologia ſacra, 12mo.—the manual for paſtors, 3 vols. 12mo. &c.

Diodati, *John*, of Lucca, profeſſor of philoſophy at Geneva, where he died 1652, aged 73, is known for his tranſlations of the bible into Italian, with notes 4to. 1607, into French, &c.

Dionis, *Peter*, a French ſurgeon who died 1718. His ſkill in chirurgical operations was very great. He publiſhed ſome valuable works on his profeſſion.

Dippel, *John Conrad*, a curious character, who called himſelf in his writings, Chriſtianus Democritus.

Democritus. He oppoſed the Pietiſts at Straſburg, and afterwards ſupported them at Gieſſen. When unable to get a wife and a profeſſor's chair, he inveighed againſt the proteſtants, and ſoon after pretended to have diſcovered the philoſopher's ſtone. He was ſucceſſively confined in the priſons of Berlin, Copenhagen, Frankfort, Amſterdam, &c. In 1727 he went to Stockholm to preſcribe for the king, but the Swediſh clergy, though pleaſed with the recovery of the monarch, baniſhed the operator. In 1733 he publiſhed a ſtatement to prove that he ſhould not die till the year 1808, but the next year, unfortunately for the prophecy, he was found dead in his bed at Widgenſtein, 1734. He wrote ſome enthuſiaſtic works.

Disney, *John*, a native of Lincoln, educated among the diſſenters, and afterwards removed to the Middle temple. He devoted himſelf to the arduous office of public magiſtrate in his native county, and was ſo zealous in the ſupport of virtue and morality, that he received the thanks of the judges of the aſſize. Though brought up among the diſſenters and the ſon of a diſſenter, he honored the church of England, and, at the age of 42, took orders and ſucceeded to the livings of Croft, and Kirkby on Bane, Lincolnſhire, and in 1722 to that of St. Mary Nottingham. He was author of two eſſays on the execution of the laws againſt immorality and profaneneſs, &vo. —remarks on Sacheverell's ſermon—primitiæ ſacræ—view of ancient laws againſt immorality, &c. folio, &c. He died at Nottingham 1730, aged 53.

Dithmar, *Juſtus Chriſtopher*, hiſtorical profeſſor at Frankfort, died there 1737. His works on the hiſtory of Germany evince great learning.

Ditton, *Humphrey*, a mathematician, born at Salisbury, 1675. He for ſome time officiated at a diſſenting meeting houſe at Tunbridge, where he married. The death of his father ſoon after enabled him to abandon divinity for mathematics. By the intereſt of his friends, eſpecially Newton, he was appointed maſter of the mathematical ſchool, Chriſt's Hoſpital, where he continued till his death 1715. He publiſhed ſome learned works, and his tracts on the tangents of curves, in ſpherical catoptrics, general laws of nature and motion, Alexandra's ſynopſis algebraica, the inſtitution of fluxions, &c. are well known.

Divini, *Euſtachius*, an Italian artiſt, eminent in the making of teleſcopes. He diſputed with Huygens about the diſcovery of Saturn's ring, but his teleſcopes were not ſo good as thoſe of his opponent. He died about 1664.

Dlugoss, *John*, a Pole, archbiſhop of Leopol, died 1480, aged 65, much perſecuted by king Caſimir. His hiſtory of Poland to 1444 in Latin, though accurate, is written in barbarous language.

Dobson, *William*, a painter born in London 1610. He copied Titian and Vandyck's pieces with ſuch ſucceſs that he was recommended by Vandyck to Charles I. Though highly favored at court, he died poor 1647. Had his genius been early tutored by the hand of art, he might have become a very great maſter. His pieces in hiſtory and portraiture exhibit unuſual powers.

Dod, *John*, a nonconformiſt of Jeſus college, Cambridge, who died about 1645. He was called the decalogiſt, from his expoſition of the 10 commandments. He was an Hebrew ſcholar.

Dodart, *Denys*, phyſician to Lewis XIV. was born at Paris 1634, and died 1707. He ſupported Sanctorius' notions about inſenſible perſpiration, and he made an experiment upon himſelf during lent, by which he found that he weighed at the end of that ſeaſon of abſtinence only 107 pounds 12 ounces, having loſt during that time eight pounds five ounces. He was a very religious and amiable character.

Dodd, *William*, a learned but unfortunate divine, born 1729 at Bourne, Lincolnſhire, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge. He publiſhed the beauties of Shakeſpeare, 2 vols. 12mo. and having entered into orders in 1753, he became a popular preacher in London, and was appointed lecturer to ſome charities, eſpecially the Magdalen, in whoſe eſtabliſhment he had been zealouſly active. In 1761 he wrote a ſonnet in praiſe of Squire, biſhop of St. David's, and for his flattery was made his chaplain, and prebendary of Brecon. Though his income was reſpectable, and though he was allowed by the booksellers 100l. a year to ſuperintend the Chriſtian's magazine, his expences were great from an improper ſpirit of extravagance and gaiety. In 1765 he publiſhed in weekly numbers his commentary on the bible, collected from the papers of Lock, Weſt, Clarendon, &c. completed in 3 vols. folio, and dedicated to biſhop Squire, who, unluckily for the author, died ſoon after. In 1766, he took the degree of LL.D. and ſoon after publiſhed a volume of poems, and in 1769 he tranſlated Maſſillon's ſermons, inſcribed to the prince of Wales. In 1771 appeared his ſermons to young men, 3 vols. 12mo. dedicated to his pupils Charles and Philip Stanhope, afterwards earl of Cheſterfield. He was preſented in 1772 to the living of Hockliffe, Bucks, by his pupil, but though his income was enlarged his expenditure encreaſed in greater proportion, and, in a thoughtleſs moment, he endeavoured to obtain the living of St. George's Hanover ſquare, by offering in an anonymous letter 3000l. to lady Apſley, if ſhe would uſe her influence for the appointment. The letter was divulged, and the chancellor Apſley laid it before the king, and Dodd, proved to be the author, was not only eraſed from the liſt of chaplains, but ridiculed in the papers, and lampooned in one of Foote's pieces at the Haymarket. Aſhamed of his conduct he fled to Geneva, where lord Cheſterfield gave him the living of Winge in Bucks: but ſo extravagant

was

was the conduct of this illfated divine, that he appeared at the races at Sablons in a phaeton, in all the attire of French foppery. On his return to London he preached his laſt ſermon at the Magdalen 2nd February 1777, and two days after ſigned a bond for 4000l. forged in the name of lord Cheſterfield, by which he obtained money to relieve his neceſſities. The forgery was diſcovered, Dodd was tried and condemned at the Old Bailey 24th February, and executed at Tyburn 27th June. Between his ſentence and its execution, which had been delayed in conſequence of doubts about the evidence of the man who had drawn up the bond, great intereſt was made, and a petition ſigned by thouſands preſented to the king, to ſave from ignominious death this unfortunate man, but in vain. During his confinement he behaved with great penitence, and addreſſed his fellow priſoners in his "thoughts in priſon," with chriſtian fortitude. He tranſlated Callimachus, and wrote 4 vols. of ſermons on the miracles and parables of our Saviour. His publications amounted to 55 in number, chiefly on religious and moral ſubjects.

DODDRIDGE, or DODERIDGE, *ſir John*, a native of Barnſtaple, Devonſhire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He removed to the Middle-temple, and became ſerjeant at law, ſolicitor to the king, and a judge of the common pleas, and of the king's bench. He died at Egham, Surrey. He is author of the lawyer's light, or direction for the ſtudy of the law, 4to. 1639—a complete parſon, or deſcription of advowſons, &c. 4to.—the Engliſh lawyer 4to. 1631. &c.

DODDRIDGE, *Philip D.D.* an eminent diſſenting divine, ſon of an oilman in London, where he was born 1702. He was educated at Kingſton-on-Thames and at St. Alban's, and began at the latter place a laſting friendſhip with Dr. Samuel Clarke. Tinctured with the tenets of the diſſenters, he declined the offers of the duchefs of Bedford, who wiſhed to bring him up at the univerſity, and to raiſe him to preferment, and in 1719 he went to the academy of Mr. Jennings at Kibworth in Leiceſterſhire. He took the care of a ſmall congregation at Kibworth, and ſoon after ſucceeded on Jennings' death to his academy, which he removed to Northampton, where he continued the reſt of life, reſpected as a divine, ſucceſsful as an inſtructor, and beloved as a private man. He died 1715, at Liſbon, where he had gone for the recovery of his health. This amiable character, ſo much reſpected by all parties, publiſhed ſeveral religious tracts, the beſt known of which are, the principles of the chriſtian religion, &c.—the riſe and progreſs of religion in the ſoul,—remarkable paſſages in the life of col. James Gardiner, &c.—ten ſermons on the power and grace of Chriſt, &c.—the family expoſitor, containing a verſion and paraphraſe of the New teſtament with critical notes. &c. a valuable work, in 6 vols. 4to.

DODOENS or DODONÆUS, *Rambert*, of Malines, phyſician to the emperors, and profeſſor at Leyden, died 1585, aged 67. He wrote an hiſtory of plants fol. 1616.

DODSLEY, *Robert*, a bookſeller and writer, born at Mansfield, Nottinghamſhire, 1703. He began life as footman in the Lowther family, but in this ſituation he indulged his natural talents for poetry and ſatire, and wrote the muſe in livery, and a ſmall dramatic piece, called the Toyſhop, which was ſeen by Pope, and engaged all his attention. Intereſting himſelf for this humble poet, he procured for him the introduction of his piece at the theatre, and manifeſted for him to the end of life the moſt cordial friendſhip. The Toyſhop was ſucceeded by "the king and miller of Mansfield," in 1756, and from the great ſucceſs of theſe two pieces he ſettled independently as a London bookſeller. After acquiring a handſome fortune, Dodſley retired from buſineſs in favor of his brother, and died 1764, in his 61ſt year. His works conſiſt of ſix dramatic pieces of which the Cleone, a tragedy, is much admired; beſides public virtue, a poem 1754, 4to. trifles 1745, 8vo. Melpomene, agriculture a poem, the economy of human life. He alſo collected ſcattered poems of great merit in 6 vo's. 12mo. and alſo plays by old authors in 12 vol. 12mo. lately reprinted.

DODSON, *Michael*, a native of Marlborough, Wilts. Under the protection of his uncle ſir Michael Foſter the judge, he ſtudied the law, and was called to the bar 1783. In 1770 he had been made by lord Camden commiſſioner of bankrupts. Beſides a tranſlation of Iſaiah with notes in 1790, and ably defended againſt Dr. Sturges, he wrote the life of judge Foſter, for the Biographia Brit. the life of Hugh Farmer, &c. He died 1799, aged 67.

DODSWORTH, *Roger*, an indefatigable topographer, born 1585, at Newton Grange, Yorkſhire. He died 1654. In his reſearches in the antiquities of his native county he wrote 122 volumes, beſides other MSS. amounting to 161 folio. vols. depoſited in the Bodleian library.

DODWELL, *Henry*, a learned writer, born in Dublin 1641, of Engliſh parents. He was placed at a ſchool in York, but the death of his father by the plague at Waterford, and of his mother, by a conſumption, reduced him to an indigent ſituation, from which he was relieved by his uncle a clergyman of Suffolk, who in 1654 ſent for him. In 1656 he entered at Trinity college, but in 1666 quitted his fellowſhip becauſe he would not go into orders, as the ſtatutes required He paſſed over to England but afterwards reviſited Ireland, and in 1674 ſettled in London. In 1688 he was without his knowledge, elected Camden profeſſor of hiſtory at Oxford, of which he was deprived 3 years after for refuſing to take the oath of allegiance. He then ſettled at Cookham, Berkſhire, and ſeparated from the church becauſe new biſhops were appointed to ſuc-

ceed such as refused the oath of allegiance. In consequence of his acquaintance with Mr. Cherry of Shottesbrooke, he removed to that village, and married the daughter of the person where he lodged at Cookham, in 1694, by whom he had 10 children, six of whom survived him. He was afterwards reconciled to the church, and died at Shottesbrooke 1711, aged 70. His writings are very numerous, and prove him to have been a man of indefatigable diligence and extensive learning, and are on controversial, theological, and classical subjects. The best known are—annals of Thucydides and Xenophon—de veteribus Græc. Roman. cyclis, &c.—ætate Christi, dissertationes decem, cum tabulis necessariis, 4to. 1701, an excellent book according to Dr. Halley—an epistolary discourse proving from the scriptures that the soul is a principle naturally mortal, but immortalized, &c—chronology of Dionysius Halicarnassus—&c.

Dodwell, *Henry*, eldest son of the preceding, was author of an anonymous pamphlet, "Christianity not founded on argument;" an artful work, in which he attempted to vilify religion. It was answered by his own brother, &c. He was brought up to the law, and was a zealous promoter of the society for the promotion of arts, &c. His next brother *William*, D.D. of Trinity college, Oxford, was archdeacon of Berks, &c. Besides an answer to his brother's pamphlet, he wrote a dissertation on Jepthah's vow—practical discourses, 2 vols. —an answer to Dr. Middleton's free inquiry, &c.

Does, *Jacob van der*, a Dutch painter, who died 1673, aged 50. As his temper was gloomy, it is supposed his pictures partake strongly of his feelings.

Does, *Jacob van der*, son of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam, and died 1659, aged 19, giving, by the few pieces which he finished, the most promising tokens of a great genius.

Dogget, *Thomas*, an author and actor, born in Castle-street, Dublin. He first appeared on the Irish stage, and then came to England, and engaged in the Drury-lane and Lincoln's-inn-fields companies, and was particularly applauded in Fondlewife, in the Old Bachelor, and Ben, in Love for Love. He was joint-manager of Drury-lane with Wilks and Cibber; and retired in the meridian of his reputation, to the enjoyment of a moderate fortune. He died highly respected 1722. In his principles he was so strongly attached to the house of Hanover that he left a waterman's coat and silver badge to be rowed for yearly, by six watermen, on the Thames, against the stream, on the 1st of August, the anniversary of George I.'s accession. He wrote only one comedy, "the country wake," better known in its altered form of "Flora, or Hob in the well," a farce.

Doissin, *Lewis*, a Jesuit, who died 1753, aged 32. He wrote two poems on the art of sculpture and the art of engraving, in which he celebrates, in an animated style, the labors of Praxiteles, Miron, &c.

Dolben, *John*, was born at Stanwick, Northamptonshire, 1624, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ-church Oxford. During the civil wars, he espoused the king's side, and was major in his army; but on the triumph of the republic, he returned to college, and was turned out in 1648. At the restoration he became canon of Christ-church, archdeacon of London, dean of Westminster, and in 1666, bishop of Rochester, and in 1683 was translated to York, where he died 1686. His sermons, delivered before Charles II. and on other occasions, possess merit.

Dolce, *Lewis*, a native of Venice, who died there 1568, aged 60. He wrote several poems, and translated Ovid, Seneca, Euripides, &c. in a style pure and elegant.

Dolet, *Stephen*, of Orleans, was a printer and bookseller at Lyons, where he published some of his works for the improvement of the French language. Giving way to licentious and profane ideas in his writings, he drew upon himself the vengeance of the inquisition, and was condemned to be burnt for atheism. He suffered 1546. Though some attribute his sufferings to his attachment to Lutheranism, Beza and Calvin place him in the number of impious blasphemers.

Dolomieu, *Deodat*, commander of the order of Malta, exposed himself in the pursuit of knowledge to all the inclemencies of the air, the climate, and the seasons. He was in Egypt with Bonaparte, and on his return was taken prisoner, and liberated by the interference of sir Joseph Banks. He died suddenly near Macon, in 1802, as he was preparing a scientific excursion to the north, to examine the natural curiosities of those regions. He published a voyage to the isles of Lipari, 1781 —memoir on the earthquake of Calabria in 1783—a mineralogical dictionary—memoir on Ætna, &c.

Domat, *John*, a French lawyer, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, 1625. He studied the learned languages and belles lettres at Paris, and applied himself to the law at Bourges. He became a pleader at Clermont, and for thirty years he was, for his integrity, the arbiter of all the affairs of the province. He applied himself to simplify the laws of the state, and to reduce them from confusion to order and regularity; for which Lewis XIV. granted him a pension of 2000 livres. The first volume was published 1689, in 4to. called, "the civil laws in their natural order;" to which three volumes were afterwards added. He died at Paris 1696.

Domenichino, an Italian painter, born at Bologna 1581. He was the pupil of Calvert, and of the Caraccis; but he was so slow in his progress that his fellow students called him "the ox." Annibal Caracci observed, upon this ridiculous appellation, that "this ox, by dint of labor, would in time make his ground

so

so fruitful, that painting itself would be fed by what it produced"—a prognostic of future greatness, truly fulfilled. He applied to his work with great study and zeal; and though he wanted genius, yet judgment, and a strong enthusiastic ardor, made him one of the greatest Italian masters. According to N. Poussin, his communion of St. Jerom and Raphael's transfiguration, were the two best pieces which ever adorned Rome. He also built the apostolical palace for Gregory XV. He was reserved, but mild in his manners. He died 1641, not without suspicion of poison.

DOMINIC, *de Guzman*, a Spaniard, born 1170, in Arragon, known as the founder of the order of the predicants, and the establisher of the inquisition in Languedoc. Before he was born, his mother dreamed she had a dog vomiting fire in her womb; and the dream was fulfilled, when Dominic, followed by fire and sword and the army of Innocent III. preached to the Albigenses, and, with the offer of death or abjuration, converted above 100,000 souls. He was the first master of the sacred palace, an office which at his suggestion Honorius III. established. He died at Bologna 1221.

DOMINIS, *Mark Antony de*, originally a Jesuit, afterwards bishop of Segni, and archbishop of Spolato, in the 16th century. He was very unsettled in his religious notions; and he wrote a famous book, called "de republicâ ecclesiasticâ," in which he assailed the papal power. This work was seen in MS. by Bedell, the chaplain of the ambassador of James I. at Venice, and by his means it was published in London. De Dominis accompanied his friend Bedell to England. He was made dean of Windsor; but, after preaching against the pope, and endeavouring to reconcile and re-unite the Romish and English churches, he expressed an inclination to return to Rome. He there abjured all his errors 1622; but an expression against Bellarmine rendered him suspected to the catholics. He was imprisoned, and died in confinement, in the castle of St. Angelo, 1645. It was afterwards discovered, that his writings had been very hostile to the pope, and therefore his body was dug up, and with his writings burnt in Flora's field. He wrote a treatise, de radiis visus et lucis, &c.

DONATO, *Bernardino*, Greek professor at Padua, died about 1550. He was the learned author of a Latin dialogue on the difference between Aristotle's and Plato's philosophy, and translated into Latin some of Galen's, Aristotle's, and Xenophon's works, &c.

DONATO, an architect and sculptor of Florence. His Judith cutting off the head of Holofernes is his best piece. He died 1466, aged 83.

DONATO, *Jerom*, a Venetian, eminent for his learning and his military services. He was ambassador in the reconciliation made between his country and pope Julius II. He died of a fever at Rome 1511.

DONATO, *Alexander*, a Jesuit of Sienna, who died at Rome 1640. He wrote a valuable description of Rome 1639, 4to. called Roma vetus & recens, besides poems in 8vo. &c.

DONCKER, *Peter*, a painter of Gouda, who studied at Rome, and died 1668.

DONDUS, or DE DONDIS, *James*, a physician of Padua. He was well skilled in mechanics and in mathematics, and he invented a clock on a new construction, which pointed out not only the hours, but the festivals of the year, and the course of the sun and moon. He found out also the secret of making salt from the wells of Albano, and died 1350. He wrote Promptuarium medicinæ, &c.

DONEAU, *Hugh*, professor of law at Bourges and Orleans, was saved from the massacre of Bartholomew by the affection of his scholars, and escaping into Germany, died at Altorf 1591, aged 64. He wrote commentaria de jure civili, &c.

DONI D'ATTICHI, *Lewis*, a Florentine, made by Richelieu bishop of Riez, and afterwards of Autun. He died 1664, aged 68. He wrote in French a history of the Minims, 4to. a society to which he belonged, &c.

DONI, *John Baptiste*, an Italian, who died in his native city of Florence 1647, aged 51. He was professor of eloquence, and invented a musical instrument called lyra barbarini. He wrote a treatise on music in Latin, and other tracts.

DONNE, *John*, an English poet and divine, born in London 1573. At the age of 11 he went to Oxford, and then removed to Cambridge, and three years after to Lincoln's-inn. His friends were papists, but, at the age of 19, he embraced the protestant faith. He accompanied the earl of Essex, in 1596 and 97, against Cadiz and the Azores, and then formed the resolution of going as far as Jerusalem, which however he did not do. He was secretary to Egerton, keeper of the great seal, but his secret marriage to the daughter of sir George More, chancellor of the garter, threatened for a time every misfortune to him. The father irritated, prevailed upon Egerton to dismiss him, and he procured his imprisonment, and that of the minister who had married him, and of the friend who had given the lady away. He at last liberated himself and his friends from confinement, and was reconciled to his father-in-law. Though not replaced in the favor of Egerton, he studied the civil and canon law. About 1612, he accompanied sir Robert Drury to Paris, and displayed such ability in a treatise on the oaths of allegiance and supremacy then agitated, that James highly favored him. In compliance with his intimation, he applied himself to divinity, and took orders, and was made king's chaplain. When ordained 14 livings in the country were offered to him, which he declined, to reside in London, where he became Lincoln's-inn preacher. In 1621, he was made dean of St. Paul's, and afterwards he was presented to St. Dunstan in the

the weſt and another benefice. As his enemies repreſented him as hoſtile to the king, he was obliged to vindicate himſelf before James, who expreſſed himſelf pleaſed with his conduct. He was in 1630 attacked by a fever, which brought on a conſumption. He preached at court the firſt Friday in Lent, on the words "to God the Lord belong the iſſues from death," which was conſidered as his funeral ſermon. He died 1631. Dr. Donne was in his character an amiable and benevolent as well as an ingenious and learned man, and Falkland ſaid of him that he was "one of the moſt witty and moſt eloquent of our modern divines." To his pſeudomartyr he was indebted in ſome degree for his honors, but it is a book, as Warburton has obſerved, of little merit, agreeing merely with the opinions of the times. He publiſhed ſome poems, conſiſting of ſongs, ſonnets, epigrams, elegies, ſatires, &c. printed 12mo. 1719. In ſpeaking of theſe, Dryden has given Donne the character of the greateſt wit, though not the greateſt poet of the nation.

Donne, *Benjamin*, a mathematician, born at Biddeford, Devonſhire, where he kept a ſchool, and afterwards at Briſtol. He was maſter of mechanics to the king in 1796, and died two years after, aged 67. He wrote mathematical eſſays in 8vo.—treatiſes on geometry, book-keeping, and trigonometry, &c.

Doolittle, *Thomas*, a nonconformiſt, born at Kidderminſter 1630. He was for nine years miniſter of St. Alphage, London, from which he was ejected in 1662. He afterwards kept an academy in Monkwell-ſtreet, and officiated among the diſſenters till his death, 1707, at the age of 77. He wrote ſeveral books of practical divinity.

Doppel-Maier, *John Gabriel*, author of ſome tracts on geography, dialling, aſtronomy, of the account of the mathematicians of Nuremburg, and of ſeveral tranſlations from Engliſh mathematical works into Latin and German, died at Nuremburg, where he was profeſſor of mathematics 1750, aged 83.

Dorfling, a Pruſſian, who from a taylor became a ſoldier, and roſe to the higheſt military honors. Diſtinguiſhed againſt the Swedes, he became field marſhal, but ſome on envying his elevation, and obſerving that he had ſtill the appearance of a taylor, "Yes," ſays the valiant Dorfling, "I was once a taylor; I formerly cut out cloth, but now, (clapping his hand to his ſword,) here is the inſtrument with which I cut off the ears of them that ſpeak ill of me."

Doria, *Andrew*, a noble Genoeſe, born at Oneille 1468. He ſignalized himſelf in Italy, and particularly in Corſica. Diſtinguiſhed as a warrior by land, his countrymen wiſhed to employ him by ſea, and accordingly in 1513 he was named captain general of the gallies of Genoa, and ſoon enriched himſelf by attacking the pirates of the Mediterranean. The revolutions of Genoa engaged Doria in the ſervice of Francis I. of France, after whoſe defeat at Pavia, he became admiral to pope Clement VII. Upon the ſacking of Rome by Bourbon 1527, Doria returned to the French ſervice, and Francis granted him a penſion and appointed him admiral of the Levant. His talents were now employed in eſtabliſhing the preponderance of the French power in Italy, and the emperor ſaw his fleets deſtroyed and his armies defeated by the genius of this intrepid republican. When Naples, beſieged by the French forces, was ready to ſubmit, Doria changed the face of war. Francis, incited by his courtiers, ordered his perſon to be ſeized; but Doria's vigilance fruſtrated the deſign, and throwing himſelf under the protection of the emperor, he was received with open arms. Francis in vain endeavoured to regain his confidence, while the emperor wiſhed to ſecure him even by making him the ſovereign of Genoa, an office which Doria rejected with noble patriotiſm. Doria ſucceſsful in preventing the fall of Naples, attacked Genoa, which the French had ſeized, and though only with 13 gallies and 500 men, he in one night, 1528, made himſelf maſter of the place without bloodſhed, and was hailed by the Genoeſe as the father and deliverer of his country. A moderate government was eſtabliſhed, and Doria, now owner of 22 gallies, and ſupported by faithful aſſociates, took Coron and Patras from the Turks, and aſſiſted Charles V. in the reduction of Tunis and Goulette. The expedition againſt Algiers in 1541, and the affair of Prevezzo undertaken againſt his advice, proved unfortunate, and it has been inſinuated that Doria, oppoſed to Barbaroſſa, the Turkiſh general, did not diſplay his uſual valor, but ſecretly wiſhed to prolong a war which made him a neceſſary ally. He was loaded with honors for his ſervices by the emperor, and to the marquiſate of Turſi in Naples, was added the dignity of grand chancellor of that kingdom. Doria died 1560, aged 93, poor indeed in fortune, but honored by his country, and reſpected by the whole world.

Dorigny, *Michael*, a French painter, engraver in aquafortis. He was profeſſor of the academy of painting at Paris, and died 1665.

Dorigny, *Nicholas*, a French engraver, whoſe fineſt pieces are the bark of Lanfranco, the St. Petronilla of Guerchino, the deſcent from the croſs by Voleterra, the tranſfiguration after Raphael, &c. He was knighted by George I. and died at Paris 1746, aged 90.

Dorislaus, *Iſaac*, a Dutchman who came from Leyden to England, and read lectures on hiſtory at Cambridge. When expelled by the vice-chancellor, as ſuſpected of republican principles, he became judge advocate in the army againſt the Scots, but quitted the king's ſervice for that of the parliament, and aſſiſted, it is ſaid, in drawing up the articles of accuſation againſt his ſovereign. Thus recommended by guilt to the ruling powers, he went in 1649

as embaſſador from the republic to Holland, where he was attacked while at ſupper by ſome enthuſiaſtic royaliſts and ſtabbed to the heart. His body was brought over to England, and buried in Weſtminſter-abbey, but removed at the reſtoration to St. Margaret's church-yard.

Dorsch, *Everard* a Dutch engraver on gems of ſuperior abilities. He was born at Nuremburg, and died 1712, aged 63.

Dositheus, the firſt hereſiarch, a magician of Samaria, who pretended to be the true Meſſiah. Among his 30 diſciples he admitted a woman whom he called the moon. He retired to a cave where he ſtarved himſelf to death, that he might perſuade his followers that he was aſcended into heaven. His followers always ſtaid 24 hours in the ſame poſture in which they were when the ſabbath began.

Dove, *Nathaniel*, an ingenious penman, author of "the progreſs of time," containing verſes on the four ſeaſons and the 12 months of the year, with 16 plates. He kept an academy at Hoxton, and died 1754, aged 44.

Douffet, *Gerard*, a painter of Liege, born 1594. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the accuracy, variety, correctneſs, and ſweetneſs of his pieces. He died about 1660.

Douglas, *Gawin*, was born at Brechin in Scotland 1471, and educated at St. Andrew's. He travelled in Italy and Germany, where he cultivated the muſes. On his return to Scotland in 1496, he was made provoſt of St. Giles's church, Edinburgh, in 1515, and biſhop of Dunkeld. He came to London, where he died of the plague in April 1522. His chief works, which prove him to be an eminent ſcholar and poet, are a tranſlation of Virgil's Æneid—the palace of honor, a poem, &c. As Chaucer in England, ſo he in Scotland is the great forerunner of the revival of learning.

Douglas, *William*, a Scotch nobleman, commiſſioned by Robert Bruce, to go on a cruſade, to carry his heart to the holy land. Douglas ſet out after the king's death, 1327; but he periſhed by the way.

Douglas, *James*, an Engliſh anatomiſt, and great practitioner in the obſtetric art. He wrote bibliographiæ anatomicæ ſpecimen, 8vo.—miographiæ comparatæ ſpecimen, 1706—deſcription of the peritonæum, London, 1730—a hiſtory of the lateral operation for the ſtone, 8vo. &c. and died 1742.

Douglas, *James*, earl of Morton, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his love of ſcience and literature. He eſtabliſhed, when 26, the philoſophical ſociety of Edinburgh, and was, in 1733, elected preſident of the London royal ſociety. He died 1768.

Douglas, *John*, a learned prelate, born in 1721, in Fifeſhire. From Dunbar ſchool he removed, in 1736, to St. Mary-hall, Oxford, and two years after to Baliol college. He went to Montreal and to Ghent, to acquire a competent knowledge of the French language, and as chaplain of the 3d regiment of foot guards, he was preſent at the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745. He afterwards attended lord Pulteney in his travels on the continent; and on his return in 1749, he obtained ſome preferment from his patron. He was made, in 1760, chaplain to the king; and in 1762, he obtained a canonry of Windſor, afterwards exchanged for the reſidentiaryſhip of St. Paul's, reſigned by him in 1788 for the deanery of Windſor. In 1787 he was raiſed to the ſee of Cariſle, and tranſlated, in 1791, to Saliſbury. His powers as a writer were ſtrong, reſpectable, and multifarious. His firſt work was, the vindication of Milton from the charge of plagiariſm, againſt Lauder, 1750—the criterion of miracles, 1754, a work of great merit, of which he prepared another edition in 1806—an apology for the clergy againſt the Hutchinſonians, &c.—the deſtruction of the French foretold by Ezekiel—ſeveral pamphlets againſt Archibald Bower—a defence of lord George Sackville, &c. Beſides, he aſſiſted in the publication of lord Clarendon's diary and letters—of Cooke's voyages—of lord Hardwicke's miſcellaneous papers, &c. He died of a gradual decay, without a ſtruggle, 1807, aged 86, and was buried in St. George's chapel, Windſor.

Dousa, *James*, a Dutchman, born at Northwick 1545. After ſtudying at Paris, he returned to Holland, and applied himſelf to political affairs. For twenty years he was curator of the banks and dykes of Holland, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much at the ſiege of Leyden in 1574, that the prince of Orange made him governor of the town. He was eminent as a ſcholar, and his genius was diſplayed in ſeveral poetical productions. He alſo wrote the annals of his country, beſides critical notes on Horace, Salluſt, Plautus, Catullus, Tibullus, &c. He died 1604. *James*, his eldeſt ſon, was a very extraordinary genius, who attained maturity of wiſdom and erudition in the flower of youth. Beſides poems of great merit, he wrote at the age of 19, his book de rebus cœleſtibus—and his panegyric on a ſhadow—critical notes on ſeveral Latin authors, &c. and died 1597, in his 26th year, when his abilities promiſed the nobleſt additions to the greatneſs and learning of his country.

Douvre, *Thomas de*, a native of Bayeux, raiſed by William the conqueror to the ſee of York, where he rebuilt his cathedral. He compoſed ſome books on muſic. He died 1100.

Dow, *Gerard*, was born at Leyden 1613. His pieces, which are all ſmall, and to be viewed to advantage, only by the help of a magnifying glaſs, poſſeſs aſtoniſhing expreſſion, and are extremely delicate. He was patient in his labors, and was not leſs than three days in repreſenting a broomſtick, and five in painting a hand. He died in a good old age.

Dowal, *William Blue*, a Scotchman, born in

in 1590, and educated at Musselburgh and St. Andrew's. In 1614 he went to Groningen to study civil law. He was advocate to the army of count Nassau, and in 1629 and 1635 came an ambassador to Charles I. to support the freedom of the seas about the herring-fisheries. He was made by Charles one of the council of state for Scotland, in which office he was continued by Charles II. with the title of ambassador to the United States. He died in London.

DOWNHAM, *John*, was born at Chester. He was educated at Cambridge, and wrote that well known book, "the Christian warfare." He died in London 1644.

DOWNING, *Calibut*, an English divine. Disappointed in his views of preferment, he embraced the republican party, and preached violent sermons, asserting the lawfulness of subjects to take up arms against the king. In 1643 he was a grand covenanter, but died the next year.

DRABICIUS, *Nicholas*, an enthusiast, born 1587, in Moravia. He was a minister at Drakotutz; but the persecutions against him by the protestants obliged him to fly into Hungary, where he turned woollen draper. His frequent inebriety exposed him to the censures of his superiors; but in his 50th year he determined to be a prophet. His visions began in 1638, and though at first disregarded, they engaged the curiosity of the vulgar, and, by denouncing destruction against the house of Austria and the papal power, he inspired with fear even the bravest of generals. He was assisted in his reveries by Comenius, a man of learning but weak principles, with whom he published his revelations called "lux in tenebris." Drabicius was persecuted by the house of Austria, for the ruin which he prophesied against it, and what became of him is unknown. Some suppose that he was burnt as an impostor, and others say that he died in Turkey, where he had taken refuge.

DRACONITES, *John*, a Lutheran divine, born in Franconia. He was a bishop in Prussia, and the learned author of commentaries on the prophets and the gospels, and began a polyglott bible, and died 1566.

DRAGUT RAIS, i. e. *captain Ragut*, the successor of Barbarossa, was born of obscure parents in Natolia. He distinguished himself at Naples and Calabria; but being taken by Doria's nephew, he passed 7 long years in captivity. In 1560 he was besieged by Doria in the harbour of Gerbes; but the artful pirate eluded the vigilance of his enemies, by conveying his gallies across the land, and took the capital of Sicily, to the astonishment of his opponents. In 1566 he assisted Solyman II. against Malta, and while reconnoitering, a piece of stone struck by a cannot ball gave him so violent a blow on the ear that he died a short time after.

DRAKE, *sir Francis*, an illustrious navigator, son of a sailor, born at Tavistock 1545. He was brought up by his kinsman sir John Hawkins, and was purser to a Biscayan trader, and then went to Guinea, and at 22 obtained the command of the Judith. He distinguished himself in the gulph of Mexico under sir John Hawkins, and projected expeditions against the Spaniards in America, in 1570 and 1572. He served in Ireland under the earl of Essex, and at his death he was recommended to Elizabeth, who entered into all his views of attack and discovery. On the 13th of December 1577, he set out on his celebrated voyage, with five ships, and only 164 men. Of these ships two were destroyed on the coast of Brazil as unfit, and one returned home, so that only with his own vessel he entered the straights of Magellan, and coasting along Chili and Peru, he enriched his companions by the plunder of the Spaniards. He sailed as high as the 48 degree of north latitude to find a passage to the European seas, and gave the name of New Albion to the country. Thence he sailed for the Moluccas, and after visiting some savage islands, and enduring many hardships, he doubled the cape of Good Hope on the 15th of March 1580, having then only 57 men and three casks of water. He continued his voyage, and reached Plymouth on the third of Nov. after an absence of two years and ten months. The glory of sailing round the world, and the vast plunder obtained from the Spaniards, were however viewed with indignation by some who regarded Drake as a common pirate; but the queen approved the bold expedition, and on the 4th of April 1581, she went on board his ship at Deptford and dined with him, and conferred on him the honor of knighthood. This ship also was preserved to commemorate the glory of the enterprise, till decaying by time it was broken up, and a chair made of the timber presented to the university of Oxford. In 1585 Drake took St. Jago, St. Domingo, Carthagena, and in 1587 in the attack of Cadiz, he burnt more than 10,000 tons of shipping, which he merrily called burning the Spanish king's beard. When the armada approached England, Drake was made vice-admiral under Howard, and he behaved with great courage, though his eagerness to pursue the plunder proved nearly fatal, by his suffering his admiral to be exposed in the midst of the hostile fleet. He enriched himself by the seizure of Pedro's galleon, which produced 55,000 ducats of gold. He, in 1589, was sent to restore Antonio to the kingdom of Portugal; and he afterwards went to the West Indies, where his quarrel with sir John Hawkins disconcerted the plans of the expedition. These unfortunate events preyed much upon the mind of Drake, he fell into a melancholy, and was carried off by a bloody flux on board his ship near the town of Nombre de Dios 1596. He was twice member of parliament for Bossiney, and afterwards for Plymouth, a town where his name is still revered for the water which he conveyed there in 1587 by a circuitous canal

of

of 20 miles from ſprings at the diſtance of eight miles.

DRAKE, *James*, a phyſician and political writer, born at Cambridge 1667, and educated there. His "hiſtory of the laſt parliament of king William," 1702, was conſidered as ſo ſevere, that he was proſecuted by the attorney general but acquitted. In 1704, upon the rejection of the bill to prevent occaſional conformity, he ventured with Poley member for Ipſwich, to publiſh the memorial of the church of England, &c. which highly offended Godolphin, and the houſe of commons, who offered a reward for the diſcovery of the author, who however, remained unattacked. In 1706 he was proſecuted for the publication of Mercurius Politicus, a newſpaper, which ſeverely reflected upon government, and though acquitted through a flaw in the information, he took to heart the aſperity of his perſecutors, and falling into a fever he died at Weſtminſter 1707. He wrote, beſides the "Sham lawyer," a comedy,—an Engliſh tranſlation of Herodotus, never publiſhed,—a "new ſyſtem of anatomy," a work of great merit.

DRAKE, *William*, a phyſician of York. He collected various records, and publiſhed a valuable hiſtory of York, with copper-plates, &c. fol. He died 1760, aged 73.

DRAKE, *Roger, D. D.* a phyſician, afterwards a popular preacher in London, and one of the Savoy commiſſioners. He died after the reſtoration. He wrote ſome ſermons—a ſacred chronology, &c.

DRAKENBERG, *Chriſtian Jacob*, the well known centenary of the north, was born at Stravenger, Norway, 1624, and died at Aarrhuys in 1770, aged 146. After living in celibacy till his 113th year, he married a widow, aged 60. His great age brought about him many viſitors, who were pleaſed with his good ſenſe, his humility, and the ſound ſtate of his faculties.

DRAKENBORCH, *Arnoldus*, profeſſor of hiſtory and eloquence at Utrecht, died 1748, aged 64. He is well known as editor of Livy, 7 vols. 4to. and Silius Italicus with learned notes.

DRAN, *Henry Francis le*, a famous ſurgeon and lithotomiſt, who died at Paris 1770, aged 85. He was author of obſervations on ſurgery, 2 vols. 12mo.—on gunſhot wounds, &c.

DRAPER, *ſir William*, an Engliſh general, educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. He in the Eaſt Indies acquired the rank of colonel. In 1761 he was brigadier in the expedition againſt Belleiſle, and in 1763 he went with Corniſh againſt Manilla. The place was taken, but the ranſom of four millions of dollars, which the governor pledged himſelf to pay, was reſiſted by the Spaniſh government, and the conquerors were thus robbed of their expected reward. Draper was made knight of the bath, and on the reduction of his regiment, colonel of the 16th. In gratitude for his education, he preſented the colors of the conquered fort to King's college. In 1769 he engaged againſt the celebrated Junius, in defence of the marquis of Granby, and his two letters were anſwered with great ſpirit and ſeverity by his unknown antagoniſt. In 1769 he went to America for his health. In 1779 he was made lieutenant governor of Minorca, and on the ſurrender of the place he exhibited 29 charges againſt the governor, Murray, 27 of which were deemed frivolous, and for the other two the governor was reprimanded; after which the accuſer was directed by the court to make an apology to his general. He died at Bath 1787.

DRAYTON, *Michael*, an Engliſh poet, born at Harſhull, in Warwickſhire, 1563, and educated at Oxford. In 1593 he publiſhed the ſhepherd's garland, after reprinted under the name of paſtorals, and before 1598 he preſented before the public his Barons' wars, England's heroical epiſtles, downfalls of Robert duke of Normandy, Matilda, and Gaveſton. Thus diſtinguiſhed, he welcomed the arrival of James I. in a congratulatory poem, but he met with marked neglect from the court. In 1613 he publiſhed the firſt part of his Poly-Olbion, a deſcriptive poem, which in its account of the rivers, mountains, antiquities, and remarkable hiſtorical features, contains more correctneſs and truth of delineation than real poetry. The metre of 12 ſyllables is particularly offenſive, and the poem is now regarded only for the accuracy of its deſcription. In 1627 Drayton publiſhed a ſecond volume of his poems, containing the battle of Agincourt, miſeries of queen Margaret, court of fairies, queſt of Cynthia, ſhepherds' ſyrena, elegies, and a ſpirited ſatire againſt female affectation called mooncalf. In 1630 another volume appeared called the muſes' elyſium, &c. Drayton died 1631, and was buried among the poets in Weſtminſter-abbey.

DREBEL, *Cornelius*, a philoſopher, born at Alcmaer 1572, died in London, 1634. As he pretended to be an alchymiſt ſome particulars are related with reſpect to his power to cauſe rain, cold, &c. by his machines. Some attribute the invention of the microſcope and the thermometer to him, to which ſome add the teleſcope.

DRELINCOURT, *Charles*, a calviniſt miniſter, born at Sedan 1595, and educated there and at Saumur. Though a proteſtant, and the enemy of the papiſts, he was univerſally eſteemed by them. His diſcourſes as a preacher were very edifying, and his writings particularly conſolatory, as intereſting the ſoul in that inward devotion and ſincerity of prayer which alone can prove acceptable to the God of purity. Of his writings, 13 were controverſial. He alſo publiſhed conſolations againſt the fear of death, which have paſſed through more than forty editions, and have been tranſlated into various languages,—his charitable viſit, in 5 vols. and 3 vols. of ſermons, &c. are equally remarkable for piety and devotion. He died 1669.

bey of St. Juſt, and became counſellor of ſtate, and in 1717, paſſed as ambaſſador to England to ſign the triple alliance. He was next miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate, archbiſhop of Cambray, and in 1722 raiſed to the dignity of prime miniſter. He died 1723, aged 67, deſpiſed as an intriguing politician, an immoral prieſt, and a deſigning hypocrite.

DUBOIS, *Dorothea*, daughter of Anneſley, afterwards earl of Angleſea, married a muſician, and endeavoured by her writings to reclaim her rights from her father, who had diſowned her as his child. She wrote the divorce, a muſical entertainment,—and Theodore, a novel, two vols. 1770, in which ſhe delineates her hiſtory. She died 1774.

DUBOIS, *Simon*, a painter of Antwerp, who came to England, where he met encouragement. His battles, cattle, &c. were highly finiſhed. He died 1708.

DUBOS, *Jerome*, a Dutch painter, whoſe repreſentation of hell was finiſhed with ſuch effect that it ſtruck terror into the ſpectators. He lived in the 16th century.

DUC, *Fronton du*, a Jeſuit of Bourdeaux, well known as a critic and Greek ſcholar. He is the editor of Chryſoſtom's work, ſix vols. fol. 1613,—three volumes of controverſy,—of the hiſtoire tragique de la pucelle d'Orleans, &c. He died of the ſtone at Paris, 1624.

DUCAREL, *Andrew Coltee*, a learned antiquarian, born at Greenwich 1714, and educated at Eton, and St. John's college, Oxford. In 1757 he was Lambeth librarian under Hutton, and he devoted himſelf in improving the catalogues of that valuable collection. Of all his preferments that which pleaſed him moſt was his commiſſariate of St. Catharine's, of which he has given an elaborate hiſtory, with beautiful engravings. He was ſo fond of antiquities that he travelled every year in company with his friend Gale, with a Camden's Britannia and a ſet of maps, and by proceeding about 15 miles a day, examined every place with accuracy. He was chearful and hoſpitable, and of his knowledge of antiquities, the beſt ſpecimen is his hiſtory of Croydon palace, and of Lambeth, &c. He died at South Lambeth, aged 72, 1785.

DUCART, *Iſaac*, a flower painter of Amſterdam. He painted generally on ſatin, with extraordinary effect. He died 1697, aged 67.

DUCAS, *Michael*, a Greek hiſtorian, author of a hiſtory of the Grecian empire from Andronicus the elder to the fall of the empire. Though his language is inelegant, he relates with impartiality.

DUCHAL, *James*, a diſſenting miniſter, born in Ireland 1697, and educated at Glaſgow. After being 11 years miniſter of a diſſenting congregation at Cambridge, he ſucceeded at Antrim, and then ſettled in Wood-ſtreet, Dublin. He died 1761. In the decline of life he wrote about 700 ſermons, out of which were ſelected the three vols. 8vo. publiſhed 1764.

DUCHANGE, *Gaſpard*, a French engraver, who died 1757, aged 97. After engaging on the engraving of Leda, Io, and Danae, without draperies, he executed the driving of the money changers, and the phariſee's ſupper.

DUCHAT, *Jacob le*, a Frenchman, born at Metz 1658. After the revocation of the edict at Nantes, he ſettled at Berlin, where he died 1735. He edited the Menippean ſatires, the works of Rabelais, &c. and contributed much to the completion of Bayle's dictionary.

DUCHATEL, *Gaſpard*, a deputy in the French convention, celebrated for his manly defence of Lewis XVI. Theſe honorable efforts were regarded by the tyrants with envy, and Duchatel, falſely accuſed of holding a treaſonable correſpondence with the Vendean rebels, was guillotined 1793.

DUCHE' DE VANCY, *Joſeph Francis*, a French poet, born at Paris 1668. He was patroniſed by madame Maintenon. He was member of the academy of inſcriptions, &c. and died 1704, aged 37. He wrote three tragedies, Jonathan, Abſalom, and Deborah, beſides ballets and pieces for the opera, of great merit.

DUCK, *Arthur*, a civilian, born in Devonſhire 1580, and educated at Exeter college, and Hart-hall, Oxford. He became fellow of All-ſouls, and after travelling through France, Italy, and Germany, he was made chancellor of Bath and Wells, afterwards of London, and then maſter of the requeſts. He ſuffered much during the civil wars for his loyalty, and died at Chiſwick 1649. He wrote vita Henrici Chichele, &c.

DUCK, *Stephen*, a poet, of extraordinary fortune, who from a threſher became the reſpectable miniſter of a pariſh. Though little bleſſed with education, he was endowed with a ſtrong mind and perſevering temper; and at 24 he applied to the acquiſition of knowledge thoſe few hours which he could ſpare from the menial occupation of a ſervant. By little and little he purchaſed a few books, and became ſomething of a poet and of a philoſopher. The lines of Milton enriched his imagination, and the correctneſs of Addiſon's Spectators improved his underſtanding, and helped him in the regular diſpoſition of his thoughts. His poetical attempts were made known to ſome of the clergy, and at laſt to queen Caroline, who ſettled a penſion of 30l. upon him, and enabled him not only to live independently, but to take orders; after which he was preſented to the living of Byfleet, Surrey. Here he behaved with great propriety; he was followed as a preacher, and reſpected as a man; but his ſpirits ſunk into a dreadful melancholy, and, in an unfortunate moment, he threw himſelf from a bridge, near Reading, into the Thames, and was drowned 1756. His poems have been publiſhed; and though he was not a firſt-rate poet, yet he poſſeſſed merit.

DUCLOS, *Charles Dineau*, hiſtoriographer of France, was born in Bretagne, 1705, and educated at Paris. In 1744 he was mayor of

Dinant,

Dinant, and in 1755 received a patent of nobility, and died 1772 refpected and beloved. Though confidered as one of the philofophers of France, he was moderate in his opinions, and the friend of morality and virtue. He never publifhed any thing as hiftoriographer, and obferved, that he never would ruin himfelf by fpeaking truth, nor debafe himfelf by flattery. His hiftory of Lewis XV. was, after his death, lodged in the hands of the minifter. His works are romances, ingenious and intereffing—the confeffion of count ***—the baronefs de Luz —hiftory of Lewis XI. 3 vols. 12mo. &c.

Duclos, *Mary Ann*, a French actrefs, of merit, born at Paris. She excelled in the reprefentation of queens and princeffes. Her name of Duclos was aflumed; fhe married, in 1730, Duchemin, an actor, from whom fhe was divorced three years after. She died 1748, aged 78.

Ducreux, *N.* a native of Paris, eminent as a painter. He was at Vienna to take portraits of the imperial family. He died of an apoplexy, 1802, aged 64.

Dudeffant, *N.* a French lady, well known in Paris for her knowledge of criticifm, her elegant tafte, and her pleafing manners. She died 1780, aged 84, the laft thirty of which fhe had been blind.

Dudith, *Andrew*, a divine born at Buda, 1533, and employed by Ferdinand II. in affairs of importance, and made bifhop of Tina, in Dalmatia. He was a man of fuch application that he is faid to have tranfcribed three times Cicero, to make himfelf mafter of his ftyle and manner. He was at the council of Trent, where he became intimate with cardinal Pole; and at his return he embraced the proteftant religion, refigned his bifhopric, and married one of the queen's maids of honor. He died 1589. His works on phyfic, controverfy, and poetry, are numerous, and poffefs merit.

Dudley, *Edward*, a celebrated lawyer and ftatefman, born in 1462. He was educated at Oxford, and removed to Gray's inn; Henry VII. made him one of his favorites. In 1504 he was fpeaker of the houfe of commons, and two years after he obtained the ftewardfhip of the rape of Haftings. It is faid that Henry, to fill his coffers, ufed this artful favorite, who, little regardlefs of confcience or of reputation, joined with Empfon to oppreff the people, and by various methods of intrigue, or terror, extorted great fines, fo that, according to Bacon, they turned law and juftice to wormwood and rapine. But Henry was fcarce in his grave before the public indignation called for punifhment; and Empfon and Dudley after being attainted and convicted of high treafon, loft their heads on Tower-hill, 1510. During his imprifonment in the Tower, Dudley wrote "the tree of the commonwealth."

Dudley, *John*, fon of the above, earl of Warwick, and duke of Northumberland, was born in 1502. He was reftored in blood, and became known at court as the friend of Suffolk, of Wolfey, and of Cromwell, and as the favorite of the king. Henry created him vifcount l'Ifle, and afterwards, for his fervices, appointed him high admiral for life. On the death of Henry, Dudley was fucceeded as high admiral by fir Thomas Seymour, brother to Somerfet the protector; but, as an equivalent, he was created earl of Warwick. He was employed againft the infurgents of Norfolk, and inftead of fighting, he prevailed upon them to deliver up their leaders. His influence was fo great, that the young king confided much to his advice; he was made duke of Northumberland, and a fhort-lived reconciliation was effected between him and Somerfet. Rivalfhip, however, could never be extinguifhed. Somerfet, though uncle to the king, was tried and executed for a pretended confpiracy againft Northumberland. The victorious but guilty favorite fucceeded to all the honors of his enemy, and not only guided the young king, but in confequence of his weak ftate determined to raife his own family to the fovereign power. He effected a marriage between his fourth fon Guilford Dudley, and lady Jane Gray, in whofe favor he caufed Edward to fettle the fucceffion. No fooner had Edward expired than Jane was proclaimed queen. When the men of Suffolk rofe up in favor of Mary, Northumberland advanced to check the infurgents. He foon found however the unpopularity of his meafures, and retired to Cambridge, where feeing his followers defert, he affected attachment to Mary, and caufed her to be proclaimed queen. Mary pleafed with her fuccefs did not relent towards her enemy, Northumberland was arraigned and loft his head on Tower-hill, after making a profeffion of the Romifh religion 22d Aug. 1553. Thus fell this powerful fubject, whofe virtues were loft by reftlefs ambition, which fwept away not only him but the innocent lady Jane, and her virtuous confort.

Dudley, *Ambrofe*, fon of the preceding, was knighted for his bravery againft the Norfolk infurgents, and fhared the condemnation of his father, but was pardoned. In 1557, he diftinguifhed himfelf at the fiege of St. Quintin, and was reftored in blood by Mary, and was under Elizabeth created earl of Warwick. He had no fhare in the difgraceful meafures of the times, and therefore was called "the good earl of Warwick." He died of the amputation of his leg from a wound received in the defence of Newhaven againft the French, 1589.

Dudley, *Robert*, earl of Leiceffer, fon of John duke of Northumberland, was born 1532. He became a favorite at the court of Edward, and was knighted, but under Mary he fell into difgrace and was condemned, but by the queen's favor reftored in blood. On the acceffion of Elizabeth he became a great favorite, and was made knight of the garter, mafter of the horfe, and fo much flattered that he was called "the heart of the court." Though op-

posed by Sussex, he obtained the grant of whatever lands and offices he pleased, to gratify his pride, or the avarice of his friends. Elizabeth proposed him in marriage to Mary queen of Scots, with the intention of admitting him to share her bed, if that princess listened to the proposal. Mary however rejected this offer from Dudley, who in 1560 had caused his wife to be strangled and thrown down a pair of stairs at Cumnor near Abingdon, that she might not stand in the way of his ambition. In 1564 he was created earl of Leicester, and to the honors of chancellor of Oxford and high steward of Cambridge, was added the order of St. Michael from the king of France. About 1572 he privately married lady Douglas Sheffield, but he never acknowledged her as his wife, and when he espoused lady Essex, he, after attempting in vain to pacify her, endeavoured to cut her off by poison, from which she escaped, with the loss of her hair and nails. Though Leicester stood high in the graces of the queen, Elizabeth was highly displeased with his union with lady Essex, of which she had been kept ignorant, and in 1584 an attack was made on him by a work called "Leicester's commonwealth," which exhibited him in the odious character of an atheist, a traitor, a public oppressor, and a monster of ambition, cruelty, and lust. This famous book, considered as so hostile to overgrown ministers, and afterwards republished to bring into disgrace the government of Charles I. and of Anne, was read with avidity by the people; but Elizabeth screened her favorite. In 1585 he went to the Low countries as governor, but his conduct was displeasing to the queen, and he was recalled, but soon to be reinstated in the royal favor. In 1588 he was made lieutenant-general of the army assembled at Tilbury to oppose the Spanish armada, and he there received high commendation from the queen. He died Sept. 4th, 1588, at Cornbury Oxfordshire. This ambitious favorite was endowed with great talents; the influence which he possessed over the queen he maintained by duplicity. He affected regularity and piety to an offensive degree, but when his views were thwarted, neither virtue nor innocence could resist the secrecy of his measures. Poisoning was the favorite recipe to which he had recourse to remove his enemies or rivals.

DUDLEY, *Robert*, son of the earl of Leicester by lady Douglas Sheffield, was born at Sheen in Surrey 1573. His birth was carefully concealed from the queen, as well as lady Essex. He was educated at Offingham in Sussex, and Christchurch, Oxford. Though he inherited the better part of his father's estate, yet dissatisfied with indolence, he projected a voyage to the South seas, which however the government would not suffer to proceed till 1594. In 1605 he commenced a suit to prove the legitimacy of his birth, but he was opposed by the lady dowager of Essex, and he retired to the continent, where he assumed the title of earl of Warwick. He settled at Florence, where he was patronised by Cosmo II. and by the influence of his consort, sister to the emperor Ferdinand II. he was created a duke of the Roman empire, and afterwards enrolled by pope Urban VIII. among the Roman nobility. He formed the plan for draining the morass between Pisa and the sea, and he raised Leghorn from an insignificant town to a populous sea port. He lived in great magnificence, and to his titles assumed that of duke of Northumberland. He died at Carbello, near Florence, 1659. In philosophy, chemistry, and physic, he was as eminent as in politics. The account of his voyage is published in Hackluyt's collection, and his principal work besides, is "del arcano del mare," &c. valuable for its charts and plans, and for projects for the improvement of commerce and navigation. He also wrote a proposition to bridle the impertinence of parliaments, &c. submitted to James, and intended to pave the recall of the intriguing author to England.

DUFFET, *Thomas*, from a milliner, became a dramatic writer. He travestied Dryden, Shadwell, and Settle, but his plays have long since been forgotten. His Mock tempest, Psyche, Emperors of Morocco lived for a day. He flourished in the 17th century.

DUFRESNE, *Abraham Alexis Quinault*, a French actor of eminence. It is remarkable that in private life, he could scarce forget the authority which he exercised as a theatrical monarch. He died 1767 aged 72.

DUFRESNY, *Charles Riviere*, of Paris, was called grandson of Henry IV. from his great resemblance to that monarch. He was employed about the court, in laying out garden and pleasure grounds, and became a dramatic writer. He died 1724, aged 86.

DUGARD, *William*, of Broomsgrove, Worcestershire, was educated at Worcester school, and Sidney college, Cambridge. About 1631 he was master of Stamford school, and in 1637 of Colchester school, and in 1644 of merchant taylors', London. He was displaced for assisting in the printing of Salmasius's defence, and was imprisoned in Newgate, and his wife and children reduced to poverty, 1650. He was reinstated in 1662 but again rejected, when he opened a school in Coleman-street. He died 1682. His "Lexicon Græci Testamenti" has been improved by Bowyer. He wrote besides a compendium of rhetoric, a Greek grammar, &c.

DUGDALE, *sir William*, an historian and antiquary, born at Shustoke near Coleshill, Warwickshire 1605. He was educated at Coventry grammar-school, and in 1623 he married and settled at Blythe-hall near Coleshill. He devoted himself to the study of antiquities, and in 1638 he came to London, and procured an appointment in the Herald's office. In this favorite retreat he improved his collections, and took draughts of the most celebrated of the English cathedrals. He was

with Charles at the battle of Edge-hill, and at the ſiege of Oxford. After compounding for his eſtate he applied himſelf in completing a collection from the records of the Tower, and other places. Of his monaſticon Anglicanum the firſt volume appeared in folio 1655, the ſecond 1661, and the third 1673, a curious collection of all the foundation charters of diſſolved monaſteries. His antiquities of Warwickſhire were publiſhed in 1656, after 20 years' labor. His hiſtory of St. Paul's cathedral was publiſhed in 1658. At the reſtoration, he was made norroy king at arms, and in 1677 created garter, and knighted by the king. He died at Blythe-hall, of a cold, 1686, in his 81ſt year. One of his daughters married Aſhmole of antiquarian memory, his ſons all died young except *John*, who was Windſor herald, and norroy king at arms, and was knighted, and died 1690. Sir William wrote alſo the hiſtory of draining and embanking fens and marches, &c.—Spelman's councils from 1066, to 1531—Spelman's gloſſarium archaiologicum, &c.—origines juridicales, &c.—the baronage of England three vols. fol.—a ſhort view of the late troubles in England, &c.—the antient uſage of bearing arms, &c.

Dugomier, *N.* a French general, born at Martinico. He commanded in Italy, retook Toulon from the Engliſh, and defeated the Spaniards, but was killed 1794, at St. Sebaſtian.

Duguay-Trouin, *René*, a French admiral, born at St. Maloes, 1673. In various encounters with the Engliſh and the Dutch, he came off victorious, and in 1711 he took Rio Janeiro from the Portugueſe, and every where diſplayed the greateſt ſkill united with the moſt conſummate wiſdom. He died at Paris 1736.

Duguet, *James Joſeph*, a French writer, born 1649. He was a prieſt of the oratory, and went to Bruſſels, but returned to Paris, where he led a retired life, and died 1733. He wrote nearly 20 works in French, on theological ſubjects, in a ſtyle clear, pleaſing, and perſpicuous.

Duhalde, *John Baptiſt*, a French Jeſuit. His hiſtorical and geographical deſcription of the empire of China, and Chineſe Tartary, in 4 vols fol. was compiled from the records of French miſſionaries, a work of great merit. He wrote beſides Latin poems—eſſays—letters &c. and died at Paris 1743, aged 69.

Duhamel du Monceau, *Henry Lewis*, a Frenchman who devoted himſelf to agriculture and commerce, the marine, and mechanical arts. He publiſhed various ingenious works, and died 1782, aged 82.

Dujardin, *Charles*, of Amſterdam, died at Venice 1674, aged 34. He excelled in the delineation of markets, robbers, mountebanks, and landſcapes. About 50 of his engravings in aqua fortis are preſerved.

Duke, *Richard*, a poet, educated at Weſtminſter ſchool and Trinity college, Cambridge. He was the friend of Otway, and was tutor to the duke of Richmond. His poetry is not very reſpectable. He was chaplain to the king, prebendary of Glouceſter, and obtained the living of Witney, Oxfordſhire, where he was found dead in his bed, 1711. He publiſhed a volume of ſermons and another of poems.

Dulau, *John Marie*, of Perigueux, was archbiſhop of Arles. Though he did not, through timidity, ſpeak in favor of moderation in the revolution yet he wrote with ſpirit and ability againſt the baniſhment of the prieſts. He was arreſted, and was ſacrificed in the priſon of the Carmes Sept. 1792.

Dulaurent, *N.* of Artois, employed his abilities on ſubjects of licentiouſneſs. The beſt known of his immoral works, is his Compere Matthieu, 3 vols. He died about the end of the laſt century.

Dume'e, *Joan*, of Paris, married very young, and at 17 loſt her huſband, who fell in Germany at the head of his company. She devoted herſelf to aſtronomy, and publiſhed in 1680, "diſcourſes of Copernicus on the mobility of the earth," 4to. in which ſhe diſplays great knowledge.

Dumont, *John*, of Carlſcroon, hiſtoriographer to the emperor, fled to Holland, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He wrote "des memoires politiques, &c." 4 vols. 12mo. an uſeful performance to the year 1676 —travels in France, Italy, &c. 4 vols. 12mo. —&c. He died about 1726 at a great age.

Dumourier, *Anthony Francis Duperier*, of Paris, was author of Richardet, a poem, 2 vols.—ſome comedies tranſlated from the Italian, Spaniſh, and Engliſh—an opera, &c. He died 1767, aged 60.

Dun, *David Erſkine lord*, of Dun, was educated at St. Andrew's and Paris. He was called to the bar, 1696, and oppoſed the Scottiſh union. He was called to the bench 1711, and took the name of Dun. He died at Dun 1755, five years after he had retired from the court of juſticiary, aged 85. His "advices," is an excellent performance.

Dunbar, *William*, a poet of Scotland, born 1465 at Salton. After travelling as a noviciate of the franciſcan order, he returned home in his 25th year. His "thiſtle and the roſe," was written on the marriage of James IV. with Margaret daughter of Henry VII. but whilſt he expected preferment for his poetry, he was diſappointed; for the great liſten with delight to the compliments of the learned, but ſeldom reward merit. He wrote beſides, the goldin terge,—the freirs of Berwick—the twa marrit wemen—and the wedo. His poetry is commended by Warton, as next in rank to Chaucer's and Lydgate's. He died about 1580.

Duncan, *Mark*, profeſſor of philoſophy, and principal of the Calviniſts' college at Saumur, was invited by James I. to ſettle near his perſon, which he declined, and he died 1640 at Saumur. He wrote ſome philoſophical works, &c.

DUNCAN, *Daniel*, was a phyſician of Montauban in Languedoc, of a family of Scottiſh original. His mother's brother, Daniel Paul, had him educated, and at Montpellier he ſtudied eight years, and took his degree of M. D. From Montpellier he came to Paris, and publiſhed his "explication nouvelle & mechanique des actions animales, 1678," which was well received, and then he viſited London. After a reſidence of two years he was recalled to Paris, on account of the health of his patron Colbert. About this time he publiſhed his "chymie naturelle, ou explication de la nourriture de l'animal," which was read with univerſal applauſe. On the death of Colbert he retired to Montauban with the intention of ſettling in London. The perſecution of the proteſtants forced him for refuge to Geneva, and afterwards to Berne, where he obtained the profeſſorſhip of anatomy. He went next to attend the princeſs of the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, where, for three years, he was treated with the reſpect due to his merit. At this time he wrote his popular treatiſe on the abuſe of hot liquors, eſpecially tea, coffee, and chocolate. He next ſettled at the Hague, and 12 years after went to London, where he died 1735, aged 86. He wrote beſides, "hiſtoire de l'animal, &c." and left beſides ſeveral manuſcripts on medical ſubjects.

DUNCAN, *William*, profeſſor of philoſophy in the Mariſchal college of Aberdeen, was born at Aberdeen 1717, and educated there. He came to London in 1739, and employed himſelf in writing for the booksellers. He tranſlated ſome books from the French, and was concerned in Watſon's tranſlation of Horace. He was the coadjutor of Johnſon, Campbell, and Fordyce, in the preceptor which Dodſley publiſhed, and wrote the logical part. He alſo tranſlated ſeveral of Cicero's orations, and likewiſe Cæſar's commentaries, &c. In 1753 he removed to Aberdeen, and died 1760, aged 43.

DUNCAN, *Adam lord*, of Dundee, was bred to the ſea, and in 1761, was made poſt captain. He ſerved under Keppel as his captain, and was in 1795 admiral of the blue. He blocked up the Texel in the late war, but during the mutiny of the fleet, the Dutch eſcaped, and were ſoon brought to an engagement by the Engliſh admiral, near Camperdown, five miles from off their own ſhores On this celebrated day, 11th October 1797, the Dutch admiral De Winter ſtruck with eight ſhips to the Engliſh, and in reward for his conduct Duncan was created a viſcount, with a penſion of 2000l. on himſelf and his two ſucceſſors. Lord Duncan died 1804. He was in ſtature a comely perſon, full ſix feet three inches tall, ſo that he obſerved jocoſely to the Dutch admiral who was likewiſe a man of tall ſtature, I wonder how you and I have eſcaped the balls in this hot battle. During the mutiny of his fleet the admiral addreſſed his crew, the Veteran, in a ſpeech ſo ſenſible and ſo judicious, as to call forth the admiration even of his rebellious crew.

DUNCOMBE, *William*, of Stocks, Hertfordſhire, married the only ſiſter of John Hughes, whoſe poems he edited two vols. 12mo. 1735, and the miſcellanies of the other brother Jabez, one vol. 1737. He tranſlated Racine's Athaliah, and afterwards edited the works of Mr. Needler, and he produced his L. J. Brutus at Drury lane. He edited ſome of Herring's ſermons, and publiſhed Horace in Engliſh verſe by ſeveral hands 1757. He died 1769, aged 80.

DUNCOMBE, *John*, ſon of the preceding, was educated at Romford and Felſted, and at the age of 16 was admitted at Benet's college, Cambridge. He became aſſiſtant preacher at St. Anne's Soho, where his eloquence as an orator gained him reſpect. He married in 1763, the daughter of Mr. Highmore the painter, and in 1766, Secker appointed him one of the ſix Canterbury preachers, and the next primate, Cornwallis, preſented him to Herne, ſix miles from Canterbury. He was alſo maſter of Harbledown and St. John's hoſpitals, and as an active magiſtrate he encouraged virtue and checked vice. He was attacked by a paralytic ſtroke 1785, from which he never recovered, and died the following January. His works are chiefly fugitive pieces publiſhed in Dodſley's collection, and in periodical magazines, beſides the Seminead, and a poem on the death of Frederic prince of Wales.

DUNLOP, *William*, *M. A.* of Glaſgow, ſtudied the law at Utrecht, but abandoned it at the repreſentation of Mr. Wiſhart, and became regius profeſſor of divinity and church hiſtory at Edinburgh 1716. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf much as a preacher, and died of a dropſy 1720, aged 28. He publiſhed two volumes of ſermons 12mo. and an eſſay on confeſſions of faith.

DUNLOP, *Alexander*, *M. A.* brother to the above, was born 1684, in America, where his father was in exile. He came over at the revolution, and was in 1720 profeſſor of Greek in Glaſgow univerſity. He publiſhed in 1736, a Greek grammar ſtill uſed in the Scotch univerſity, and died 1742, aged 58.

DUNN, *Samuel*, a mathematician of Crediton, Devonſhire, where he kept a ſchool. He removed to Chelſea, where he was appointed mathematical examiner of thoſe officers who entered into the Eaſt India company's ſervice. He died 1792, author of ſeveral mathematical treatiſes, &c.

DUNNING, *John*, lord Aſhburton, was born 1731, at Aſhburton, in Devonſhire. He roſe by his merit at the bar, and was raiſed to the peerage in 1782, and made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter, and recorder of Briſtol. He died 1783.

DUNOIS, *John*, natural ſon of Lewis duke of Orleans, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in arms, in the defeat of the earls of Warwick and Suffolk,

folk, and in the defence of Orleans, till relieved by Joan of Arc. He purfued the Engliſh, and took from them Blaie, Bourdeaux, Bayonne, &c. He was rewarded by Charles VII. who called him the reſtorer of his country, and gave him the office of grand chamberlain of France. He died 1468, aged 61.

Duns, *John*, called Duns Scotus, of the franciſcan order, was born at Dunſtance, Northumberland. He was fellow of Merton, Oxford, and went over to Paris, where his abilities procured him the appellation of the ſubtile doctor. He oppoſed the doctrines of Aquinas, hence his followers were called Scotiſts, and his opponents Thomiſts. He afterwards went to Cologne where he died 1308. It has been ſaid by Paul Jovius that he was attacked by an apoplexy and buried as dead, and that on his recovery, he languiſhed in his coffin till he expired. His works were 10 vols folio.

Dunstan, *St.* archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born in 924. He was alſo abbot of Glaſtonbury. He is well known as a man of intrigue, and of great ſpiritual power. The pope knowing his influence, made him his legate. He died 988.

Dunton, *John*, of Graffham, Huntingdonſhire, upon failing in his buſineſs as bookſeller, after 20 years' ſucceſs, began author, and 1701 was employed in the Poſt angel paper. He afterwards began the Athenian Mercury, and in 1710 he publiſhed his Athenianiſm, containing 600 treatiſes, in proſe and verſe, on all ſubjects. Though prolix he poſſeſſes merit as a ſatiriſt. He alſo wrote "Dunton's life and errors," and died about 1725.

Du Paty, preſident of the parliament of Bourdeaux, died at Paris 1788. His hiſtorical reflections on penal laws, are valuable. He wrote alſo academical letters and diſcourſes on Italy, 2 vols. 8vo.. 1788.

Duphot, *N.* a French general, ambaſſador to the pope. He was there aſſaſſinated in 1797, and though the pope could not prevent the fatal commotion, the death of the ambaſſador was made a pretext by the French for ſeizing the eccleſiaſtical ſtates.

Dupin, *Lewis Ellis*, a critic of Paris. He devoted himſelf to the compoſition of his great work called "Bibliotheque univerſelle des auteurs eccleſiaſtiques," the firſt volume of which appeared 1686. The boldneſs with which he ſpoke of various writers offended the critics, and the author was obliged to retract ſome of his opinions, and to ſuppreſs the work in 1693, with the privilege of continuing it under the title of Bibliotheque nouvelle. Beſides this work brought down in ſeveral volumes to the end of the 16th century, Dupin wrote others, the chief of which are—prolegomena to the bible,—notes on the pſalms and pentateuch,—a profane hiſtory,—a treatiſe of power eccleſiaſtical and temporal,—and method of ſtudying divinity, &c. He was profeſſor of the Royal college, from which he was removed in the famous cas de conſcience, but afterwards reſtored. He died at Paris 1719, aged 62. He was a man of extenſive erudition, and of indefatigable application.

Dupleix, *Scipio*, of Condom was maſter of requeſts, and hiſtoriographer of France. In his old age he wrote a book on the liberties of the Gallican church, which he preſented to chancellor Seguier, but the courtier threw it into the fire, which ſo ſhocked the venerable author, that he returned to Condom and died ſoon after, of deep vexation 1661, aged 92. His works are memoirs of the Gauls 1650 folio. a book of great value,—hiſtory of France in 6 vols folio.—Roman hiſtory 3 vols. folio,—a courſe of philoſophy 3 vols. 12mo. &c.

Dupleix, *Joſeph*, was director of Chandernagore in the Eaſt Indies, a colony which, by his wiſdom, he raiſed to conſequence and opulence. He eſtabliſhed mercantile connections with the Red ſea, the Maldives, Goa, the Manillas, &c. and was made governor of Pondicherry in 1742, and defended the place in 1748 for 42 days againſt two Engliſh admirals. For theſe ſervices he was rewarded by the French king with the title of marquis, and by the great mogul with the title of nabob. He was recalled in 1753, and ſo hurt by being removed from the exerciſe of ſovereign power to a private ſtation, that he fell under a dejection of ſpirits and died ſoon after.

Duport, *James*, of Cambridge, profeſſor of Greek, and maſter of Magdalen college. He was dean of Peterborough and died 1680. He wrote a Greek verſion of the pſalms,—gnomologia Homeri, &c.

Duppa, *Brian*, a learned prelate, born 1589 at Lewiſham, Kent, and educated at Weſtminſter, and Chriſt-church, Oxford. In 1612 he was elected fellow of All-ſouls, and after travelling in France and Spain, he was in 1629 made dean of Chriſt-church. In 1638 he became tutor to prince Charles, and to his brother James, and was raiſed to the ſee of Chicheſter. In 1641 he was tranſlated to Saliſbury, and on the ſuppreſſion of epiſcopacy he attended his maſter, eſpecially in the iſle of Wight, and aſſiſted him it is ſaid in the compoſition of the Eikon Baſilike. He afterwards lived retired at Richmond, till the reſtoration, when he was made biſhop of Winchеſter, and lord almoner. He died in 1662 aged 73. A few hours before he expired, Charles II. viſited this venerable prelate, and kneeling by his bedſide implored his bleſſing, which the dying man, placing one hand on the king's head, and raiſing the other to heaven, gave him with great fervor. He wrote ſome things on devotional ſubjects, &c.

Duprat, *Anthony*, a French ſtateſman, who roſe to the firſt preſidency of the parliament of Paris 1507, and the chancellorſhip of France 1515. He was tutor to Francis I. and by checking his criminal paſſion for the wife of Lewis XII. he gained his confidence. He adviſed him to raiſe money by ſelling the offices

offices of judicature, and by his suggestion the chamber called Tournelle was established, which improved the royal revenue. By his advice Francis also abolished the pragmatic sanction, and established the concordat, by which the king nominated to vacant benefices. This rendered Duprat a favorite at Rome, and from the fees of Meaux, &c. he was honored with the purple 1527. He was afterwards a legate in France, and on the death of Clement VII. aspired to the tiara, which the French king by no means promoted. He died at Nanteuillet 1535, overwhelmed with remorse, and worn out by diseases. To increase his power or enlarge his fortune, he scrupled at no sacrifice either of fame or virtue, and therefore his death was as unlamented as his life had been guilty. The king observed of his hall at Hotel Dieu, that it should have been much larger, if it could contain all the poor Duprat had made.

Dupre, *Mary*, of the 17th century, studied Descartes, and was called the Cartesienne. She was intimate with the learned, and her pieces of poetry and also her prose writings were read with applause.

Dupre de St. Maur, *Nicholas Francis*, of Paris, died 1774, aged 80. He translated Milton's Paradise lost, with Addison's odes, and also Paradise regained, 4 vols. 12mo. He wrote an essay on the coins of France, 1740, 4to. a valuable work—inquiries on the value of money, &c.

Durant, *Gilles*, advocate in the parliament of Paris, was appointed by the court to reform the customs of Paris. He possessed great talents for ludicrous poetry, and his verses on the ass that had joined the league, and had fallen during the siege of Paris 1590, are much admired. He wrote other humorous pieces, some of which are licentious.

Durant, *John Stephen*, of Toulouse, violently opposed the league, and perished in a tumult which he endeavoured to appease, 1589. This meritorious martyr had the year before preserved Toulouse from the plague, and he had deserved the affection of his country by his liberality and charity. He wrote a book de ritibus ecclesiæ.

Durbach, *Anne Louisa*, a German poetess, born 1722. From watching cattle, she rose to distinction by the reading of books. At 17 she married a woolcomber, but was exposed to great poverty, till the age of 40, when her muse celebrated in a triumphal ode the battle of Lowoschutz. This piece was noticed by the Prussian monarch, who sent for the poetess to Berlin, and placed her above want. She died about 1780.

Durell, *John*, was born 1626 in Jersey, and educated at Merton college, which he left at the beginning of the civil wars. He was ordained by the bishop of Galloway at Paris 1651, and at the restoration was chaplain to the king, and preferred to a prebend at Salisbury, afterwards at Windsor, and then at Durham. In 1677 he was made dean of Windsor. He died 1683, aged 58. His writings were chiefly controversial,—a vindication of the church of England against schismatics—a view of the government, &c. of the church of England, 4to. &c.

Durell, *David*, of Jersey, was educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, and became fellow of Hertford college, of which in 1757 he was made principal. In 1767 he was made prebendary of Canterbury, and was vice chancellor, and died 1775, aged 47. He was author of critical remarks on the books of Job, Psalms, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles, 4to.—the Hebrew text of the parallel prophecies of Jacob and Moses, relating to the 12 tribes, &c. 4to.

Durer, *Albert*, a painter and engraver, born at Nuremberg 1471. After being well instructed in arithmetic, perspective, and geometry, he exhibited some of his pieces before the public, and his three graces fixed the admiration of his country upon him, in 1497. He painted little, therefore his pictures are very scarce, and as highly valued. His Adam and Eve are still preserved at Prague, and also a picture of Christ bearing the cross, an adoration of the wise men, &c. His engravings are highly admired. Instead of engraving on copper, he first attempted to work on wood, and his first pieces in that way, were the beheading of John the Baptist, and the presentation of his head to Herod, published in 1510. One of his best pieces is said by Vasari to be a St. Eustachius kneeling before a stag. He died in his native city 1528. Besides his reputation as an artist, he possessed a respectable character in private life. He wrote some books in German, on the rules of painting,—institutiones geometriæ, &c. His wife, who was beautiful, but is described by some as a Xantippe, sat to him, and from her features he painted the Virgin Mary.

Duret, *Lewis*, a physician, who practised at Paris. He was esteemed by Henry III. who granted him a pension, and was present at the marriage of his daughter. He died 1506, aged 59. He was a true follower of Hippocrates, and treated medicine after the manner of the ancients. His best work is a commentary on Hippocrates, folio.

D'Urfey, *Thomas*, a facetious poet. His parents were Huguenots, from Rochelle, who settled at Exeter, where the poet was born. He applied to the law, but the volatility of his mind carried him to poetry, and as he possessed wit and the keenness of satire, his plays were received with great applause. His facetiousness and easy manners recommended him to Charles II., who was often seen with him most familiarly leaning on his shoulder, or humming over a song with him. But though popular, his ballads, songs, and plays, possessed all the coarseness of wit, licentiousness, and indelicacy, so that within 30 years after his death, none of his pieces were suffered to appear on the stage.

ſtage. He lived much with lord Dorſet at Knole, where there is ſtill preſerved a picture of him, taken by ſtealth, as he was ſleeping in his chair after dinner. In the laſt part of life he was haunted by poverty, for, regardleſs of the morrow, he always ſquandered the preſent away. To relieve him from diſtreſs, the players, at the ſolicitation of Addiſon, performed the "Plotting ſiſters" for the benefit of the author, who humorouſly ſaid, he had written more odes than Horace, and four times as many comedies as Terence. He died 1723, aged about 70. His ſonnets, ballads, &c. are contained in 6 vols. 12mo. and called "Pills to purge melancholy," and they are handſomely recommended by the 29th number of the Guardian, &c.

DURHAM, *James*, a Scotch divine, educated in St. Salvador's college, St. Andrew's. He became a popular preacher at Glaſgow, and died of a conſumption 1658, aged 38. He wrote a commentary on the revelations—diſcourſe on ſcandal—ſermons on the 53d of Iſaiah, &c.

DURINGER, *Melchior*, profeſſor of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory at Berne, fell from the ſtory of his houſe, which was on fire, and died an hour after, 1723, aged 76. The author of phyſica ſacra is much indebted to him.

DURY, or DURÆUS, *John*, a Scotch divine, who labored to reconcile the Lutherans and Calviniſts, but to little purpoſe. He travelled through Europe, and after conferring with the divines of England, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Geneva, &c. he, after 40 years' laborious purſuit, found himſelf diſappointed, and though all commended his intentions, none would reſign their faith to the deciſion of their neighbours. In the laſt part of life he was patroniſed by Hedwig Sophia, princeſs of Heſſe. He wrote much in favor of his grand plan.

DUSSAULX, *John*, of Chartres, after diſtinguiſhing himſelf in the war of Hanover, devoted himſelf to literary purſuits. At the revolution he was one of the 73 proſcribed deputies. He was afterwards member of the council of ancients, and preſident of the national inſtitute, and died at Paris 1799, aged 71. He publiſhed a tranſlation of Juvenal—de la paſſion du jeu, 8vo.—eloge de Blanchet, &c.

DUVAL, *Peter*, geographer royal of France, died at Paris 1683, aged 65. He is the author of ſome geographical tracts and maps, formerly in great eſteem.

DUVAL, *Valentine Jamerai*, of Artonay in Champagne, at the age of 10, loſt his father, who was a poor laborer, but though deſtitute, hoped for better times. He hired himſelf to keep the poultry yard of a neighbouring farmer, and by his ſuperior agility guided the ſports of his aſſociates In the winter of 1709 he travelled towards Lorraine, and in the cold journey was attacked by the ſmall-pox under which he muſt have ſunk, but for the timely aſſiſtance of a ſhepherd. Recovered from this malady he went to Clezantine, and was two years in the ſervice of another ſhepherd, and then became an attendant on brother Palemon, at the hermitage of La Rochette. From this abode he removed to the hermitage of St. Anne, near Luneville, and there he learnt to write. His activity was here employed in the purſuit of game, which he ſold to encreaſe his books and knowledge, and his finding of a ſeal belonging to Mr. Forſter, an Engliſh reſident at Luneville, which he very honorably advertiſed, procured him new advantages. Forſter rewarding his honeſty, aſſiſted him in the purchaſe of books and of maps, and his library ſoon encreaſed to 400 volumes. Here, while one day engaged in the ſtudy of a map at the foot of a tree, he was found by the princes of Lorraine, and the ſenſible remarks which he made to his illuſtrious viſitors, engaged ſo much their attention that they promiſed him protection. The young adventurer quitted the hermitage with tears of gratitude, and under the Jeſuits of Pont-a-Mouſſon, he made himſelf maſter of hiſtory, geography, and antiquities. In 1718 he viſited Paris in the ſuite of his patron Leopold, and at his return became his librarian, and alſo profeſſor of hiſtory at Luneville. In this new office he was attended by ſeveral Engliſhmen, and particularly by Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, whoſe genius and manners he admired, and whoſe future eminence he prophetically announced. Raiſed to independence, he ſhowed his gratitude to the hermits of St. Anne, by rebuilding their reſidence. On the death of Leopold in 1738, he followed his ſon Francis to Tuſcany, and ſoon after to Vienna, where he had the care of the medals. Here Duval lived reſpected and beloved, and in 1751 he was nominated preceptor to prince Joſeph. In 1752, he viſited Paris, and was honorably received by the learned, and on his return paſſing by Artonay, his native village, he purchaſed the cottage, which the indigence of his ſiſter had ſold, and built on the ſpot where he was born a neat houſe, which he appropriated to the reſidence of the public ſchoolmaſter of the place. This pious character died 1775, aged 81, diſplaying in his laſt moments that reſignation and faith which cloſe the life of a good man.

DYCHE, *Thomas*, a clergyman, well known as a ſchoolmaſter, at Strafford-le-bow, and as the author of an Engliſh dictionary, ſpelling book, Latin vocabulary, &c. He died about 1750.

DYER, *ſir James*, of Roundhill, Somerſetſhire, was educated at Broadgate hall, Oxford, and the Middle temple, London. In 1552, he was made ſerjeant at law, and ſpeaker of the houſe of commons. In 1556, he was one of the judges of the common pleas, in 1557 removed to the king's bench, and next was made chief juſtice of the common pleas. He died at Stanton, Huntingdonſhire, 1581, aged 70. He wrote a large volume of reports, com-

commended by ſir Edward Coke. He left alſo ſome other law tracts.

Dyer, *William*, was ejected from his living of Cholesbury, Bucks, in 1662, and turned quaker, and died 1696, aged 60. He wrote ſome ſermons and theological tracts.

Dyer, *John*, a poet, born at Aberglaſney, Caermarthenſhire, 1700. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and ſtudied the law, but had a greater reliſh for poetry and deſign, and therefore determined to become a painter. In 1727 he publiſhed his "Grongar-hill," a beautiful little poem, and afterwards ſet out for Italy to delineate the antiquities of that celebrated country. At his return in 1740, appeared his poem, "the ruins of Rome," and ſoon after he took orders. He was preſented to Calthorp, Leiceſterſhire, which he exchanged for Belchford, Lincolnſhire. In 1752 he was preſented to Coningſby, and in 1756 the chancellor added to it, Kirkby on Bane; but whilſt he prepared the improvements of his parſonage, the cup of felicity was daſhed from his hand, and he was carried off by a rapid conſumption, 1758. He left one ſon and three daughters. The ſon, heir to his father's taſte and claſſical knowledge, died in London 1782, aged 32, as he was preparing to extend his travels to Italy. The "fleece," which was publiſhed a little before the poet's death—Grongar-hill—and the ruins of Rome, are the three poems which raiſed Dyer above mortality. The ſimplicity of his lines is enriched with true ſublimity, and the whole breathes forth the pureſt flames of benevolence and humanity.

E.

Eachard, *Dr. John*, a divine, of Suffolk, educated at Catharine hall, Cambridge, of which he became maſter. He died 1697, aged 61. He is well known as the author of the grounds and occaſions of the contempt of the clergy and religion inquired into, attacked by ſeveral writers, and anſwered by him. In 1672 he publiſhed Hobbes' ſtate of nature conſidered, &c.

Eames, *John*, of London, was educated at Merchant-taylors', and intended for the miniſtry among the independent diſſenters. A ſtrong defect of ſpeech rendered it impoſſible for him to appear before a congregation, and he employed himſelf in educating young perſons, and after undertaking the claſs of mathematics, the learned languages, and philoſophy, he filled the chair of divinity. His learning recommended him to ſir Iſaac Newton, and procured him a ſeat in the royal ſociety, whoſe tranſactions he abridged. He died 1744.

Earle, *John*, of York, was educated at Merton college, Oxford, and was tutor to Charles prince of Wales. He was at the reſtoration made dean of Windſor, then biſhop of Worceſter, and in 1663 biſhop of Saliſbury, where he died two years after. He was author of a tranſlation of the Icon Baſilike into Latin —micro coſmography, &c.

Earle, *William Benſon*, of Shafteſbury, was a man of poliſhed manners, and well acquainted with the circle of belles lettres. He left by his will 2000 guineas to the matrons in biſhop Ward's hoſpital, Sarum, and to various other public inſtitutions in Wincheſter, Saliſbury, &c. handſome legacies. He died 1796, in the Cloſe, Sarum.

Ebion, the founder of a ſect about the year 72. St. John is ſuppoſed to have written his goſpel againſt the Ebionites, who denied the divinity of our Saviour.

Ebroin, mayor of the palace under Clotaire III. and Thierry I. maintained for a while his power, but his pride offended the French nobles, and he was confined in a monaſtery. He eſcaped and returned with an army to regain his loſt influence. His enemies were ſacrificed to his ambition, and the greateſt atrocities were exercited in the name of public juſtice. He was at laſt aſſaſſinated by Hermanfroi, a noble whoſe death he meditated, 681.

Eccard, *John George d'*, a German hiſtorian and antiquary, born at Duingen, 1670. He was profeſſor of hiſtory at Helmſtadt, and ſucceeded Leibnitz in the chair of Hanover, 1716. He was ennobled by the emperor, and died 1730. His works are Corpus hiſtoricum medii ævi, &c. a learned work—leges Francorum, &c.

Ecchellensis, *Abraham*, a profeſſor of oriental languages at Rome, tranſlated from the Arabic into Latin ſome of the books of Apollonius' comics, and aſſiſted le Jay at Paris in the publication of his polyglott bible. He died at Rome 1664.

Eccles, *Solomon*, an Engliſh muſician, who turned quaker, and deſtroyed his inſtruments. He became as ridiculous as he had been admired, and for a while amuſed the public by his plans, to reconcile all mankind to one religion. A priſon at laſt cured him of his follies,

lies, but he died without religion at the end of the 17th century.

ECHARD, *Jacques*, a dominican, who died at Paris 1774, aged 60. He wrote an account of the learned men of his order, 2 vols. folio.

ECHARD, *Lawrence*, an hiſtorian and divine, born at Baſſam near Beccles, Suffolk, 1671, and educated at Chriſt college, Cambridge. In 1706, he publiſhed his hiſtory of England, from the time of the Romans to James I. in one vol. folio, to which he added a ſecond and a third volume 1718, up to William and Mary. He wrote alſo an eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, and an Engliſh tranſlation of Plautus and Terence, beſides a gazetteer, &c. He was prebendary of Lincoln, and in 1712 archdeacon of Stowe, and ſoon after preſented to the livings of Rendleſham, Sudborn, and Alford, Suffolk. His declining ſtate of health obliged him to go to Scarborough for the waters, but he died by the way, while in his chariot, 1730. He was an author of great judgment, but the labors of more modern writers have rendered his works obſolete.

ECKIUS, *John*, a profeſſor of Ingoldſtadt. He oppoſed the leaders of the reformation, and diſputed at Leipſic with Luther, and at Worms againſt Melancthon. His writings are chiefly on controverſial ſubjects, in ſupport of the popiſh ſupremacy. He died at Ingolſtadt 1543.

ECLUSE, *Charles de l'*, a phyſician of Arras, who had the care of the ſimples of Maximilian II. and Rodolphus II. Diſliking the life of a courtier, he retired to Frankfort, and then to Leyden, where he died profeſſor of botany, 1609, aged 84. His works are on botanical ſubjects, 2 vols. fol.

EDEMA, *Gerard*, a Dutch painter. He viſited Surinam and America, to paint the views, the trees, inſects, &c. of the country, and came to London 1670. He was much admired for the bold features of his landſcapes; his rocks, mountains, and cataracts. He haſtened his diſſolution by drinking, and died about 1700.

EDGAR, ſucceeded on the throne of England 959, and deſerved the name of peaceable. He obtained ſome victories in Scotland and in Ireland, and alſo in Wales, where he expected from the inhabitants a tribute of wolves' heads, which thus cleared the country from thoſe rapacious animals. After the death of his queen Egelflida, he married Elfrida, daughter of the earl of Devonſhire, whom his favorite Ethelwolfe had claimed for himſelf. He died 975, aged 33.

EDGAR, king of Scotland, died 1107. His ſiſter married Henry, king of England.

EDMER or EADMER, abbot of St. Alban's, and biſhop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, wrote the hiſtory of his own times from 1066 to 1122, called Hiſtoria novorum, and alſo the life of Anſelm and Wilfred, and ſome other tracts.

EDMONDES, *ſir Thomas*, of Devonſhire, was introduced at court under ſir Francis Walſingham. When Elizabeth's ambaſſador at Paris he was allowed only 20 ſhillings a day, ſo that he complains of his inability to ſupport the dignity of a royal repreſentative, and adds that "he has not the means wherewith to put a good garment on his back, to appear in honeſt company." He was ſent in 1599 to Bruſſels, and was knighted by James I. and appointed comptroller of the king's houſehold, and privy counſellor, and treaſurer of the houſehold. In the two firſt parliaments of Charles I. he ſat for Oxford. In 1629 he went as ambaſſador to the French court, and died in peaceful privacy 1639. He was a man of great abilities, eminent as a negociator, active as a courtier, upright, firm, and incorruptible, as attached to the privileges of his king and country.

EDMONDES, *Clement*, ſon of the preceding, was born at Sharwardine in Shropſhire, and educated at All-ſouls' college. He was ſecretary for the French to Elizabeth, and remembrancer of the city of London, and clerk to the council, and in 1617 knighted. He wrote obſervations on the firſt five books of Cæſar's civil wars 1600, fol. beſides obſervations on the commentaries, &c. He died 1622.

EDMUND, *St.* king of the Eaſt Angles, was taken priſoner in 870, by Ivar the Dane, and ſhot to death with arrows, faſtened to a tree.

EDMUND, *St.* of Abingdon, ſtudied at Paris, and was made archbiſhop of Canterbury by Innocent III. A quarrel with Henry III. obliged him to leave the kingdom, and retire to France, where he died 1240.

EDMUND I. ſon of Edward the elder, ſucceeded as king of England 941, and added Mercia, Northumberland, and Cumberland, to his dominions. He was ſtabbed to death at Puckle church 948, by Leolf, whom he had baniſhed.

EDMUND II. ſurnamed Ironſide, ſucceeded 1016, and took for his partner on the throne Canute. He was aſſaſſinated at Oxford by two of his ſervants 1017.

EDWARD, the elder, ſucceeded Alfred 900. He defeated the Scotch and Welſh, and repreſſed the invaſion of the Danes. He erected five biſhoprics, and by founding Cambridge he protected learning. He died 925.

EDWARD, *St.* or martyr, the younger ſon of Edgar the great, ſucceeded 975, and was murdered at Corfe caſtle 978, by his ſtepmother Elfrida.

EDWARD, ſurnamed the confeſſor, ſon of Ethelred, ſucceeded 1041. He was a weak prince, and governed by Godwin, whoſe daughter he had married. At his death, unwilling to ſettle the ſucceſſion, he left his kingdom a prey to faction. He died 1066, and after the ſhort reign of Harold, he was ſucceeded by William the conqueror.

EDWARD I. ſon and ſucceſſor of Henry III. was born at Wincheſter. He was recalled from

from his expedition againſt the infidels to aſcend the throne 1272, and he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the vigor of his government. The Welſh were ſubdued, and to reconcile them to their new maſter, the king created his own ſon prince of Wales. In 1286 he was appointed umpire between the competitors for the crown of Scotland, and he ſo artfully conducted himſelf, that he nearly made the whole kingdom ſubſervient to his power. He died at Carliſle 1307 aged 68, as he was marching againſt the Scots, who had revolted againſt him. From the wiſdom of the laws which he eſtabliſhed, Edward has been called the Engliſh Juſtinian, and to his fondneſs for war the people are indebted for their liberties, cemented by the conſequence given to their repreſentatives firſt called to ſanction the meaſures and the taxes of government.

EDWARD II. ſon and ſucceſſor of the preceding, 1307, was devoid of that vigor and firmneſs requiſite in the head of a turbulent kingdom. His attachment to his favorites Gaveſton and the Spencers raiſed his barons in oppoſition to his meaſures, and embittered his life. After the puniſhment of his favorites, he was depoſed by the nobles, and ſhut up in Berkeley caſtle, where ſoon after he was murdered in the moſt barbarous manner, 1327, aged 42.

EDWARD III. ſon of the preceding, was born at Windſor 1312, and aſcended the throne 1327. After a glorious campaign in Scotland, he turned his arms againſt France. His ſucceſſes brought on the celebrated victory of Creſſy 1346, in which 30,000 French fell, and after the capture of Calais, peace was re-eſtabliſhed. The ſucceſſion of John on the French throne renewed the war, and in 1357 a dreadful battle was fought at Poitiers, by the black prince, who took the French monarch priſoner. The arms of Edward had alſo been ſucceſsful againſt the Scotch, and their king David was taken priſoner, and thus England ſaw two captive monarchs in her capital. Theſe glorious actions were obſcured by the misfortunes of the latter end of the king's reign. The monarch loſt himſelf in the groſſeſt ſenſuality. He died 1377, aged 65. During his reign England was improved by her connection with the continent, and the arts and manufactures of the Flemiſh, were tranſplanted into the iſland, where the induſtry and the bold genius of the inhabitants have ſince improved them. The order of the garter was eſtabliſhed in this reign.

EDWARD IV. ſon of Richard of York, claimed the crown in preference to Henry VI. This rivalſhip had already been diſputed in ſix battles, in one of which Richard of York fell, and in ſeven others it continued to engage contending armies, till Edward prevailed, and was crowned at Weſtminſter 1461. His marriage with Elizabeth Woodville diſguſted his friend Warwick, the king-maker. Warwick joining himſelf to the depoſed Henry, defeated Edward's army at Banbury 1469, and ſoon after took him priſoner. Edward eſcaped, and Warwick, defeated in his turn, fled to France, and ſoon returned to place Henry from a priſon on a throne. In his turn, Edward became a fugitive, but collecting forces on the continent, he defeated his enemies, and ſlew Warwick in the field of battle. Edward became deſpicable as a monarch, and loſt himſelf in effeminacy. He died 1483, aged 41.

EDWARD V. ſon of Edward IV. was only 12 years old on his father's death. The guardianſhip of his minority was entruſted to his uncle Glouceſter, whoſe ambition prompted him to the commiſſion of the fouleſt crimes. The young monarch, with his brother the duke of York, were on pretence of greater ſafety, conducted to the tower, and ſoon after ſmothered, 1483, and the cruel uncle aſcended the throne under the name of Richard III. The bodies were diſcovered in 1678, and conveyed to Weſtminſter abbey.

EDWARD VI. ſon of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour, aſcended the throne at the age of 10, 1547. His character exhibited ſtrong marks of benevolence; but his inclinations were often prevented by the intrigues of his miniſters. He continued the reformation, and nearly ſettled the religious eſtabliſhment in the form in which it now exiſts. To avoid a popiſh reign, he ſet aſide his two ſiſters Mary and Elizabeth, and ſettled the crown on lady Jane Grey, but his wiſhes failed. He died of a conſumption 1553, aged 16. He founded ſeveral ſchools in the kingdom, and endowed Chriſt church, Bridewell, and St. Thomas' hoſpitals.

EDWARD, prince of Wales, ſurnamed the black prince from the color of his armour, was eldeſt ſon of Edward III. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars of France, eſpecially at Creſſy, and afterwards he commanded the Engliſh forces on the glorious victory of Poitiers, where he took John king of France and one of his ſons priſoners. Senſible of the deference due to royalty, he waited behind the chair of his priſoner on the evening of the battle, and when he conveyed him to London he entered the capital mounted on a ſmall black horſe, while the royal captive was borne by a beautiful white charger. This warlike prince died of a conſumption before his father 1376, aged 46; and by a daughter of Edmund of Kent, he left one ſon Richard, who aſcended the throne after Edward III. The creſt which he took from the blind king of Bohemia became the creſt of the ſucceeding princes of Wales, diſtinguiſhed by three oſtrich feathers, and the motto Ich dien, I ſerve.

EDWARDS, *Richard*, of Somerſetſhire, 1523, was of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, and then elected ſtudent of Chriſt's church. He was gentleman of Elizabeth's chapel, and taught muſic to the children of the choir. He wrote three plays, beſides poems, called "a paradiſe of dainty deviſes." He died 1566.

EDWARDS,

EDWARDS, *Thomas*, of Trinity college, Cambridge, was a nonconformiſt, and oppoſed the royaliſts during the civil wars. After the fall of royalty, he expreſſed his diſapprobation againſt the independents, with ſuch freedom, that upon the return of Cromwell, he fled to Holland, where he died of a quartan ague, 1647, aged 48. His writings are extremely virulent and abuſive, chiefly in favor of the puritans, and of the preſbytery.

EDWARDS, *John*, ſon of the preceding, was born at Hertford 1637, and educated at Merchant-taylors' and St. John's college, Cambridge. He undertook the care of Trinity church, Cambridge, where his ſenſible diſcourſes procured him a large audience. In 1668, he went for one year to St. Edmundſbury as lecturer, and on his return, in conſequence of ſome diſpute with his college, he removed to Trinity hall. He next reſided on the ſmall living of St. Peter's, Colcheſter, for three years, but diſpleaſed with the conduct of the Colcheſter clergy towards him, he removed to Cambridge. He died 1716, aged 79. Dr. Edwards, in his writings, which are numerous, ſhowed himſelf moſt indefatigable, well ſkilled in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, and a ſubtle and able polemic. His occaſional unpopularity aroſe from his partiality for calviniſtic principles, and his bias towards the abjured doctrines of the old puritans. Dr. Kippis has called him the Paul, the Auguſtine, the Bradwardine, the Calvin, of his age. His writings are now little known.

EDWARDS, *George*, the father of ornithologiſts, was born at Stratford, Eſſex, 1694. He was brought up to trade, but his genius developed itſelf by the peruſal of books on natural hiſtory, antiquities, &c. and at the end of his apprenticeſhip he travelled abroad, and viſited Holland and Norway. In 1733 he was choſen librarian of the college of phyſicians, and he became afterwards fellow of the royal and antiquarian ſocieties. The firſt of his learned labors appeared in the hiſtory of birds, 4 vols. 4to. in the years 1743, 1747, 1750, and 1751; and in 1758, 1760, and 1764, 3 more 4to. vols. were added, called "gleanings of natural hiſtory:" two valuable works, containing engravings and deſcriptions of upwards of 600 ſubjects in natural hiſtory. He died 1773, aged 81.

EDWARDS, *Dr. Jonathan*, wrote againſt the Socinians. He was of Jeſus college, Oxford, of which he became principal, 1686. His writings are chiefly controverſial.

EDWARDS, *Thomas*, an elegant writer. He purchaſed Turrick, in Bucks, where he chiefly reſided; and he died on a viſit to his friend Richardſon, at Parſon's Green, 1757, aged 58. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an able critic in his canons of criticiſm, firſt printed 1747, and his letter to the author of a late correſpondence, &c. which drew upon him Warburton's vengeance. He alſo wrote ſome ſonnets, &c.

EDWARDS, *Thomas*, of Coventry, was educated at Coventry ſchool and at Clare hall, Cambridge. He publiſhed a new Engliſh tranſlation of the pſalms from the original Hebrew, with notes, 8vo. 1755. In 1758 he was choſen maſter of Coventry grammar ſchool and rector of St. John the Baptiſt in that city. In 1759 he publiſhed his uſeful work, "the doctrines of irreſiſtible grace proved to have no foundation in the writings of the new teſtament;" and in 1752 he attacked Dr. Lowth's "metricæ Harianæ brevis confutatio." In 1770, on obtaining the living of Nuneaton, Warwickſhire, he retired from Coventry, and died at Nuneaton 1785, aged 56. He publiſhed alſo two diſſertations on bigotry, and on the interpretation of the new teſtament, and ſome learned notes on the idyllia of Theocritus.

EDWARDS, *Jonathan*, of Windſor in Connecticut, was educated at Yale college, and was miniſter of a preſbyterian congregation at New York 1722, and two years after he was made tutor in his college. He was in 1750 ejected for refuſing to adminiſter the ſacrament to ſome particular perſons; and the next year he went as miſſionary among the Indians. In 1757 he was made preſident of the college, New Jerſey, and died of the ſmall-pox the next year. He was author of the life of David Brainerd, a miſſionary——narrative of the work of God in the converſion of many hundred ſouls in Northampton——ſermons, &c.

EDWARDS, *William*, a common maſon, who acquired celebrity as a bridge-builder. His bridge over the river Taaff, which is the ſegment of a circle, the chord of which is 147 feet from the ſurface of the water, is a remarkable inſtance of his ingenuity. He was occaſionally a methodiſt preacher; and died 1789, aged 81.

EDWY ſucceeded as king of England 955, and married Elgiva, who was related to him within the prohibited degrees. This circumſtance proved his ruin, and that of his queen, who was ſeized by Odo, the archbiſhop, and, after being brauded with a hot iron in the face, was baniſhed to Ireland, where ſhe expired by a moſt cruel death. The king died in exile 959.

EECKHOUT, *Gerbrant Vanden*, a painter, born at Amſterdam 1621. He preferred hiſtorical ſubjects to portraits, and excelled chiefly in the repreſentation of the feelings of the ſoul in the features of the countenance. His beſt pieces are a Jeſus among the doctors——the infant Jeſus in the arms of Simeon——Abraham diſmiſſing Hagar and Iſhmael——the continence of Scipio——and a woman looking for the fleas of her dog. He died 1674, a bachelor.

EECKHOUTE, *Anthony Vanden*, a painter, of Bruges. He travelled into Italy with his brother in-law Deyſter, and while he executed the flowers and the fruits, his companion completed the figures of the ſeveral pictures which were

were thus conjointly produced. After his return, he purchaſed a poſt under the biſhop of Bruges; but, to the aſtoniſhment of all, he ſuddenly abandoned his country, and embarked for Italy. In his way he was carried by a ſtorm to Liſbon, where his works ſoon recommended him to general notice; and after two years he married a lady of quality. His rivals, however, viewed his ſucceſs with jealouſy, and as he was riding out in his coach, he was ſhot with a ball and inſtantly expired, 1695.

EGBERT, laſt king of the Saxon heptarchy, and firſt king of England, was proclaimed monarch of Weſſex 800, and of all England in 828. He died 10 years after.

EGEDE, *John*, a Dane, miſſionary to Greenland 1721. His deſcription of Greenland appeared 1729, and he died 1758. His ſon *Paul* aſſiſted him in converting the Greenlanders, and was biſhop of the country, and died 1789, aged 81. He republiſhed his father's hiſtory, &c.

EGERTON, *Thomas*, a natural ſon of ſir Richard Egerton, of Cheſhire, was educated at Brazen-noſe college, Oxford, and Lincoln's-inn. In 1591 he was ſolicitor general; in 1592 attorney general, and afterwards maſter of the rolls, and keeper of the great ſeal. James I. in 1603, created him baron Elleſmere, and made him chancellor of England. He died 1617. He left ſome law manuſcripts, and publiſhed ſome obſervations on his office, its privileges, and prerogatives, &c.

EGERTON, *John*, a prelate, born 1721, in London, and educated at Eton and Oriel college, Oxford. He was ſon of the biſhop of Hereford, and deſcended from the Bridgewater family. In 1749, he was chaplain to the king, and in 1750 dean of Hereford. In 1756 he was conſecrated biſhop of Bangor, and in 1768 tranſlated to Litchfield, and in 1771 to Durham. This high preferment was not undeſerved. The biſhop poſſeſſed among many virtues the manners of conciliation and humility, and by a condeſcending conduct he reſtored peace and good will among the political factions which unhappily divided his county when he ſucceeded to Durham. He publiſhed only three ſermons preached on public occaſions and died 1787.

EGGELING, *John Henry*, of Bremen, travelled to encreaſe his knowledge and enlarge his mind. On his return he was made ſecretary to his republic, and died reſpected 1713, aged 74. He wrote explications of medals and other monuments.

EGMONT, *Lamoral count*, one of the lords of the Low Countries, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of Charles V. in Africa, and alſo under Philip II. at St. Quintin and Gravelines. He was unwilling to aſſiſt in the enſlaving of his country, and therefore being ſuſpected by Alva of favoring the prince of Orange, and moreover hated for his ſuperior abilities, he was beheaded at Bruſſels 1568. On this occaſion the French ambaſſador wrote to his court that he had ſeen that head fall which had twice made France to tremble, and Philip obſerved that the heads of ſalmons were of greater account than many thouſands of frogs.

EGMONT, *Juſtus Van*, of Leyden, reſided a long time in France, where he was painter to Lewis XIII. and XIV. and one of the 12 elders in the eſtabliſhment of the academy for painting and ſculpture. He returned to Antwerp, where he died 1674.

EGNATIUS, *John Baptiſt*, of Venice, was pupil to Politian, and like him he contributed to the revival of learning. When grown old, the republic paid him the higheſt honors for his eminent ſervices in education, and decreed that his ſtipend ſhould be continued, and that he ſhould be exempted from all taxes. The works which he publiſhed are numerous, but they do not exhibit any marks of ſuperior excellence, as his abilities conſiſted chiefly in an aſtoniſhing retentive memory, in a ſtriking ready elocution, and in a convincing mode of conveying inſtruction. He died at Venice 1553. His works are orations—epiſtles—a poetical panegyric on Francis I. of France—de Romanis principibus vel Cæſaribus—de exemplis virorum illuſtrium, &c.

EHRET, *George Dionyſius*, a German. After painting the beautiful figures of the Hortus Cliffortianus, he came to England, where he met with encouragement, and was made member of the royal ſociety. One hundred of his botanical figures appeared in the Plantæ ſelectæ. He died 1770, aged 60.

EISENSCHMIDT, *John Gaſpar*, a mathematician and phyſician of Straſburg, where he died 1712, aged 56. He wrote a treatiſe on the weights and meaſures of various nations, and the value of ancient coins, &c.

EKINS, *Jeffery*, *D.D.* a divine, educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. He held the rectories of Quainton, Sedgefield, and Morpeth, Durham, and was dean of Carliſle. He publiſhed a tranſlation of Apollonius Rhodius' loves of Jaſon and Medea, 3 vols. 4to. and died 1791.

ELBEE, *N. d'*, of Poitou, during the revolution eſpouſed the cauſe of his ſuffering countrymen in la Vendée, and put himſelf at the head of the royaliſts there, 1793, and ſucceeded in defeating the republicans. After the victories of Grolleau, Thonars, Saumur, Chatenay, Cliſſot, &c. he was unfortunately defeated at Chollet, and retired to Noirmontiers, where he was taken, and condemned to be ſhot.

ELBŒUF, *René de Lorraine, marquis d'*, ſeventh ſon of Claude of Guiſe, died 1566. His grandſon *Charles* married Catharine, the daughter of Henry IV. and died 1657. Theſe illuſtrious characters were concerned in the intrigues of the French court under Richelieu and Mazarin. The laſt male deſcendant of this houſe was *Maurice*, duc d'Elbœuf, who died

died in France 1763, aged 86. He is particularly known as the discoverer of Herculaneum. As he had served the emperor in Naples, he settled there at Portici, and being offered pieces of ancient marbles to ornament his villa, by a peasant who found them in digging a well, he purchased the ground, and by making excavations Herculaneum was discovered.

ELEANOR, DUCHESS OF GUIENNE, succeeded her father William IX. in 1137, though only 15, and the next year she married Lewis VII. of France. Lewis was full of oddity and superstition, and when he cropped his hair, and shaved his head, at the instigation of Peter of Lombardy, who told him that God hated long hair, he soon appeared despicable to his wife, who was playful and volatile. His conduct produced inconstancy, and Eleanor passed many guilty hours in the company of her uncle, Raymond of Antioch, and of Saladin, a Turk; and when Lewis complained of her levity, a divorce ensued, 1152. Six weeks after, Eleanor married Henry duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II. of England, by whom she had four sons and a daughter. Guienne and Poictou, the dowry which she brought to her husband, afterwards proved the source of those dreadful wars which for three centuries deluged France with English blood. Eleanor gave up Guienne to her son Richard, and died 1204, a nun at Fontevrault. Her quarrel with her husband, who had an adulterous intercourse with the fair Rosamond in Woodstock park, incited her to encourage the rebellion of her sons against their father, and at last procured her imprisonment for sixteen years.

ELEAZAR was high priest of Judea 292 B. C. It is said that he gave Ptolemy Philadelphus a copy of the bible, which was translated by 70 persons, known by the name of the septuagint.

ELI, judge of the Israelites, B. C. 1156, was regardless of the conduct of his sons, Hophni and Phineas, against whom the anger of the Lord was denounced. The aged father heard the threatened punishment with resignation, and when the ark of God was taken by the Philistines, and his two sons were slain in battle, he, at the report, fell from his seat, and broke his neck, in the 93d year of his age.

ELIAS, *Matthew*, a painter, of Peene, near Cassel, was born 1658. As he one day kept the only cow belonging to his mother, Corbeen, the painter, observed him making a fortification by the road side, and pleased with him, he prevailed upon him to live with him at Dunkirk. Here he engaged the affection of his friend and patron, by his application and abilities; and at the age of 20 he went to Paris, further to improve himself. His pieces soon gained the public attention; but though flattered, he never forgot his gratitude to his benefactor. He afterwards visited Dunkirk, and settled there, employing his pencil in adorning the churches and chapels of that part of France. Mild in his manners, inoffensive in his conduct, he was seldom seen but at church and in his work room. He worked till the last period of life, and expired 1741, aged 82, highly respected. Though correct and grand in his drawings, he failed in his draperies; and some of his female figures are represented without taste.

ELIAS, *Levita*, a German rabbi, of the 16th century, who taught Hebrew at Venice and Rome. He published lexicon Chaldaicum—traditio doctrinæ, &c. 4to.—some Hebrew grammars — nomenclatura Hebraica, 1542, 4to &c.

ELICH, *Lewis Philip*, of Marpurg, is known in the 17th century for his book de magiâ diabolicâ. He avoided persecution by flight, and turned Roman catholic. He published another book de miseriâ hominis, &c. He was immoral and impious in his sentiments.

ELICHMAN, *John*, of Silesia, practised physic at Leyden, and was well acquainted with sixteen languages, and, according to Salmasius, superior to every European in the knowledge of Persian. He wrote in Arabic, de usu Arabicæ linguæ in medicinâ—a dissertation de termino vitæ, &c.

ELIJAH, a prophet of Israel, under Ahab and Ahaziah. After suffering persecution from Jezebel, he was taken up to heaven in a chariot of fire, 895 B. C. and left his mantle and his prophetic powers to Elisha.

ELIOT, *Thomas*, of Suffolk, sheriff of Cambridge under Henry VIII., resided at Cambridge, and was author of the first dictionary, Latin and English, ever published in England. He died 1546.

ELIOT, *John*, a puritan, educated at Cambridge. He went to America in 1631, and established a grammar school and an independent congregation at Roxburg. He learned the Indian language 1646, and as a missionary he converted many of the natives to the Christian religion, and translated into their language the bible, and some popular tracts. He died 1689.

ELIOTT, *sir John*, of Peebles, showed great application in his youth, and became well acquainted with Latin and Greek. He was first employed in the shop of an apothecary in the Haymarket, London, and then went to sea as surgeon. A rich prize rewarded his labors, and enabled him to assume the air and the name of physician. He soon gained reputation and opulence. His address recommended him, and though he was neither very learned nor very ingenious, he became one of the most popular physicians in London; his fees amounted to little less than 5000l. a year. Thus raised to eminence, he showed that he knew well how to use the favors of fortune. His hospitality was very great; but while the friend of the witty and the learned, he did not forget the labors of his profession, nor did he, while attending the opulent, disdain to administer to the poor without fee or reward. The

hoſpitable treats with which he delighted his friends, and the pleaſures of the table, in which he moderately indulged, haſtened the decay of his conſtitution. He died ſuddenly at Brocket-hall, 1787.

ELIOTT, *George Auguſtus*, the brave defender of Gibraltar, was born at Stobbs, Roxburgſhire, 1718, the youngeſt of the nine ſons of ſir Gilbert Eliott. He went to Leyden, where he made great progreſs in military ſcience, which he completed at La Fere in Picardy. He afterwards ſerved in the Pruſſian ſervice, and in his 17th year he entered as volunteer in the 23d regiment of foot. The next year he went into the engineer corps at Woolwich, and as adjutant of the ſecond troop of horſe grenadiers; he was in Germany at the battle of Dettingen, where he was wounded. After being lieutenant colonel in this regiment, he reſigned, and became aid-de-camp to George II. In 1759 he raiſed and diſciplined the firſt regiment of light horſe called after him Eliott's, and with them he went to Germany, where diſcipline and enterprize reflected the higheſt honor on the general and on the men. He was ſecond in command againſt the Havannah, where his courage and his humanity were eminently diſplayed. At the peace, the gallant regiment was reviewed in Hyde park by the king, who was ſo pleaſed with their appearance, that he beſtowed on them the appellation of royals. In 1775 general Elliott ſucceeded A'Court as commander in chief in Ireland, and ſoon after was nominated governor of Gibraltar. While he eſtabliſhed in the garriſon a ſyſtem of diſcipline, he exhibited to the ſoldiers an example for them to follow. He inured himſelf to the ſevereſt privations, he eat no fleſh, nor drank wine, but lived on vegetables and water; he never ſlept more than four hours at a time, and therefore the vigilance of the general was ſoon ſeen and imitated as the beſt qualification of a good ſoldier. Thus perſevering and vigilant, he defended the barren rock with victorious ſucceſs againſt Spain and France. The ſkill and valor diſplayed in the memorable ſiege of 1782, had fixed upon the gallant commander and his brave garriſon the admiration of the world, and therefore on his return to England he was greeted by the nation with acclamations, by the ſenate with thanks, and by the king with the honorable reward of a peerage, by the title of lord Heathfield, baron Gibraltar. This illuſtrious veteran died at his chateau, at Aix-la-Chapelle, of a ſecond attack of the palſy 1790, in his 73d year.

ELIOTT, *Richard*, of Kingſbridge, Devon, was educated at Bene't college, Cambridge. He was expelled from St. George's chapel, Hyde park, for printing a ſermon on ſalvation by faith without works, and became diſſenting miniſter in Glaſs-houſe yard, Alderſgate-ſtreet. He died ſuddenly in his pulpit 1789. He publiſhed ſome controverſial tracts and ſermons.

ELISHA, a prophet, called from the plough to become the ſervant of Elijah. When his maſter was carried up to heaven in a chariot of fire, he received his mantle and was appointed his ſucceſſor. He died at Samaria about 830 B. C.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII. by Ann Boleyn, was born 1533. She was declared illegitimate by her father, but her mother recommended her to the care of Parker afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, by whom her principles of religion were fixed. She lived in privacy, but on Mary's acceſſion ſhe was nearly ſacrificed to the queen's bigotry by the influence of Gardiner. Philip interceded for her, as he marked her for his ſecond wife on Mary's deceaſe. Drawn from priſon to ſit on the throne 1558, and educated in the ſchool of adverſity, ſhe came to govern a gallant and rising nation, and by her wiſdom to fix their deſtinies on the moſt glorious baſis. With a ſoul heroic and magnanimous, an underſtanding poliſhed by literature and learned languages, ſhe yet poſſeſſed the weakneſs of her ſex, and loved to be admired and courted for the elegancies of her dreſs, and the beauties of her perſon. Prudent and diſcerning in her meaſures, ſhe proceeded with caution in eſtabliſhing the proteſtant religion, treating the catholic party with tenderneſs, and profeſſed a willingneſs to be on amicable terms even with pope Paul IV. Before ſhe aſcended the throne, the king of Sweden made propoſals of marriage to her, which ſhe rejected. Philip her brother-in-law was equally unſucceſsful, and the duke of Anjou, who for a while ſeemed to be treated with partiality, was diſmiſſed at laſt with indifference. Her parliament interfered, but ſhe declared that ſhe was wedded to her people, and that ſhe wiſhed her tomb-ſtone to record that after reigning ſo long ſhe had lived and died a virgin queen. Authors have been puzzled to account for this ſettled averſion to marriage, and while ſome ſuggeſted that this coldneſs of conſtitution aroſe from natural cauſes, others have intimated that her hours of retirement were not always devoted to continence. The ſuſpicions are illiberal; though ſhe was beautiful and young, and loved entertainments and dreſs, though ſhe ſelected the handſomeſt for her favorites, yet nothing can be advanced againſt her chaſtity. Though ſhe had favorites, in no inſtance is it mentioned that ſhe forgot her dignity, and indeed there were ſo many watchful eyes about her perſon, that had ſhe been incontinent, her weakneſs would have been divulged. That ſhe wiſhed to govern her favorites by the ſoft influence which female charms poſſeſs over the heart is probable: but when it is conſidered that when ſettled on her throne ſhe was nearly 30, that the warmer paſſions of youth had ſubſided, and that her great ambition was to rule without a ſuperior or rival in the affection of her ſubjects, the wonders of her celibacy will ceaſe. She

was fortunate in the choice of her miniſters, but though ſhe could depend on Cecil and on Walſingham, ſhe yet loved buſineſs. It is unneceſſary to mention the glorious events of her reign. The moſt indelible blot however on her character, is her treatment of the unfortunate Mary. Inſtead of pitying her misfortunes ſhe deceived her; and inſtead of replacing her on her throne, ſhe led her to a ſcaffold, and then meanly pretended to blame the horrible proceedings as the act of her miniſters. After a reign of 44 years four months and ſix days, and after ſeeing her people grown powerful in arms, ſucceſsful in navigation and commerce, and diſtinguiſhed in ſcience and literature, this great princeſs died 24th March 1603, aged 70. Never, ſays a Jeſuit, did a crowned head better underſtand the art of government, and commit fewer errors in it, during a long reign. She was not a warlike princeſs, but ſhe knew ſo well how to train up warriors, that England had not for a long time ſeen a greater number of them, nor more experienced.

ELIZABETH, of Auſtria, married Charles IX. of France 1570. The maſſacre of St. Bartholomew overwhelmed her with grief, but ſhe avoided the dangers of polities, and retained the affections of her huſband, who on his death bed tenderly recommended her and her daughter to Henry IV. king of Navarre his ſucceſſor. She died at Vienna in a convent which ſhe herſelf had founded, 1592, aged 38, ſincerely lamented.

ELIZABETH, *Petrovna*, daughter of Peter the Great, was born 1709. She had among her ſuitors Lewis XV. of France, Charles Auguſtus biſhop of Lubec, Charles margrave of Anſpach, Kouli Khan, and Lewis of Brunſwick, but ſhe rejected all. She did not however diſlike favorites, as her amours were frequent. She aſcended the throne in 1741, and received the appellation of humane, becauſe ſhe made a vow that no capital puniſhment ſhould be inflicted during her reign. Severities however were practiſed, and Elizabeth herſelf gave a ſtrong example of cruelty in condemning two ladies of her court, women of beauty and rank, to receive 50 ſtrokes of the knoot, in the open ſquare of Peterſburgh, to have their tongues cut out, and to be baniſhed to Siberia, for divulging her ſecret amours. Though given to incontinence, Elizabeth pretended to be a ſtrict devotee; ſhe was ſcrupulous in her yearly confeſſions at eaſter, ſhe expreſſed contrition for her faults, and was punctual in all the external offices of religion. She died 1761, in the 21ſt year of her reign, and 52d of her age.

ELLER DE BROOKHUSEN, *John Theodore*, phyſician to the king of Pruſſia, died at Berlin 1760, aged 71. He wrote a Latin treatiſe on the knowledge and treatment of diſeaſes.

ELLIGER, *Ottomar*, ſon of a phyſician, was born at Gottenburg 1633. His father wiſhed to make him a ſcholar, but nature had formed him for a painter, and he ſoon diſplayed ſuperior excellence in painting flowers and fruit. He was invited to Berlin, where he became a great favorite. His pieces are much admired in Germany.

ELLIGER, *Ottomar*, ſon of the preceding was born at Hamburgh 1666. He ſtudied under his father, but his great maſter was Laireſſe. Taking nature for his model, he finiſhed his pictures in a ſtyle pleaſing to the man of taſte as well as the ſcholar. In his back grounds he introduced the fineſt remains of Egyptian, Grecian, or Roman architecture, and diſplayed correctneſs of conception and ſublimity of genius. His beſt pieces are the death of Alexander, and the nuptials of Thetis and Peleus, for the elector of Mentz, which the prince wiſhed to reward by granting the painter a handſome penſion. Theſe honors Elliger refuſed, preferring liberty to the ſervice of the greateſt potentates The latter part of his life was clouded by intemperance. He died 1732, aged 60.

ELLIS, *Clement*, *M. A.* of Cumberland, went to Queen's college, Oxford, and at the reformation obtained the living of Kirkby-weſtern, Notts, and in 1693 the prebend of Southwell. He died 1706, aged 70. He wrote the genteel ſinner—the ſcripture catechiſt—the ſelf deceiver, &c.

ELLIS, *John*, an Engliſh poet, born in London 1698. As his father was a man of an eccentric character, and his mother a diſſenter, who puniſhed him even for looking at a top on Sunday, his education was little attended to. He was placed in the office of Taverner, a ſcrivener, where, beſides his buſineſs, he attended to the claſſical inſtructions which young Taverner received from his father. With this indolent youth, after the father's death, Ellis was united in partnerſhip, and from his imprudence he was a great ſufferer. His literary qualifications introduced him to the learned. Though for ſeventy years he wrote, without ever publiſhing, ſmall poetical pieces, he did not neglect his buſineſs, and, as a ſcrivener of probity, he was the agent of many reſpectable families. In 1750 he was elected a common councilman of London; and he was for many years deputy of his ward, and four times elected maſter of the ſcriveners' company. By temperance he attained a great age, though he had a weakneſs in one of his eyes, which, in his 86th year, paſſed to the other in a ſingular manner, which he has deſcribed in a letter to his friend Dr. Johnſon. The laſt years of life were clouded with diſtreſs, in conſequence of incautiouſly truſting ſome money into the hands of an artful villain. Cheerful to the laſt, he was capable of walking twenty and even thirty miles a day even to his 85th year. He died gently, ſitting in his chair, the 31ſt December 1791, in his 94th year. As he had been brought up a diſſenter, he ſoon ſaw the hypocriſy of the ſect, and he expreſſed the ſtrongeſt averſion for them. His hours of relaxation were always employed in walking; and when queſtioned why he neglected to go to church, he replied, "Nathan

walked with the Lord." To the character of an honeſt and independent man, he added that of poetical merit; and his pieces poſſeſſed neatneſs, elegance, ſpirit, and naiveté. Many of his poems were long preſerved in manuſcript. Beſides ſome pieces to be found in Dodſley's collection, he wrote a tranſlation of Dr. King's templum libertatis—a Hudibraſtic traveſty of Maphæus—the South Sea dream—the ſurprize—a tranſlation of ſome of the epiſtles and of the metamorphoſes of Ovid—ſome parts of Æſop's fables, of Cato, &c.

ELLWOOD, *Thomas*, of Crowell, Oxfordſhire, turned quaker, and thus loſt the protection of his father. He was for ſome time reader to Milton, and wrote a ſacred poem on the life of David—an hiſtory of the old and new teſtaments—beſides an edition of George Fox's journal, &c. He died 1713, aged 74.

ELLYS, *Anthony*, was born in 1693, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge. In 1724 he was vicar of St. Olave's Jewry, &c. and the next year prebendary of Glouceſter. In 1752 he was made biſhop of St. David's, and died at Glouceſter 1761. Beſides three occaſional ſermons, he publiſhed, in 1736, a plea for the ſacramental teſt, &c. 4to.—remarks on Hume's eſſay on miracles, &c.

ELMACINUS, *George*, an Egyptian, author of a Saracen hiſtory, from Mohammed to the year 1118. He profeſſed himſelf to be a Chriſtian, and held places of honor under the caliphs.

ELPHINSTONE, *William*, born in the county of Stirling 1432, was educated at St. Salvador's, St. Andrew's, and Paris. He became archdeacon of St. Andrew's, and biſhop of Aberdeen. In 1483 he went as ambaſſador to France, and in 1489 to Henry VII. of England; and in 1495 he was made chancellor of Scotland. The death of James, at the battle of Flodden-field, 1513, ſo overpowered his ſpirits that he died ſoon after, aged 81. He was a munificent benefactor to the univerſity of Aberdeen.

ELSHEIMER, *Adam*, a painter, of Frankfort on the Maine. Though the ſon of a taylor, he was by his induſtry enabled to go to Rome, where he ſoon became a diſtinguiſhed artiſt. His landſcapes, hiſtories, and night-pieces, are ſo highly finiſhed, ſo ſcarce, and ſo valuable, that they are to be ſeen only in the collection of princes. He was a man of a melancholy diſpoſition, and died 1610, aged 36.

ELSNER, *James*, profeſſor of theology and oriental languages at Lingen, wrote obſervationes ſacræ in novi teſtam. libros—explanation of the epiſtle to the Philippians, &c. He died 1750, aged 58.

ELSTOB, *William*, of Newcaſtle, was educated at Eton and Catharine-hall, Cambridge. He afterwards removed to Queen's college, Oxford, and was choſen fellow of Univerſity. In 1702 he became rector of St. Swithin and St. Mary Bothaw, London, where he died twelve years after. He publiſhed Lupus' Saxon hiſtory tranſlated into Latin, and alſo Aſcham's Latin letters, and wrote an eſſay on the great affinity and mutual agreement of the two profeſſions, law and divinity. He was engaged alſo in the laborious edition of the Saxon laws, with notes, &c.

ELSTON, *Elizabeth*, ſiſter of the preceding was well ſkilled in the Saxon language. She retired, after her brother's death, to Eveſham Worceſterſhire, where ſhe kept a ſmall ſchool She obtained from queen Caroline an annuity of 21l.; but after the death of her majeſty ſhe was again reduced to poverty, and though ſkilled in eight languages, ſhe was obliged to become a governeſs. She was then engaged in the duchеſs of Portland's family, where ſhe continued ſeventeen years, and died at Bulſtrode, 1756, aged 73. In 1715 ſhe publiſhed a Saxon grammar, &c. and as Rowe Mores obſerves, "ſhe was the indefeſſa comes of her brother's ſtudies, a female ſtudent of the univerſity, upon a genteel fortune, but purſuing too much the drug called learning."

ELSYNGE, *Henry*, clerk of the houſe of commons, was born at Batterſea 1598, and educated at Weſtminſter and Chriſt church Oxford. He reſigned his office when he ſaw the determination of parliament to try the king; and he retired to his houſe at Hounſlow where he died 1654. To learning, and the knowledge of French and Italian, he added the noble character of an honeſt man. He publiſhed "the ancient method and manner of holding parliaments in England," 1663, reprinted 1768, &c.

ELVIUS, *Peter*, of Upſal, was eminent for his knowledge of mathematics. He made ſurveys of the Swediſh lakes, and of the coaſts of the country, beſides obſervations on the heavenly bodies, from Uraniburg. He wrote a journal of a tour in Sweden, and died 1749, aged 39.

ELWES, *John*, of ſaving memory, was ſon of a brewer in Southwark, of the name of Meggot. He went to Weſtminſter ſchool ten or twelve years, and then viſited Geneva, where, for three years, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in dividing the palm of horſemanſhip with Worſley and Sydney Meadows. On his return to England he viſited in the aſſumed garb of a miſer, his uncle, ſir Harvey Elwes, in Eſſex, whoſe ſole pleaſure was the hoarding up of money. He afterwards ſucceeded to his fortune, which was little leſs than 250,000l, and changed his name to that of Elwes. He was then forty years old; but though known, for the laſt fifteen years, in all the circles of diſſipation in London, he did not, upon the acquiſition of ſuch an ample fortune, to which his own was equal, launch out into the extravagances of the times. He was naturally fond of gaming, and did not give it up till late in life. "He has been known," as his biographer has obſerved, "after ſitting up a whole night at play, for thouſands, in elegant apartments, ornamented with the moſt ſplendid decorations, and

and with waiters at his call, to walk out about 4 in the morning, and proceed to Smithfield to meet his own cattle coming to market from Eſſex. Forgetful of the ſcenes which he had juſt left, he would ſtand there, often in the cold and rain, diſputing with a carcaſe-butcher for perhaps a ſhilling. Sometimes, when the cattle did not arrive at the hour he expected, he would walk on, in the mire and dirt, to meet them, and more than once he has gone the whole way to his farm without ſtopping, though 17 miles from London. Denying himſelf every comfort, he walked home to London in the rain, ſooner than pay a ſhilling for a coach; he would ſit in wet clothes, rather than have a fire to dry them; he would eat his proviſions in the laſt ſtate of putrefaction, ſooner than have a freſh joint; and he wore a wig for a fortnight, which I," ſays the biographer, "ſaw him pick up from a rut in a lane." Yet when this paſſion of ſaving did not interfere, he performed very kind offices. In 1774, when aged 60, he was elected member for Berkſhire, and for twelve years ſerved the county, the moſt independent man in the commons. He came in without expence, and therefore expected no favor, and voted as in the pureſt days of parliamentary repreſentation. In 1788 he began to feel the infirmities of age, but with the ſtrongeſt antipathy to apothecaries, he endeavoured to ſupport life by regular exerciſe. In November 1789 nature ſeemed exhauſted, and, no longer able to walk, he crept into his bed on the 21ſt, and on the 26th expired, without a groan, leaving, beſides entailed eſtates at Marcham, Berks, in Eſſex, &c. upwards of 500,000l. Though, however, ſo fond of money, he never did an unjuſt action to increaſe his ſtore. He was cruel to himſelf, and benevolent to others. To others he lent much, to himſelf he denied every thing.

ELXAI, or ELXÆUS, founder of a ſect in the ſecond century, commanded his followers, whenever they prayed, always to direct their faces towards Jeruſalem. As he was an enemy to continence, he obliged all his followers to marry.

ELYS, *Edmund*, of Devonſhire, was educated at Baliol college, Oxford. He publiſhed ſome divine poems and miſcellanea, in Latin and Engliſh verſe. In 1659 he ſucceeded his father as rector of Eaſt Allington, Devonſhire, from which he was afterwards ejected. His pamphlet againſt Tillotſon's ſermons on the incarnation, and his volume of letters, were much admired. He died after 1693.

ELZEVIRS, celebrated printers in Amſterdam and Leyden, inferior to the Stephens in learning, but ſuperior in the neatneſs and elegance of their ſmall characters. There were five brothers, *Lewis*, *Bonaventure*, *Abraham*, *Lewis*, and *Daniel*. Lewis became known 1595, and was the firſt who marked the diſtinction between *v* conſonant and *u* vowel. Daniel was the laſt of his family diſtinguiſhed over other printers. He died 1681.

EMANUEL, king of Portugal 1495, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by patroniſing commercial adventures. By the perſevering boldneſs of the Portugueſe, the way to India by the Cape was diſcovered by Gama, and Brazil was viſited in 1501 by Cabrale. Deſervedly called the great, he died 1521, aged 53.

EMERSON, *William*, a mathematician, born 1701, at Hurworth, Durham. He followed the profeſſion of his father as ſchoolmaſter; but ſoon reſigned it, ſatisfied with a ſmall eſtate of about 60l. or 70l. a year. He was not only a general ſcholar, but well ſkilled in claſſical learning, and knew ſomething of phyſic. With a noble independence of mind, his manners, as well as his dreſs, were ſingular and eccentric. His dreſs, when in company, conſiſted of a flaxen wig without a ſingle crooked hair in it; his ſhirt had no opening before, but buttoned cloſe at the collar behind; his waiſtcoat always open before, except the lower button; and his coat, the only one he had, always open; with one hat, which ſerved him the whole of life, as he gradually leſſened the flaps, bit by bit, as it loſt its elaſticity. He always walked, though he kept a horſe; and when preſſed by the duke of Mancheſter, who often was delighted to pay him a viſit, to get into his coach, he would anſwer, "Damn your whim-wham, I had rather walk." When he had any thing for the preſs, he walked to London, and corrected every ſheet himſelf. He was fond of fiſhing, and generally ſtood up to his middle in the water while engaged in it. After hard ſtudy he retired to the ale-houſe for relaxation, and there procured whomever he could to drink and to talk with him. He lived very healthy, till 1781, when, being afflicted with the ſtone, and apprehending his diſſolution, he ſold all his books, and expired 1782, aged near 81. His publications were ſixteen in number, and all on mathematics, fluxions, algebra, optics, navigation, and mechanics, conſidered as very learned and accurate.

EMLYN, *Thomas*, of Stamford, Lincolnſhire, was educated for the miniſtry among the diſſenters. After being at a private ſchool, he entered at Emanuel college, Cambridge. He became, in 1683, chaplain to the counteſs of Donegal, and lived in her family even after her marriage to ſir William Franklin. He was ſo reſpected that his patron ſir William offered him a living in England, which he refuſed, in conſequence of his adherence to the nonconformiſt doctrines. The troubles of Ireland, however, ſoon put an end to his peaceful retirement, and he returned to London about 1688. In 1689, on the invitation of ſir Robert Rich, one of the lords of the admiralty, he undertook the care of a diſſenting congregation at Leoſtoff, where he continued about a year and a half. The flight of James II. from Ireland allowed the diſſenters to re-eſtabliſh their congregations, and Emlyn, well known as a preacher in Dublin, was invited to ſettle there by his friend Boyſe, in Wood-ſtreet. Emlyn

consented, and in 1691 removed to Dublin, and displayed great powers of eloquence as a preacher; and insured the public esteem by his discourses, especia ly by that pathetic sermon called funeral consolations, which he delivered in consequence of his wife's death. This event in 1701, followed by the death of his mother, and of a son, affected him most bitterly; but to domestic calamities was now added public persecution. His opinions with respect to the Trinity began to be suspected, and he openly declared his sentiments, and was suspended from his office, and persuaded abruptly to leave the country. He came to London, where he published his case; but returning to Dublin, he roused the indignation of all parties by the publication of his "humble enquiry into the scripture account of Jesus Christ, or a short argument concerning his deity and glory, according to the gospel." This book drew the arm of the law upon its author. He was arrested at the instance of the dissenters, his book was seized, and he was tried, and found guilty of blasphemously asserting that Jesus Christ was not equal to God the Father. He was accordingly sentenced to suffer a year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 1000l. to the queen. The ignominy of the pillory was not added to his sentence, as he was a man of letters; but he was conducted round the four courts with a label on his breast. After two years' confinement the fine was reduced to 70l. and he was liberated. He returned to London, where he preached among the dissenters; but his congregation diminishing, he retired to solitude engaged in polemical divinity, about various parts of scripture. He had several invitations to take an active part in the ministry, particularly at Exeter; but all these he rejected. He died 1743, aged 79. His writings on controversial subjects are even now held in estimation by some, who have embraced his opinions as an unitarian or high arian.

Emma, daughter of Richard II. of Normandy, married Etheldred of England, with whom she fled on the invasion of the Danes. She afterwards married Canute; and when her son Edward, called the confessor, ascended the throne, she reigned conjointly with him. Her enemy the earl of Kent opposed her; and when she appealed for assistance to the bishop of Wincheste r, she was accused of criminal intercourse with that prelate; from which she extricated herself by walking barefoot, and unhurt, over nine burning ploughshares.

Emmius, *Ubo*, born in East Friesland, was rector of Norden college, 1579, but expelled for refusing to subscribe the confession of Augsburg, and 1588 he became rector of Leer college, which he raised to high eminence. In 1594 he was appointed over Groningen college, and when it was changed, in 1614, into an university, he was made professor of history and Greek. He died at Groningen 1625. He was author of several works, the most known of which are, Vetus Græcia illustrata, 3 vols. published after his death—history of William Lewis count Nassau—decades rerum Frisicarum, &c.

Empereur, a French engraver, in the 18th century, whose best pieces are, the triumph of Silenus and the bathers—Aurora and Tithonus, and the rape of Europa—Pyramus and Thisbe.

Empson, *sir Richard*, the favorite of Henry VII. was son of a sieve-maker at Towcester, Northamptonshire. His conduct in raising the king's revenues rendered him unpopular, and in the beginning of the next reign he was beheaded, 1510.

Enfield, *William*, of Sudbury, was educated at Daventry, and in 1763 was minister of a dissenting congregation in Liverpool. He was in 1770 tutor in belles lettres to the Warrington academy, and afterwards, in 1785, settled at Norwich, where he died, 1797, aged 56. He published two volumes of sermons of considerable merit—an history of Liverpool—institutes of natural philosophy—prayers and hymns—an history of philosophy, 2 vols. 4to. —biographical sermons—the speaker, a popular school book—and, since his death, 3 vols. of sermons have appeared.

Engelbrecht, *John*, of Brunswick, 1599, after working as a clothier, became, in 1622, a fanatical visionary, and gained the attention of the vulgar by his pretended intercourse with spirits, angels, and devils, and even with Christ himself, who, as he said, showed him his five holy wounds. As heaven and hell were thus open to his view, he received divine letters from above, and was called the mouth of the Lord. He died in 1641.

Enghelbrechtsen, *Cornelius*, a painter, the first Dutchman who painted in oil. His Christ on the cross, his Abraham's sacrifice, and his descent from the cross, are preserved in the church of Notre Dame du Marais; but his best piece is a picture with two sides, designed for the tombs of the barons Lockhorst, representing the lamb of the apocalypse. He died at Leyden 1533, aged 65.

Enghien, *duke of*, son of the duke of Bourbon, and grandson of the prince of Condé, was seized in the night at Ettenheim, in the territories of the elector of Baden, by direction of Bonaparte, and hurried to Paris. This was followed by a mock trial, and the prince condemned for having carried arms against his country during the reign of Robespierre. The sentence of his judges was carried into execution in the night of the 22d of March 1804, and he was shot in the wood of Vincennes. He died with resignation, rejoicing in his last moments that the soldiers who shot him were not Frenchmen.

English, *Hester*, a Frenchwoman, eminent for fine writing in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Her performances are preserved in libraries and private hands. One of her pieces was preserved by Mr. Cripps, London, called, "Odonaires upon the vanitie and inconstance

inconſtancie of the world, written by Eſter Inglis, the firſte of Januarie 1600."

ENJEDIM, *George*, an unitarian of Hungary, who died 1597. He wrote a learned book, called explicatio locorum ſcripturæ ex quibus dogma Trinitatis ſtabiliri ſolet, 4to.

ENNODIUS, *Magnus Felix*, a writer, born in Italy about 473. The loſs of an aunt, at the age of 16, reduced him to poverty, from which he was relieved by marrying a lady of fortune. He afterwards took orders; and his lady retired to ſecluſion. In 511 he was advanced to the biſhopric of Pavia, and afterwards he negociated an union between the weſtern and eaſtern churches. He died at Padua 521.

ENOCH, the ſeventh from Adam, is celebrated for his integrity and virtues, for which he was taken up to heaven without dying, B.C. 3017, in the 365th year of his age.

ENSENADA, *Zeno Somo de Silva, marquis de la*, a miniſter of Spain. From the office of a book-keeper to a banker, he roſe to places of honor, and being ennobled, took the name of Enſenada (*nothing in itſelf.*) He was intimate with Farinelli, who, like himſelf, had riſen from obſcurity; and when diſmiſſed, by the intrigues of Hueſcar, his friend reflected upon the ſeverity of the meaſure in the preſence of the queen. Though never reinſtated in the office of prime miniſter, he retained in privacy the eſteem of his ſovereign. He died 1755.

ENT, *George*, of Sandwich, Kent, was educated at Sydney college, Cambridge. He afterwards took his degree of M.D. in Padua, and was elected fellow, and afterwards preſident, of the college of phyſicians, and knighted by Charles II. He died in London 1689. As the friend of Harvey, he wrote apologia pro circulatione ſanguinis, contra Æmilium Pariſanum, 8vo.—animadverſiones in Thruſtoni diatribam de reſpirationis uſu primario, 8vo. &c.

ENTICK, *John*, a clergyman and ſchoolmaſter at Stepney, known as the author of a Latin and of a ſpelling dictionary. He alſo wrote a hiſtory of the war terminated in 1763, 5 vols. 8vo. and a hiſtory of London, 4 vols. 8vo. abridged from Stow, and other works. He died 1780.

ENTINOPE, of Candia, in the 5th century, was one of the chief founders of Venice. He fled from the Goths, in 405, and concealed himſelf in the marſhes on the borders of the Adriatic, and the houſe he built was the beginning of the republic. The people of Padua ſought the ſame reſidence afterwards, and 24 houſes were erected there in 413. His houſe was afterwards converted into a church, dedicated to St. James, and ſtill exiſts in the Rialto.

ENZINAS, *Francis*, of Burgos, became a diſciple of Melanchthon, and tranſlated the new teſtament into Spaniſh, for which he was impriſoned; but eſcaping, he fled to Calvin at Geneva, 1545. He wrote a hiſtory of the Low Countries, and of Spain, which forms part of the proteſtant martyrology.

EOBANUS, *Elias*, ſurnamed Heſſus, as born in an open field near Heſſe, 1448, was profeſſor of belles lettres at Erfurt, &c. Though a good poet and an elegant ſcholar, he was very fond of drinking, and he is ſaid to have conquered a hard German drinker by emptying a bucket of beer. He poſſeſſed all the eaſe and elegance of Ovid, though he was inferior in imagination. He died 1540, aged 52. His works are, Latin tranſlations, in verſe, from Theocritus and from Homer—elegies—ſylvæ—bucolics, much eſteemed—epiſtolæ, &c.

EON, *de l'Etoile*, a fanatic of Britany. Taking advantage of his name, he thought himſelf the ſon of God, and the judge of quick and dead, per *eum* qui juſtificaturus eſt vivos et mortuos. He gave rank to his followers, calling ſome angels and ſome inferior ſpirits; and as he bribed thoſe who were ſent to ſeize him, it was conſidered by the vulgar that it was impoſſible to apprehend him. He was brought before Eugenius at the council of Rheims in 1148, and pretended, that when he held up to heaven the forked ſtick in his hand, two thirds of the world were under the power of God, and the other of himſelf, and when he turned the ſtick to the earth, that his authority extended over two parts, and that of God only over one. He died in priſon, and ſome of his followers choſe to be burnt rather than abjure.

EON DE BEAUMONT, *Charlotte-Genevieve-Timothée d'*, of Tonnerre ſur Armencon, was born 1728. She was brought up as a boy by her parents, who wiſhed at her birth to have a ſon, and was recommended to the court, and ſent as ambaſſador to Ruſſia. She afterwards ſerved in the army under Broglio, and behaved with unuſual courage, and after the peace of 1762, ſhe was ſent as ſecretary to the embaſſy in London, and alſo ſucceeded as ambaſſador. A wager determined her ſex in London, and before the king's bench ſhe declared herſelf to be a woman. The penſion ſhe had received was continued by the French king, but on condition ſhe aſſumed the dreſs of her ſex. She died in 1790. She publiſhed tracts on her negociations.

ERE'E, *Charles Michael de l'*, an eccleſiaſtic, celebrated for his humane efforts in favor of the deaf and dumb. By his ſalutary inſtruction, theſe unfortunate perſons have acquired the knowledge of even ſix different languages, and have become profound mathematicians, and ready calculators. This benevolent man, after receiving honorable marks of eſteem and gratitude from the empreſs of Ruſſia, the emperor of Germany, the king of France, and the whole of Europe, died at Paris, 1790. He was ſucceeded by l'abbé Sicard.

EPHRAIM, ſon of Joſeph, was adopted among the tribes of Jacob. He was born about 1710 B.C.

EPHREM, *St.* a father of the church, born at Edeſſa. He devoted himſelf to the monaſtic life, and refuſed to be a biſhop. He wrote ſeveral books in Syriac, which are highly eſteemed. He died 378.

EPISCOPIUS, *Simon*, a divine, born at Amſterdam, 1583, and educated there and at Leyden. During the controverſy between Gomarus and Arminius about predeſtination, he embraced the opinions of the latter, and was expoſed to perſecution. He was in 1612 appointed divinity profeſſor at Leyden, in the room of Gomarus. In 1615 he went to Paris; but on his return he was accuſed of concerting with father Cotton the ruin of the proteſtant church and the United States. He appeared before the ſynod at Dort, and becauſe he and his friends refuſed to ſubmit to the authority of arbitrary judges, they were depoſed from their functions, and baniſhed. He retired to Antwerp, and ſeverely attacked the popiſh tenets. He afterwards viſited Paris; and was again permitted to return to Holland, in 1626, where he became miniſter of the remonſtrants' church at Rotterdam. In 1634 he was choſen rector of the college of his ſect at Amſterdam. He died 1643, of a retention of urine, a dreadful diſorder, which had two years before carried off his wife. As the moon was eclipſed at his death, his friends, in their grief, conſidered it as the emblem of the church, which loſt its brighteſt light by the departure of Epiſcopius. He did not always act with that humility of temper and moderation ſo becoming a Chriſtian. His character was highly reſpected by Grotius, who always carried with him his theological inſtitutions. As an Arminian, and the leader of the remonſtrants, he was engaged in ſevere controverſies, in which he diſplayed commanding eloquence and ardent zeal. His works have appeared in 2 vols. fol.

ERPENDORF, *Henry*, a German noble, who acquired celebrity by his diſpute with Eraſmus. He was born near Friburg, and though he boaſted of his nobility, was the ſon of a plebeian. He reflected on the illegitimate birth of Eraſmus, who in his turn retorted againſt his adverſary. The interference of friends produced a reconciliation, but it was momentary, and a war of letters aroſe more fierce and inveterate.

ERASMUS, *Deſiderius*, an illuſtrious character in the republic of literature, and in the cauſe of religion, was born 28th October, 1467, at Rotterdam. His father Gerard, of Tergou, fell in love with Margaret, daughter of a phyſician of Lovenbergen, and after mutual promiſes of marriage, which were never realized, the lovers forgot themſelves in criminal intercourſe, and gave birth to two ſons. One of theſe died early, and the other was called Gerard after his father, a name which he exchanged for Deſiderius, in Latin ſignifying the ſame as Gerard in Dutch, that is, amiable. The conduct of Gerard gave ſuch uneaſineſs to his relations that they determined to make him an eccleſiaſtic, but he fled to Rome. Here he was falſely informed, that his beloved Margaret was no more, and in deſpair he became a prieſt. On his return, however, he was aſtoniſhed to find his Margaret alive, but though diſpleaſed with his relations, he abſtained from all improper intercourſe, and Margaret herſelf, faithful to her firſt vows, led ever after a life of celibacy. Gerard devoting himſelf to the education of his only ſon, ſaw with admiration the opening of thoſe powers, which proved the envy and wonder of all Germany. His ſtudies at Deventer where he had for his fellow ſtudent Adrian VI. were interrupted by the plague, which proved fatal to his mother, who had accompanied him to this ſeat of learning. The death of Margaret was followed by that of Gerard, and Eraſmus now an orphan, was removed to Tergou, about the age of 14, and placed under guardians, who wiſhed to obtain his ſmall patrimony by devoting him to the ſecluſion of a monaſtery. He was firſt ſent to a convent at Bois-le-duc, then removed to Sion, and afterwards to Stein near Tergou, where he became a regular canon 1486. In a convent, which, as he deſcribes, is a place of impiety rather than of religion, where every thing was done to which a depraved inclination could lead, under the maſk of piety, and where it was hardly poſſible for any one to keep himſelf pure, Eraſmus could not long be confined. He was introduced to the archbiſhop of Cambray, who wanted a ſecretary on his viſit to Rome; but though the journey was laid aſide by the prelate, Eraſmus did not return to the convent, but ſet out for Paris in 1496. To maintain himſelf he inſtructed ſome pupils, and in 1497 he left Paris, and was kindly received at Cambray by the biſhop. The ſame year he viſited England under the patronage of his former pupil lord Montjoy, and he entered at St. Mary's college, Oxford, where, in the company of Colet, Latimer, More, &c. he devoted himſelf to claſſical ſtudies, eſpecially to Greek, which now began to revive in England, and of which he knew nothing. After nearly a year's reſidence, he returned to Paris, and in conſequence of the plague then in that city, he paſſed to Orleans, and in 1498, completed his Adagia. He again, in 1499, viſited for a little time, England, which he deſcribes as abounding with humanity, politeneſs, and learning. His Adagia was publiſhed 1500, and to it he added a panegyric on England, and ſoon after he printed his book de copiâ verborum, & de conſcrib. epiſtolis. But whilſt riſing in literary fame, Eraſmus was poor. In 1502 he purſued his theological ſtudies at Louvain, under his friend, afterwards Adrian VI., and in 1503, he publiſhed his "Enchiridion militis chriſtiani," which aſſailed the corruptions of the Romiſh church. He had now applied for three years to Greek, and he publiſhed ſome tranſlations from Greek authors, and dedicated to Henry VIII.

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one of Plutarch's treatiſes, the Hecuba of Euripides to Warham, and Lucian's Toxaris to Fox biſhop of Wincheſter. He now travelled to Italy, and taking his degree of D.D. at Turin, proceeded to Florence, and was preſent at the pompous entry of Julius II. into Bologna, a ceremony which excited his indignation, when he compared it to the meek entry of the lowly Jeſus into Jeruſalem. After ſtaying about a year at Bologna, he went to Venice, where Aldus printed a new improved edition of his Adagia, and of his tranſlations from Euripides, Terence, and Plautus. At Padua, he ſuperintended the education of Alexander, the natural ſon of James V. of Scotland. He afterwards paſſed to Rome, where he was received with all the reſpect due to his merit; and he would have ſettled there, had he not previouſly engaged to return to England. Going back to Sienna, where he had left his pupil, he parted with him at Cumæ, and afterwards heard that he had periſhed in the bloody battle of Flodden-field 1513. From Italy, Eraſmus paſſed through Conſtance, Briſgau, Straſburg, Holland, and Antwerp, and arrived in England in the beginning of 1510. Though flattered with expectations, he found himſelf diſappointed, and regretted he had not fixed his reſidence at Rome. While in England he lodged in the houſe of More, where in the courſe of a week he wrote his "encomium moriæ," in which he laſhed the follies of the church of Rome. He afterwards went to Cambridge, and was appointed lady Margaret's divinity profeſſor, and profeſſor of Greek. How long he continued in theſe offices is not known, he had unfortunately a fondneſs for wandering, and was diſſatisfied with the ſlow progreſs of preferment, which, while it frequently falls rapidly on the head of perſons of no merit, with difficulty overtakes thoſe whoſe ſervices have been moſt active in the cauſe of ſcience and of virtue. In 1514, Eraſmus was in Flanders, flattered with the title of counſellor to Charles of Auſtria, and in 1515 he went to Baſil, with the intention of printing there, his new teſtament, and other works. The new teſtament appeared in 1516, and as it was the firſt time it was printed in Greek, it drew upon him the cenſure of ignorant divines. But to his labors, perhaps more than to any other man, was learning indebted for its revival. While engaged in the cauſe of literature, the opinions of the world were agitated by the oppoſition of Luther to the papal authority. It was expected that Eraſmus would have joined the reformer, as in his Enchiridion he had ridiculed the popiſh ceremonies, and as he was conſidered "to have laid the egg which Luther hatched;" but though ſolicited by Luther, he declined to take a ſhare in the diſpute. This timidity was agreeable to neither party, who eagerly wiſhed for his abilities to defend their cauſe, and therefore while he pretended on one ſide to be well affected towards the pope, and on the other hand, commended the conduct of Luther, he found himſelf expoſed to the odium of all. In 1518 he was invited by Henry VIII. to ſettle in England, but he was ſuſpicious of Wolſey, and thanked the king in general terms. At laſt Eraſmus attacked Luther on free will, and beſtowed high encomiums on the book of Henry VIII. againſt the reformer, but theſe things appeared feeble to the catholics, and the publication of the Colloquia, proved that the author had no objection to ridicule the pope. The book, though full of wit and good ſenſe, was afterwards condemned by the faculty of theology at Paris, and prohibited by the pope. On the ſucceſſion of Adrian VI. Eraſmus congratulated his old ſchool fellow, but though repeatedly invited by him to Rome, with every offer of protection, he refuſed to truſt himſelf into the hands of men whom he had offended, and with juſtice, for he ſoon diſcovered that the advice which he offered about healing the diſſenſions of the church, was received not only with indifference, but with evident marks of diſpleaſure. The latter part of his life was ſpent chiefly at Baſil. Though exaſperated by Luther, who in his anſwer to his book, in a mixture of compliment, ridicule, and invective, called it "an excrement in a golden diſh," and diſpleaſed with the philippics of J. Scaliger againſt his "Ciceronianus," he ſtill preſerved that neutrality which either the love of eaſe or cowardice had ſuggeſted. It is ſaid that as his health declined he was flattered with a cardinal's hat, but he firmly reſiſted. He died at Baſil 12th July 1536, aged 69. Baſil ſtill retains her reſpect for the aſhes of this great man, the houſe in which he died is ſtill ſhown, and his cabinet containing his ring his ſeal, his ſword, knife, pencil, and his will written by himſelf, and his picture by Holbein, is ſtill viſited with veneration by the curious. Rotterdam alſo has not forgotten the celebrity ſhe derives from giving him birth. The houſe in which he was born is marked out by a becoming inſcription, the college bears the name of Eraſmus, and a beautiful copper ſtatue erected in 1622, points out with how much pride the inhabitants reckon Eraſmus among their fellow citizens. The perſon and the manners of Eraſmus have been delineated by his friend Beatus Rhenanus, and his features are moſt correctly expreſſed by Hans Holbein. Great and reſpectable as the character of Eraſmus is, he had his failings. Too fickle in his attachments, and irreſolute in his opinions, he has been cenſured for luke-warmneſs, timidity, and unfairneſs in the reformation. Though diſguſted with the ſuperſtition of Rome, his meek ſpirit was equally hurt by the violence of the reformers, and perhaps to the prejudices of his early education may be aſcribed, the conduct he purſued in not embracing the tenets of Luther. Indifference to the ſucceſs or jealous of the labors of the reformers, Eraſmus claims the gratitude of poſterity by the excellence

lence of his writings, in which he ſpent a long life, in oppoſing ignorance and ſuperſtition, and in promoting literature and true piety. His works are very numerous, and diſplay the eloquence and the graces of Cicero, and are publiſhed in 10 vols. fol. by le Clerc.

ERCILL-YA-CUNIGA, *Don Alonzo d'*, a Spaniard, in the ſervice of Maximilian. He was at the battle of St. Quintin 1557, and afterwards travelled through France, England, and Italy. Animated with romantic bravery, he went to attack the Indians in Chili and Peru, and defeated them, and made his adventures the ſubject of his poem called Araucana. This poem, conſiſting of 36 cantos, contains tedious repetitions, but it abounds in bold deſcriptions, and poſſeſſes the charms of animated poetry.

EREMITA, *Daniel*, of Antwerp, was intimate with Scaliger and Caſaubon. He was inſinuating in his manners, but without principle, and in his converſation very licentious. Recommended to the great duke of Florence, he obtained a penſion for his verſes on the marriage of the duke with Magdalen of Auſtria 1608. He went in the ſuite of the duke's envoy to Germany, and made himſelf ridiculous on his return by the ſhameleſs untruths which he delivered. He became afterwards a deiſt, and died 1613. His opera varia were publiſhed by Grævius, written with elegance, eaſe, and purity of ſtyle. He wrote beſides Latin poems, &c.

ERIC IX. king of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, after Margaret 1412, married the daughter of Henry IV. of England. His pilgrimage to the holy land and his captivity in Syria, diſordered his affairs, and on his return he found the Swedes diſſatisfied, and the Danes anxious to revolt. He found oppoſition unavailing, and was ſolemnly depoſed 1439, and retired to Pomerania, where he died in privacy 1459.

ERIC XIV. ſucceeded his father Guſtavus, and was the unſucceſsful ſuitor of Elizabeth of England. His marriage with the daughter of an obſcure peaſant rendered him unpopular. His cruelties encreaſed the diſſatisfaction, and he reſigned the crown 1568, and died in confinement 1578.

ERIC, *Peter*, a Venetian, ſeized in 1584 a veſſel which carried the widow of the baſhaw of Tripoli to Conſtantinople, with all her treaſures. Putting to death the ſailors, he offered violence to the females, and then cut their bodies to pieces and threw them into the ſea. This barbarity was puniſhed, and Eric was beheaded by order of the ſenate, and his riches reſtored to the emperor of Turkey.

ERIGENA, *John Scotus*, a celebrated ſcholar, born at Ayr in Scotland. He travelled into foreign lands, and at Athens ſo perfected himſelf in oriental literature, that he proved the greateſt philoſopher of the age. At the invitation of Charles the Bald he reſided at the French court, and the king offered him the moſt honorable patronage, and bore with the ſeverity of his raillery with good humor. As the monarch and the philoſopher ſat one day oppoſite each other at table, Charles aſked him in a merry mood, Pray what is between a ſcot and a ſot? Nothing but the table, anſwered the bold courtier. The king hearing the rebuke without being offended, laughed heartily. Scotus wrote ſome works, but though all admired his learning, the clergy were offended with his attacks on their notions of predeſtination, and of tranſubſtantiation. His books therefore were regarded as heretical, as they ſeemed to contain the errors of Pelagius. His next work was a tranſlation of the works of Dionyſius, which the Greek emperor had ſent to Charles, and which Erigena tranſlated. The work was received with gratitude by the weſtern clergy, but as it attacked in ſome paſſages the Romiſh church, pope Nicholas ſent a letter to the French king, deſiring the baniſhment of Erigena, and his appearance at Rome. Charles inſtead permitted him to eſcape to England, where he was employed under Alfred in reſtoring literature in Oxford. He was in 879 profeſſor of mathematics and aſtronomy in that univerſity, and then retired to Malmſbury, where he opened a ſchool. His ſeverity here was ſaid to be ſo great that his pupils murdered him with iron bodkins, the inſtruments with which they then wrote, though ſome imagine that this was committed at the inſtigation of the monks, who were jealous of Scotus. This event is placed in the year 883, by ſome in 886, but by Mackenzie in 874.

ERIZZO, *Lewis* and *Mark Anthony*, two brothers of Venice. They conſpired in the murder of their uncle a ſenator of Ravenna 1546, to obtain his riches. This was diſcovered by an accomplice, and Lewis was beheaded and Mark died in priſon.

ERIZZO, *Paul*, was governor of Negropont. When obliged to capitulate to the Turks, on condition of having his life ſpared, Mahomet II. ordered him 1469 to be ſawn in two, and cut off, with his own hands, the head of his daughter, who refuſed to gratify his paſſion.

ERLACH, *John Lewis*, of Berne, was at the head of the ſix families of that name, ſo illuſtrious in Switzerland. He ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of France, that Lewis XIV. made him commander in chief of his troops. He died 1650, aged 55, at Briſach, of which he was governor.

ERNESTI, *John Auguſtus*, profeſſor of theology at Leipſic, &c. died 1781, aged 74. Beſides excellent editions of Cicero, Xenophon, Suetonius, Homer, Tacitus, Callimachus, &c. with learned notes, he publiſhed inſtitutio interpretis Novi Teſtam. Leipſ. &c.

ERPENIUS, *Thomas*, a learned writer, of Gorcum in Holland. He ſtudied at Leyden, and afterwards travelled into England, France, Italy, and Germany. His learning, and the fame of his works, made him known to the learned

learned of Europe. In 1612 he was profeſſor of Arabic and of oriental languages at Leyden, where he died of a contagious diſeaſe 1624. His abilities were ſo much admired that he was ſolicited to ſettle in England, alſo in Italy, and in Spain, and his knowledge of Arabic was ſo correct that the emperor of Morocco ſhowed his nobles, as a curioſity for its elegance and purity, a letter in Arabic, which he had received from him, as the interpreter of the ſtates of Holland. Though he was but 40 years old at his death, he publiſhed 19 various works, on oriental hiſtory, and on ſubjects connected with his profeſſorſhip.

ERSKINE, *Ralph*, of Alloa, was educated there and at Edinburgh. He was miniſter of Falkirk but ejected for nonconformity 1662, and when afterwards impriſoned by his enemies, he was liberated by the influence of lord Mar. On the re-eſtabliſhment of the preſbytery he was made 1690 miniſter of Churnſide, Berwick, where he died 1696, aged 68. He left ſome Latin MSS. on difficult paſſages of ſcripture.

ERSKINE, *Ebenezer*, ſon to the preceding, was born 1680, in the priſon of Baſs, where his father was confined. He was miniſter of Portmoak, Fifeſhire, from whence he removed in 1728 to Stirling. In 1747 he joined the burghers, and died at Stirling 1755, aged 75. Four volumes of his ſermons were printed 1762, 8vo. &c.

ERSKINE, *Ralph*, brother to the preceding, was born at Roxburgh 1682, and educated at Edinburgh. He was miniſter of Dunfermlin, Fifeſhire, 1711, and was depoſed 1734, for joining the ſeceders. He died 1751, aged 69. His works were publiſhed 2 vols. fol. conſiſting of a polemical treatiſe, goſpel ſonnets, and above 200 ſermons, &c.

ERSKINE, *James*, lord Alva, was born at Edinburgh 1722, and made one of the barons of the exchequer 1754, which he reſigned in 1761, on being appointed to the ſupreme civil court of Scotland. He exchanged the name of lord Barjarg for that of Alva, and died at Drumſheugh, near Edinburgh, 1796.

ERXLEBEN, *John Chriſtian Polycarp*, of Quedlinburg, gave at Gottingen lectures on phyſic, the veterinary art, and natural hiſtory. His principles of natural hiſtory in 8vo. are particularly admired. He died 1777, aged 33.

ERYCEIRA, *Ferdinand de Menezes count d'*, of Liſbon, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in military affairs. He wrote the hiſtory of Tangiers, fol. —hiſtory of Portugal, 2 vols, folio to 1657, &c.

ERYCEIRA, *Francis Xavier de Menezes count d'*, great-grandſon or the foregoing, was born at Liſbon 1673, and died 1743. He was honored by ſeveral princes and learned men, and by the preſent of their works he encreaſed the library of his anceſtors with 15,000 new volumes, and 1,000 manuſcripts. He wrote above 100 different publications, the beſt known of which are his memoirs on the value of the coins of Portugal,—reflections on academical ſtudies,—58 parallels of illuſtrious men,—and 12 of illuſtrious women,—the Henriade of Voltaire tranſlated, &c.

Es, *James Van*, of Antwerp, is well known for his pictures of birds, flowers, fiſhes, and fruit. His lobſters, crabs, oyſters, &c. are incomparable, and in his grapes, nature is ſo ſkilfully imitated, that the ſtones are viſible through the ſkin.

ESAU, ſon of Iſaac and Rebecca, ſold his right of primogeniture to his brother Jacob, who, afterwards, alſo obtained his father's bleſſing. This proved ſo offenſive to Eſau, that he meditated his death, but he was afterwards reconciled to him. He was father of the Edomites, and died about 1719 B.C. aged 126.

ESCALO, *Maſtin de l'*, podeſtat of Verona 1259, was aſſaſſinated 1273. The ſovereign authority remained in his family, and his deſcendant Maſtino III. added Vicenza, Breſcia, and even Padua to his dominions. His tyranny at laſt was repreſſed by the Venetians, and he died 1387. The families of l'Eſcalo and the Carraras of Padua had long conteſts, but Verona at laſt became independent.

ESCALQUENS, *William*, of Toulouſe 1326 rendered himſelf known by cauſing himſelf to be carried in a coffin, with all the funeral pomp of a departed ſaint to the cathedral.

ESCOUBLEAU, *Francis d'*, cardinal de Sourdis, was a great favorite with pope Leo IX. and a warm advocate for church diſcipline. He died 1686, aged 53.

ESCOUBLEAU, *Henry d'*, brother and ſucceſſor to the preceding, as archbiſhop of Bourdeaux. He was at the ſiege of Rochelle, and quarrelled with the duke of Epernon, who ſtruck him a blow, which was puniſhed by the excommunication of the guilty lord. He died 1645.

ESPAGNAC, *John Baptiſt Joſeph de Sapuguet Damarzil baron d'*, a French general, who died at Paris 1783, aged 70. He ſignaliſed himſelf in the campaigns of Italy and Bavaria, and wrote ſeveral books on the military profeſſion, among which are his campagnes du roi, 1745, &c. 4 vols. 8vo.—eſſai ſur. la ſcience de la guerre, a valuable work, 3 vols. 8vo. —Hiſtoire du marechal de Saxe, 3 vols. 4to. &c.

ESPAGNE, *John d'*, of Dauphiné, came to England in James' reign, and officiated as miniſter of a French proteſtant congregation in London. He wrote a treatiſe of ſome merit on popular errors in religion, with ſome ſtrictures on Calvin's principles, dedicated to Charles I.

ESPAGNET, *John d'*, preſident of the parliament of Bourdeaux, became known by his Enchiridion phyſicæ reſtitutæ, in which he eſtabliſhed a complete ſyſtem of phyſics contrary to the tenets of Ariſtotle. He wrote alſo on the philoſopher's ſtone, &c 1616.

ESPAGNOLET, *Joſeph Kiberia l'*, a Spaniſh painter,

painter. In poverty he was happy in his delineations, but prosperity rendered him indolent. The countenances of his figures were extremely expressive, and he was particularly successful in the representation of terror, anguish, and ferocity. He died 1656, aged 76.

ESPEN, *Zeger Bernard Van*, was professor of laws at Louvain. His observations on the formulary and the bull unigenitus, proved the source of bitterness to him, so that to avoid persecution, he retired to Amersfort, where he died 1728, aged 83. His works are valuable, especially his jus ecclesiasticum universum.

ESPER, *John Frederic*, of Drossenfeld, in Bayreuth, wrote an accurate description of the lately discovered zoolites of unknown animals, and of several caverns, &c. fol. 1774, a method of determining the orbits of the comets, and other celestial bodies, without astronomical instruments, &c. He died 1781, aged 49.

ESPERIENTE, *Philip Callimachus*, of St. Geminiano, in Tuscany, under Pius II. formed an academy, the members of which assumed Greek or Latin names. Under Paul, Pius' successor, the academy was considered as an assembly of seditious men, and the founder fled to Poland, where he became preceptor to the children of king Casimir III. He was also ambassador to Constantinople, Vienna, and Rome, and on his return to Poland, an accidental fire destroyed his house, library, and manuscripts, and overwhelmed him with grief. He died soon after 1496. His works are commentarii rerum Persicarum, &c.

ESPREMENIL, *James Duval d'*, a Frenchman, born in Pondicherry. He was remarkable for his violent proceedings during the revolution. He was guillotined 1794. He wrote remonstrances, published by the parliament 1788,—nullity and despotism of the assembly, 8vo.—actual state of France.

ESPRIT, *James*, an agreeable writer, born at Beziers 1611. He became, by his wit, sense, and elegant manners, the friend of Seguier, Rochefoucault, and Conti. He died 1678, aged 67. He wrote paraphrases on the psalms, the fallacy of human virtues, 2 vols. 12mo. &c.

ESSARS, *Pierre des*, a French nobleman, who served in the Scotch army against the English, and was taken prisoner in 1402. He lost his head on the scaffold, 1413.

ESSARS, *Charlotte des*, a lady of great beauty. She was in England with the countess de Beaumont, and on her return to France she was introduced 1590 to Henry IV. by whom she had two children, afterwards legitimated. She afterwards lived with cardinal de Guise, by whom she had a son called de Romorentin, and she married in 1630 de l'Hopital. Her wishes to advance her son Romorentin proved fatal to her, as she was arrested by Richelieu, and put in confinement where she died 1651.

ESSEX, *James*, *F.A.S.* was born 1723, and distinguished himself by his knowledge of architecture. He repaired King's college chapel, Cambridge, and the cathedrals of Ely and Lincoln, besides other colleges in Cambridge. He died 1784, in his 61st year, at Cambridge, his native town.

ESTAING, *Charles Henry count d'*, a French admiral born in Auvergne. He was under Lally in the East Indies, and escaped from an English prison, by breaking his parole. He commanded the French squadrons in the American war, and took Grenada. He was guillotined 1793, as a suspected character.

ESTAMPES, *Anne of Pisselieu duchess of*, a woman of great beauty. She attended as maid of honor, Louisa of Savoy when she went to meet her son Francis I. at Madrid, and she was no sooner seen than loved by the monarch. Though Francis forgot himself with her, he yet attempted to cover her dishonor by marrying her to one of his flatterers, whom he created duke of Estampes. In the declining years of the monarch, the duchess, who still possessed the influence of her charms, entered into correspondence with Charles V. to counteract the views of the dauphin, and of his mistress Diana de Poitiers. By her perfidious communications Charles, at the head of an almost famished army, was enabled to take Epernay and Chateau-Tierri, where the magazines of the French troops were deposited, and as no measures were taken by the dauphin without consultation with Francis, every secret was imparted to the faithless mistress, and by her to the enemy, so that the ruin of the kingdom seemed inevitable. After the death of Francis the worthless favorite returned to her country seat, and died a protestant.

ESTAMPES, *Leonard d'*, archbishop of Rheims, was zealous against the Jesuits 1626, who had attacked the authority of the king, in church affairs. The censure of d'Estampes was however resisted, as in the states general of 1614 the tiers etat could never obtain the declaration, "that no power, temporal or spiritual, has the right to dispose of the kingdom, and to dispense the subjects from their oaths of fidelity."

ESTCOURT, *Richard*, of Tewkskury, Gloucestershire, at the age of 15 escaped from his friends to join a company of strolling players at Worcester, where he appeared in women's clothes, in the part of Roxana in Alexander the great. He was pursued to Chipping-Norton, by his father, who bound him to an apothecary in Hatton-garden, London. Here he continued till business failed him, and he then went to Ireland, where he was well received, and he appeared at Drury-lane, in the part of Dominic in the Spanish Fryar. His chief merit consisted in mimicry. Without great powers of his own, he could imitate the greatest players of the times, though he frequently offended by the introduction of sentences which the author never wrote. He became a great favorite of the town, and when the leading men of the times, and among them Marlborough,

rough, erected the beef steak club, Estcourt was appointed providore, and wore as the badge of his office, a gold gridiron suspended from his neck, by a green silk ribbon. Some years before his death he quitted the stage. He died 1713. He left two dramatic pieces, Fair example, a comedy, and Prunella, an interlude.

Esther, a Jewish maid, whom Ahasuerus king of Persia took for his wife, after his divorce from Vashti. She defeated the machinations of Haman against her nation, and she saw her cousin Mordecai raised to the same honors which the favorite possessed. This deliverance of the Jews was celebrated by a particular feast called Purim. The Ahasuerus of scripture is supposed to be Darius son of Hystaspes.

Estoile, *Pierre de l'*, grand auditor of the chancery of Paris, died 1611. From his MSS. were published his journal of Henry III. from 1574 to 1589,—Journal of the reign of Henry IV. four vols. 8vo. These works are valuable, and illustrate the private history of France.

Estoile, *Claude de l'*, son of the preceding, died 1652, aged 54. He was one of the five authors consulted by Richelieu in the making of his bad plays. D'Estoile wrote some poems and plays, and it is said that like Moliere and Malherbe, he read his pieces for the stage to his maid servant, on whose approbation proceeding from simple motives, he could depend.

Estrades, *Godfrey count d'*, marshal of France was an able negociator. He was ambassador in England in 1661, and he negociated with Charles II. for the evacuation of Dunkirk. In 1666, he had a dispute with the Spanish ambassador, about precedency in London, and the year following he negociated the peace of Breda, and in 1673, assisted at the conferences of Nimeguen. He died 1686, aged 79. His negociations were printed nine vols. 12mo. from the originals, consisting of 22 vols. folio.

Estre'es, *John d'*, page to Anne of Britany, died 1567, aged 81. He distinguished himself greatly in several battles and at the taking of Calais 1588. He improved the manner of casting cannon, and was the first gentleman of Picardy who embraced the protestant religion.

Estre'es *Francis Annibal d'*, son of the preceding, was bishop of Laon. He soon quitted the church for the army, and distinguished himself at the taking of Treves, and by other military exploits. He was made duke, peer, and marshal of France, and was employed in 1636, as ambassador at Rome. He died at Paris 1670, aged 98. He wrote in an unadorned stile, but with great fidelity, memoirs of the regency of Mary de Medicis,—relation of the siege of Mantua in 1630, &c.

Estre'es, *Cæsar d'*, cardinal, was son of the preceding, and bishop of Laon 1653. He was afterwards employed at the court of Bavaria, and also at Rome, where he skilfully conducted himself to procure the elections of Alexander VIII. Innocent XII. and Clement XI. He accompanied Philip V. when he took possession of the Spanish throne, and died 1714, aged 87, respected as an able negociator and a benevolent man.

Estre'es, *Gabrielle d'*, sister of Francis Annibal d'Estrées, became the favorite of Henry IV. who saw her first in 1591, at the castle of Cœuvres. The king, to please her, embraced the popish religion, and determined to marry her, though he was himself married to Margaret de Valois. While engaged in procuring the divorce, Gabrielle died suddenly 1599. It was suspected that she was poisoned by Zamet, as her head the day after her death was so distorted that her beautiful features had disappeared. During her amours she had married d'Amerval, with whom however she never cohabited. She had three children by Henry. The king put on mourning for her, and honored her memory as if she had been a queen. Though fond of her, Henry did not forget his duties, and when Gabrielle, displeased with some of his ministers, solicited their dismission, he replied that he would sooner part with 10 mistresses than one of his long-tried servants.

Estre'es, *Victor Marie d'*, vice admiral of France, bombarded Barcelona and Alicant 1691, and again in 1697 he besieged Barcelona. In 1701 he commanded the French and Spanish fleets, and in 1703 was created marshal of France, &c. He died at Paris 1737, aged 77.

Estre'es, *Lewis Cæsar duke d'*, marshal of France and minister of state, first distinguished himself in the war against Spain, and afterwards in the war of 1741, where at the blockade of Egra, the battle of Fontenoi, the sieges of Mons, Charleroi, &c. his bravery was conspicuous. In 1756 he was placed at the head of the French forces in Germany, and gave battle to the duke of Cumberland at Hastenback, and paved the way for the success of Closterseven. He was made a duke in 1763, and died 1771, aged 76.

Ethelbert, king of Kent, became a christian by the preaching of Austin, who came to England at the invitation of Bertha the queen. He enacted a code of laws, and died 616, in the 56th year of his reign.

Ethelbert, second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbald 860, and was a popular prince.

Ethelred, son of Edgar, was king 978. To deliver himself from the tax paid to the Danes, called Danegelt, he caused those unfortunate foreigners to be all murdered, in consequence of which Sweyn the Danish king invaded the kingdom. He died 1016.

Ethelwolf, king of England 838, went to Rome to improve the education of his son the great Alfred. He died 857.

ETHEREGE, *George*, a dramatic writer, born 1636, in Oxfordſhire. His comedy of "The comical revenge, or love in a tub," appeared in 1664, and recommended him to the wits of the times, in whoſe company he ſhone as a man of humor, lively in his converſation and of a refined taſte. His ſecond play appeared in 1668, called "She would if ſhe could," and the laſt in 1676, called the "man of mode, or ſir Fopling Flutter." Of theſe the laſt was the moſt finiſhed, and as it cenſured the vices of ſome of the faſhionable men of the times, it was very popular. His gaiety made him poor, but to recruit his finances, he paid his addreſſes to a rich old widow, who however refuſed to marry him except he was knighted, and to make her a lady and obtain her fortune, he ſolicited and obtained the honor of knighthood, 1683. Etherege, whoſe manners were ſo faſcinating that he was humorouſly called gentle George, and eaſy Etheredge, was patronized by the ducheſs of York, by whoſe influence he was ſent ambaſſador abroad. He was at Ratiſbon in 1688, where drinking with more freedom than prudence, he tumbled down ſtairs and broke his neck, though ſome accounts ſtate that he followed James II. to France, and died ſoon after. Etherege had no children by his wife, but he had a daughter by Mrs. Barry the actreſs, with whom in thoſe days of general depravity he lived. Beſides his plays he wrote various ſonnets, ſongs, and ſhort poems, which with great eaſe and elegance contain the voluptuous deſcriptions, and the immoral levities ſo faſhionable in the reign of Charles II. His comedies are not free from licentiouſneſs; and however we may admire the politeneſs of the dialogue, the ſprightlineſs of the converſation, the faithful delineation of the characters, and the intereſting intricacies of the plots, yet the looſe tendency of the whole cannot eſcape the ſevereſt cenſures of every friend of virtue and morality.

ETHYG, *George*, or Etheridge, of Thame, Oxfordſhire, was educated at Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford. He was king's Greek profeſſor, but in Elizabeth's reign he was diſmiſſed, and then practiſed medicine at Oxford, and engaged in the education of young perſons. He was living in 1588, but the year of his death is unknown. He excelled in the knowlege not only of the Greek and Hebrew, and of medicine, but alſo of muſic.

ETTMULLER, *Michael*, a phyſician, born at Leipſic. After travelling through France, England, Holland, and Italy, he was appointed aſſeſſor of the medicinal faculty, and in 1681 profeſſor of botany. He died in conſequence of an unſucceſsful operation in chemiſtry, 1683. He wrote ſeveral things on medicinal ſubjects.

ETTMULLER, *Michael Ernſt*, ſon of the preceding, was born at Leipſic 1673. After viſiting England, Holland, and Germany, he was elected profeſſor of anatomy and ſurgery at the Lazaretto Leipſic 1706, and was made in 1730, director of the imperial academy of naturæ curioſorum, and died 1732. He publiſhed his father's works, with a preface, and wrote ſeveral curious treatiſes on medical ſubjects.

EVANS, *Cornelius*, ſon of a Welſhman by a Provence woman, was born at Marſeilles. During the civil wars he came to an inn at Sandwich in 1648, pretending that he was the prince of Wales eſcaped from France. When the impoſition was diſcovered he was ſent to Newgate, but he extricated himſelf from confinement, and it never was known what became of him.

EVANS, *Arife*, a Welſh conjuror, brought up at Oxford. He reſided on a curacy at Enfield in Staffordſhire, from which he fled on account of his irregularities. He came to London in 1632, and was conſidered as ſo powerful in the management of ſupernatural beings, that he was ſolicited by lord Bothwell, and ſir Kenelm Digby, to ſhow them a ſpirit. At the appointed time when all were within the magical circle, Evans was ſuddenly carried out of the room and thrown into a field at Batterſea-cauſey near the Thames, where he was found the next morning aſleep. Theſe aſtrological incantations were the faſhionable ſtudy in the reign of Elizabeth and James I. Evans died about the time of the rebellion.

EVANS, *Abel*, the epigrammatiſt, of St. John's Oxford, was intimate with the wits and poets of the times, eſpecially Pope, dean Swift, &c. He was vicar of St. Giles' Oxford, and burſar of his college. His poetry is now forgotten. A good ſpecimen of it may be ſeen in Nichols' collections, eſpecially his "apparition," and "Vertumnus," and ſome epigrams.

EVANS, *John*, *D.D.* a diſſenting miniſter born in Shropſhire 1680. He ſucceeded Dr. Williams as paſtor in Petty France, Weſtminſter, and printed ſome occaſional ſermons, but his 38 ſermons on the chriſtian temper is his beſt work. He died of the dropſy 1732, aged 52.

EVANS, *Caleb*, of Briſtol, became a preacher and inſtructed young people for the diſſenting miniſtry. He died 1791, aged 54. He publiſhed ſcripture doctrine of the ſon and holy ſpirit,—hymns for public worſhip,—addreſs to ſerious profeſſors of Chriſtianity—the doctrine of atonement, &c.

EVANS, *Evan*, of Cardiganſhire, was educated at Jeſus college, Oxford. Addicting himſelf to intemperate drinking, he died 1790, aged 60. He publiſhed two vols. of ſermons by Tillotſon and others, tranſlated into Welſh, —the love of our country, an Engliſh poem,—diſſertatio de bardis, with ſpecimens of Welſh poetry, 4to.

EVANSON, *Edward*, of Warrington, was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, after which he became curate to his uncle at Mitcham, Surrey and then obtained in 1768, ſouth Mimms living, Middleſex. In 1770, he was preſented to the living of Tewkſbury, Glouceſterſhire, and afterwards to Longdon, Worceſterſhire

ceſterſhire. His conduct in theſe pariſhes, and the alterations which he introduced in the forms of the church duty, offended his auditors, and he reſigned his livings in 1778. He afterwards reſided at Mitcham, where he took ſome pupils and he died at Colford, Glouceſterſhire, 1805, aged 74. He publiſhed without his name in 1772, the doctrines of a trinity and the incarnation of God examined, &c.—the diſſonance of the four generally received evangeliſts, 8vo.—argument againſt and for the obſervance of Sunday, &c.—letter to Dr. Prieſtley,—reflection on the ſtate of religion in chriſtendom, &c.

Eudes, *John*, brother of the hiſtorian Mezerai, was born in the dioceſe of Sees in 1601. In 1643 he founded the congregation of the Eudiſts, and died at Caen 1680, aged 79, leaving ſeveral devotional works.

Eudocia aſcended the imperial throne of Conſtantinople at the death of her huſband, Conſtantine Ducas, 1067. One of her generals, Romanus Diogenes, conſpired againſt her; but ſhe pardoned him, and made him her huſband. In 1071, her ſon Michael proclaimed himſelf emperor, and ſhut her up in a monaſtery, where ſhe ended her days.

Eudocia, *Feodoreuna*, daughter of the boyar Feodor Lapookin, was made, 1689, the firſt wife of Peter the great, whom he choſe out of the hundred girls that he had by proclamation aſſembled at Moſcow. Her complaints againſt the infidelity of her huſband produced her diſgrace. She was divorced in 1696, and confined in a convent at Suſdal. She was releaſed at the acceſſion of her grandſon Peter II. at whoſe coronation ſhe was preſent, and ſhe died in 1731, aged 59.

Evelyn, *John*, a learned writer, born at Wotton, in Surrey, 1620, and educated at Lewes grammar-ſchool and Baliol college. At the beginning of the civil wars he obtained permiſſion to travel. To enlarge his mind by obſervations on the manners and habits of various countries, to examine their commercial and agricultural concerns, and the curioſities, the productions, the arts, and the ſciences, of every place, was the great object of his intentions; and to theſe purſuits about ſeven years were devoted. In 1647, at Paris, he married Mary, daughter of ſir Richard Browne, the king's miniſter at the French court; and on his return, in 1651, he fixed his reſidence at her ſeat, at Sayes Court, in Kent. Attached to a life of retirement, he had little concern with public affairs; but after the expulſion of Richard Cromwell, he promoted the reſtoration of the royal family. At the eſtabliſhment of the royal ſociety in 1662, Mr. Evelyn was appointed one of the firſt fellows, and counſel; and in 1664 he was made one of the commiſſioners of the ſick and wounded, and next one of the commiſſioners for the rebuilding of St. Paul's. In 1669 he was honored at Oxford with the degree of LL.D. out of reſpect, not only to his abilities, but the active part he had taken in procuring the Arundelian marbles, which, by his interceſſion with lord Henry Howard, were handſomely preſented to that learned body. Under James II. he was one of the commiſſioners to execute the office of lord privy ſeal; and after the revolution he became treaſurer of Greenwich hoſpital. This good man died in the 86th year of his age, 27th February 1706, and was interred at Wotton in a ſtone coffin, over which was this inſcription: "That living in an age of extraordinary events and revolutions, he had learned from thence this truth, which he deſired might thus be communicated to poſterity, that all is vanity which is not honeſt, and that there is no ſolid wiſdom but in real piety." His works amount to more than 25 various publications, beſides papers in the tranſactions of the royal and other ſocities. Of theſe, the moſt known are his ſculptura, or the hiſtory and art of chalcography and engraving in copper, with an ample enumeration of the moſt renowned maſters and their works, with the new manner of engraving, or mezzotinto, communicated by his highneſs prince Rupert to the author, London, 1662, 8vo, a very valuable work, edited again in 1755—Sylva, or a diſcourſe of foreſt trees, and the propagation of timber in his Majeſty's dominions, to which is annexed, Pomona, concerning fruit trees, &c. 1664, folio, a popular work, which, as the author ſays in the ſecond edition, 1669, was the cauſe that more than two millions of timber trees had been furniſhed in the three kingdoms. He wrote alſo a parallel of ancient architecture with the modern, &c. the third edition of which appeared in 1733, folio—kalendarium Hortenſe, from which all modern gardening books are borrowed—public employment and active life preferred to ſolitude—the perfection of painting demonſtrated from the principles of art, &c.—a philoſophical diſcourſe on earth, relating to the culture and improvement of it for vegetation, &c.—mundus muliebris, or the lady's dreſſing-room unlocked—Numata, a diſcourſe on medals, &c. His ſervices to literature and mankind have been celebrated by Cowley, Glanville, Wotton, biſhop Burnet, Roger North, &c. and, among foreigners, by Morhoff and others. He was alſo an an artiſt, for "if he had not been," ſays Mr. Walpole, "I ſhould have found it difficult to deny myſelf the pleaſure of allotting him a place among the arts he loved, promoted, patronized. If I have once or twice criticiſed him, they are trifling blemiſhes, compared with his amiable virtues and beneficence. It may be remarked, that the worſt to be ſaid of him is, that he knew more than he always communicated. His life was a courſe of inquiry, ſtudy, curioſity, inſtruction, and benevolence. He knew that retirement in his own hands was induſtry and benefit to mankind, in thoſe of others lazineſs and inutility."

Evelyn, *John*, ſon of the preceding, was born

born at Sayes-court, 1654. In 1666 he went to Oxford, and when little more than 15, he wrote that elegant Greek poem prefixed to the second edition of his father's Sylva. The powers of genius thus early displayed gave birth to some other original pieces of poetry, inserted in Dryden's miscellanies. He also translated the four books of gardens from the poems of Renatus Rapinus, besides Alexander's life, from Plutarch, and the history of the grand visiers, &c. with the secret intrigues of the seraglio, 8vo. He was one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, and died in London 1698, aged 45.

EUGENE, *Francis*, prince of Savoy, was born in 1663, son of Eugene Maurice, general of the Swiss, by Olympia Mancini, niece of Mazarin. He was intended for the church, but the death of his father, before he was 10 years of age, altered his prospects. The banishment of his mother to the Low Countries raised his indignation; and as Curtius and Cæsar seemed more favorite authors with him than all the divines of the church, he panted for military employments, and when refused by the king he removed to Vienna. The emperor received him with great courtesy, and and he and his brother Philip rejecting the offers of France, became subjects of the imperial house. The death of Philip whilst bravely fighting, left Eugene to avenge his fall, and to conduct his regiment to victory. In 1683 Eugene displayed astonishing powers of valor in the raising of the siege of Vienna; and at New Lausel and Buda his bravery again became so conspicuous, that the duke of Lorraine, in presenting him to the emperor, said,—"May it please your majesty, this young Savoyard will some time or other be the greatest captain of the age." On the declaration of war against the empire by Lewis XIV. Eugene was removed from his campaign against the Turks, to resist the French; and he so blocked up Mantua that for two years his enemies were unable to advance in Italy. The peace between Savoy and France, in 1696, enabled Lewis to negociate with Eugene; but nothing could shake his fidelity. He was made commander in chief of the imperial forces in Hungary, and he defeated the Turkish army, commanded by the grand seignor in person, 1697, at Zenta, near Peterwaradin, where the Turks lost 20,000 men killed, 12,000 drowned, and 6,000 prisoners, besides oxen, camels, and horses, and a booty amounting to several millions of pounds sterling. The peace of Carlowitch, in 1699, insured by Eugene, put an end to a war of 15 years. While France claimed the succession to Spain, the emperor set forth also his title to the crown, and Eugene in Italy opposed the French forces under Villeroi. Though inferior in numbers, he planned his measures with such wisdom, that he surprised Cremona, and carried Villeroi away his prisoner. The English viewing with jealousy the elevation of the duke of Anjou to the throne of Spain, and resenting the acknowledgement of the pretender, joined the imperialists. Eugene again displayed his usual abilities, and the battles of Schellenburg, Blenheim, Turin, &c. became the scenes of the superior powers of his mind. His influence was such, that his enemies determined to cut him off by poison. He accordingly, in 1710, received a letter, enclosing a paper poisoned to such a degree that it made him, and three more who touched it, ready to swoon, and killed a dog upon the spot upon his swallowing the contents. In 1712 he came over to England, to induce the court to continue the war; but found his friend Marlborough in disgrace, and a new ministry averse to his measures. He however received the honor due to his merit; he was feasted in the city of London, and received a sword worth 5000l. from the queen, which he wore on her birth-day. He returned to the armies, where he acted upon the defensive. In March 1714 he signed preliminary articles of peace, which were the September following concluded by a treaty. He was received at Vienna in the most flattering manner; but when the Turks threatened the imperialists in 1716, he placed himself at the head of the army in Hungary, and defeating them, took Temeswaer, of which they had had possession 164 years, and afterwards reduced Belgrade. In 1733 he was engaged in the wars between the imperialists and the kings of France, Spain, and Sardinia, where his usual prudence was displayed. He died at Vienna, 10th April, 1736, aged 73. His death was sudden, as the preceding day he had entertained company, and he is supposed to have been choaked in the night by a strong defluxion of rheum. This heroic general was affable, modest, generous, and humane. He was also the patron of learned men, and himself no indifferent scholar. Thomas â Kempis' book, de imitatione, was the constant companion of his campaigns, and he observed, with Gustavus Adolphus, that a good christian always made a good soldier.

EUGENIUS, I. *St.* pope, after Martin 654, died three years after.

EUGENIUS II. succeeded Pascal I. 824, and died three years after.

EUGENIUS III. pope 1145, retired to Pisa, and then to Rheims, where he called a council. He died at Tivoli 1153.

EUGENIUS IV. *Gabriel Condolmero*, a Venetian, pope 1431, after Martin V. He had a dispute with the council at Basil, and issued a bull to dissolve it; but the bishops resisted his authority. Another council at Ferrara was equally obstinate, though the pope proposed a reconciliation and union between the eastern and western churches. The council of Basil presumed to depose the pontiff, and to appoint Amadeus VIII. of Savoy, in his room; but the cause of Eugenius prevailed, and he died at Rome 1447, aged 64.

EUGENIUS, a grammarian, proclaimed emperor

peror in Dauphiné, after the death of Valentinian the younger, 392. He fell in battle 394.

Euler, *Leonard*, a mathematician, born at Basil 1707. His father, intending him for the miniſtry, inſtructed him in mathematics, for the ground work of all other improvements; but his genius was bent to philoſophical purſuits. Encouraged by the Bernoullis, he followed them, 1727, to Peterſburg, where Catharine I. had founded an academy of ſciences, and he was appointed adjutant to the mathematical claſs. His publications on the nature and propagation of ſound, on curves, on the calculus integralis, the movement of the celeſtial bodies, and other uſeful ſubjects, raiſed his reputation among philoſophers. While his fellow academicians aſked four months to complete an important calculation, he finiſhed it in three days, but ſo intenſe was his application that it produced a fever, which robbed him of the ſight of one of his eyes. He gained, in 1740, with Maclaurin and D. Bernoulli, the prize of the academy of Paris, on the nature of tides; and theſe three illuſtrious men traced the effects, though by different roads, to the ſame cauſes. In 1741 he removed to Berlin, and aſſiſted in the eſtabliſhment of an academy of ſciences. Still indefatigable, he produced his theory of the motions of the planets and comets, the theory of magnetiſm, the theory of light and colors againſt Newton's ſyſtem of emanations, and the theory of the equilibrium and motion of floating bodies and the reſiſtance of fluids. In 1773 he publiſhed his theorie complette de la conſtruction et de la manœuvre des vaiſſeux, which was tranſlated into all languages, and was rewarded by the French king, as his theorems before had been rewarded with 300l. from the Britiſh parliament. His labors of thirty years on the moſt intricate ſubject of infiniteſimals were communicated to the public by his "introduction to the analyſis of infiniteſimals," and followed by leſſons on the calculus integralis, and differentialis. While arranging his thoughts on the motion of the aeroſtatical globes, and converſing with Lexell on the new planet, he was ſuddenly attacked by a fit of apoplexy. The ſtroke was immediately fatal. "I am dying," were his laſt words, and a few hours after he expired, 1783, aged 76 years, 5 months, 3 days. Beſides the works already enumerated, there are many others on geometrical and philoſophical ſubjects. He was a man, indeed, as his impartial eulogiſt, Fuſs, has mentioned, of aſtoniſhing powers, great and extenſive erudition, and of ſuch retentive memory that he could repeat the whole of the Æneid, and in one night he calculated in his head the ſix firſt powers of all the numbers above 20, which he repeated the next day correctly to his aſtoniſhed friends. Affable, humane, and benevolent in his conduct, he could abandon the moſt abſtruſe ſtudies to mix with the general amuſements of ſociety. His piety was ardent but ſincere, he loved mankind, and defended the great truths of religion with earneſtneſs and fidelity. He was twice married, and was father of thirteen children; four of whom only ſurvived him.

Evremond, *St. Charles de St. Denis, lord of*, a French writer, born at St. Denis le Guaſt, 1613. He was educated at Clermont, Paris, and Caen, and being a younger ſon, was intended for the law, but his inclinations turned to a military life. He was as well known for his politeneſs and literary accompliſhments, as for his valor, ſo that the duke of Enghien admiring his character made him lieutenant of his guards. He was at the ſiege of Arras in 1640, and ſerved at Rocroy and Friburg, and was wounded in the knee at Nortlingen. After the taking of Furnes in 1646, the duke commiſſioned him to convey the news to the court and to concert with Mazarin meaſures for the reduction of Dunkirk, but he was in 1648, for ſome ſatirical remarks, diſmiſſed from the confidence of the duke, who unfortunately loved raillery, but was not magnanimous enough to pardon it. Afterwards the king, well acquainted with his merits, made him in 1652 a major-general, and granted him a penſion. He ſerved in Guienne under Candale, and after a confinement of three months, for reflections on Mazarin's character, he attended the campaign of Flanders in 1654. In 1657 he fought a duel with de Force, which proved ſo offenſive to the court, that he retired into the country, till his friends could procure his pardon. In 1649 he ſerved in Flanders, and ſoon after accompanied Mazarin in the negociation with the Spaniſh miniſtry. Of this he gave a written account to Crequi, containing ſuch ſevere reflections on Mazarin, and ſuch odious charges of ſacrificing the honor of France to private intereſt, that the compoſition was conſidered as treaſonable, and though the cardinal was dead, the writer fled to Holland, in 1661, from the perſecution of the court. From Holland he paſſed to England, where he had the year before congratulated Charles on his reſtoration, and he was received with great courteſy. Devoting himſelf here to literature, and the ſociety of his friends, he did not however forget his native country, and he ſolicited his return, but to no purpoſe. He afterwards viſited Flanders, Spa, and Liege, and wiſhed to fix his reſidence in Holland, but the invitations of Charles prevailed upon him to return to England, where the king granted him 300l. a year. On the death of Charles he loſt his penſion; but though deſerted by his country, he refuſed to accept near James's perſon the honorable office of private ſecretary of the cabinet. The revolution proved favorable to his intereſts, William honored him with his friendſhip, and while he patroniſed him, he delighted in his converſation. At laſt the French king relented, but St. Evremond refuſed to quit a country where he had been ſo hoſpitably treated, and where his old age could

meet with a continuation of long experienced comforts. He died 1703, of a ſtrangury, in his 95th year, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. St Evremond was an accompliſhed gentleman, and though his morals were not rigid, he was generous in his conduct, humane, and benevolent. Though ſuſpected by Bayle of being a free-thinker, he always profeſſed the Romiſh faith, and though giving a looſe to ſatire, and making pleaſure the ſole buſineſs of life, he never ſpoke with jocularity or indecorous freedom of religion or morality. Of his works, conſiſting of light pieces of poetry and proſe, the beſt edition is that of Amſterdam, 1726, 5 vols. 12mo. with two other volumes of pieces attributed to his pen.

Eusden, *Lawrence*, a poet, born at Spotſworth in Yorkſhire, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He was patroniſed by lord Halifax, and by the duke of Newcaſtle, whoſe marriage with Henrietta Godolphin he celebrated in verſe, for which the duke, on Rowe's death, appointed him laureat 1718. This elevation was envied by contemporary bards; and Pope aſſigned to the laureat a diſtinguiſhed place in his Dunciad. Euſden died at his rectory at Coningſby, Lincolnſhire, 1730. One of his biographers has aſſerted that in the latter part of his life, he became a very great drunkard, but perhaps without authority. He left a MS. tranſlation of Taſſo.

Eusebia, abbeſs of St. Cyr, at Marſeilles, is ſaid to have cut off her noſe, to ſecure herſelf from the brutality of Saracen raviſhers. Her nuns followed her example, but they were all murdered by the barbarians, 731.

Eustache, *David*, a proteſtant miniſter, of Montpellier, ſent in 1669 by the ſynod of Ludun, to addreſs the French king. His ſpeech on the occaſion was much admired. He was author of ſome theological tracts.

Eustachius, *Bartholomew*, an Italian phyſician of San-Severino. He ſettled at Urbino, and afterwards at Rome, where his anatomical tables were engraved 1552, though not publiſhed till 1714. His opuſcula anatomica were republiſhed by Boerhaave 1707. He died 1570.

Eutychianus, pope after Felix 275, was martyred 283.

Eutychius, a Chriſtian author of Cairo. He practiſed phyſic among the Mahometans, and became, in 933, patriarch of Alexandria. He wrote, in Arabic, annals from the beginning of the world to 900, curious, but not always authentic.

Euzorius, a deacon of Alexandria, depoſed and condemned by the council of Nice for his attachment to the tenets of Arius. He died 376.

Ewald, *John*, of Copenhagen, in the hopes of ſeeing the world, became a ſerjeant in the Pruſſian ſervice. He afterwards deſerted, and returned to Denmark, where he ſtudied divinity. Poetry was his favorite purſuit, and, to enlarge his underſtanding, he ſtudied the beſt Engliſh poets. He wrote poems in the ſtile of Oſſian—Adam and Eve, a dramatic poem—a theatrical piece called the fiſherman——and other poems, which poſſeſs great merit, and rank high in the temple of poetry. He died 1781, aged 38.

Eyck, *John van*, died 1441, aged 71. He is ſuppoſed to be the inventor of painting in oil, which he diſcovered by mixing linſeed oil in the compoſition of a brilliant varniſh. The ſecret was conveyed to Italy by one of his pupils, and divulged to the world. His hiſtorical pieces and landſcapes are much admired.

Eymar, *A. M. d'*, a deputy in the ſtates-general in 1789, evinced his attachment to the ſyſtem of Rouſſeau, as a lover of republicaniſm. He was ambaſſador in Piedmont, and diſcovered the treaty made by the Sardinian king againſt France; and by his intrigues he forced the unfortunate monarch from his Italian dominions. He was afterwards prefect of Leman, and died at Geneva 1805. He wrote ſome ſmall tracts, not devoid of merit.

Ezekiel, the third of the greater prophets, was a captive at Babylon, 597, before Chriſt, and there he wrote his prophecies. His ſtyle, according to Lowth, is bold, vehement, and tragical, abounding with figurative expreſſions, and worked up occaſionally to a degree of tremendous dignity. He foretold the coming of the Meſſiah.

Ezekiel, a Greek Jew and poet, author of ſome tragedies on ſcripture ſubjects. It is ſuppoſed that he floriſhed about 300 years before Chriſt.

Ezra, one of the deſcendants of Aaron, ſhared the captivity of Babylon, and was permitted by Artaxerxes to conduct a colony to Jeruſalem, and to re-eſtabliſh the laws of Moſes, about 467 before Chriſt. A book bearing his name in the bible, and two in the apocrypha, are preſerved.

F.

FABER, *John*, a divine, born in Suabia, and, from one of his works againſt the reformers, called the Mallet of Heretics. He was, in 1531, advanced to the ſee of Vienna, where he died 1542, aged 63. He owed his elevation to his zeal againſt Luther. His works diſplay warmth and fluency of language, in 3 vols. fol.

FABER, *Baſil*, a Lutheran, born 1520, in Luſatia. He was teacher in the ſchools of Nordhauſen and Tennſtadt, and rector of Erfurt. His moſt valuable work is theſaurus eruditionis ſcholaſticæ, improved afterwards by Cellarius and others, 2 vols. fol. He died 1576.

FABER. *Vid* FEVRE.

FABERT, *Abraham*, marſhal of France under Lewis XIV., diſtinguiſhed himſelf in 1635, at the ſieges of Turin 1640, of Perpignan 1642, and in 1654 at the taking of Stenai As he was not qualified by nobility of anceſtors, he refuſed the collar of the royal order, obſerving, he would not be decorated with a croſs, with his ſoul diſgraced by an impoſture. He was childiſhly addicted to aſtrological calculations.

FABIAN, *Robert*, of London, was ſheriff and alderman of his native city, where he died 1512. His chief work is his "Chronicle of England and France," firſt printed 1516, and again 1553, 2 vols. folio. The firſt volume begins with Brute, and ends at the death of Henry II. and the ſecond, which is very valuable, ends 1504. Stow calls the work a painful labor, to the great honor of the city, and of the whole realm.

FABIAN, pope 326, was active in the diſſemination of Chriſtianity and the building of churches, and ſuffered martyrdom in the perſecution of Decius.

FABRE, *Jean Claude*, a prieſt of the oratory of Paris, who died there 1753, aged 85. He wrote two dictionaries, an indifferent tranſlation of Virgil, and a continuation of Fleury's eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, &c.

FABRE, *N.* of Languedoc, is famous for filial piety. When his father was condemned to the gallies for his adherence to Calviniſm, in 1752, he, unperceived, took his place among the condemned, and remained for ſix years in confinement, till Mirepoix, the governor of the province, liberated him, and preſented him to the court as an illuſtrious character.

FABRE D'EGLANTINE, *Philip Francis Muzaire*, of Carcaſſone, became ſucceſſively an actor, a comic writer, and a ſtateſman. In the convention he was the friend of Danton, and the other promoters of the maſſacres of France, and though originally poor, he became very rich. Robeſpierre, who viewed him with jealouſy, hurled him from his eminence, and he was guillotined 1794. He wrote ſome plays which poſſeſs merit, and he is known for introducing in France that puerile calendar which combated the opinions of Europe.

FABRETTI, *Raphael*, an antiquary, born at Urbino in 1619. He was ſent to negociate into Spain, and he conducted himſelf there with ſuch ability, that he was made procurator fiſcal of the kingdom. After 13 years' reſidence, he returned to Rome, where he was appointed judge of appeals to the capitol, and afterwards auditor of the legation of Urbino. After Alexander's death he devoted himſelf to the ſtudy of antiquities, and with his horſe, called by his friends Marco Polo, he made excurſions in the neighbourhood of Rome to examine whatever was moſt rare and valuable. Innocent XII. drew him from his retirement to make him maſter of the ſecrets of the pope's temporal ſtate. He died 1700. He publiſhed theſe valuable works, de aquis & aquæductibus veteris Romæ diſſertationes tres, 4to. 1680—de columnâ Trajanâ ſyntagma, &c. fol. 1683—Jaſithei ad Gronov. apologema, de Tito Livio, &c. 4to.—inſcriptionum antiquarum, &c.

FABRI, *Honoré*, a jeſuit, of Bellay, 1607; profeſſor of philoſophy at Lyons, and penitentiary at Rome, where he died 1688. He wrote ſeveral works on theology, optics, plants, &c. and he is ſaid by ſome to have diſcovered the circulation of the blood before Hervey.

FABRICIUS, *George*, of Chemnitz, in Miſnia, is famous for his Latin poetry. He travelled to Italy as tutor to a nobleman, and at Rome compoſed his work called Roma, containing an intereſting deſcription of that city. After returning home, he was for 26 years maſter of the ſchool of Meſſein, where he died 1571, aged 55. His poems are written with great powers of genius, and in the moſt elegant and correct language, 2 vols. 8vo. He wrote alſo ſome odes, hymns, &c. beſides proſe works, &c.

FABRICIUS, *Jerome*, a phyſician, called Aquapendente, from the place of his birth.

He ſtudied languages at Padua, and acquired his medical knowledge under Fallopius. He practiſed for 40 years at Padua with ſuch repute that Venice ſettled an annual penſion of 1000 crowns of gold on him, beſides the honor of a golden chain, and of a ſtatue. He died about 1603, and left 2 vols. folio, the one on ſurgery, and the other on anatomy.

FABRICIUS, *William*, a ſurgeon, born near Cologne, who became public phyſician at Berne, where he died 1634, aged 74. He wrote tracts on gangrene and ſphacelus—on burns, on gun-ſhot wounds, on lithotomy—ſix centuries of obſervations and cures, &c. in 4to.

FABRICIUS, *John Lewis*, of Schaffhauſen, profeſſor of theology and philoſophy at Heidelberg, was author of tracts de viis dei, et quouſque ſunt ſimiles viis hominum — on infant baptiſm, &c. He died at Frankfort, 1697, aged 58.

FABRICIUS, *John Albert*, a learned native of Leipſic, educated at Quedlinburg. He was profeſſor of eloquence at Hamburgh 1699, and was invited by the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, to ſettle in his dominions, but the ſenators of Hamburgh prevailed upon him by a ſuperior ſalary not to relinquiſh them. He died at Hamburgh 1736, aged 68. Of his works the moſt uſeful are bibliotheca Latina, ſive notitia auctorum veterum Latin. 2 vols. 4to. republiſhed by Erneſti, 3 vols. 8vo.—bibliotheca Græca, ſive notitia ſcriptorum veterum Græc. 14 vols. 4to.—codex apocryphus novi teſtamenti, collectus, &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 1719—codex pſeu-depigraphus veteris teſtamenti, 2 vols. 8vo. 1722 and 1723—bibliographia antiquaria, 4to. 1716—delectus argumentorum & ſyllabus ſcriptorum adverſos atheos, &c. 4to. 1725—ſalutaris lex evangelii, &c. 4to. 1731—bibliotheca, mediæ & infimæ latinitatis, 5 vols. 8vo.

FABRICIUS, *Vincent*, of Hamburgh, wrote Latin poetry with great elegance. He was counſellor to the biſhop of Lubec, and ſyndic to Dantzic, where he became burgomaſter, and was 13 times deputy to Poland. He died at Warſaw, 1667, aged 54. The beſt edition of his poems is that of Leipſic 1685, under the care of his ſon.

FABRICIUS, *Baron*, a German writer, the favorite of Charles XII. with whom he reſided as envoy from Holſtein, during that monarch's captivity at Bender. He was afterwards in the ſervice of Staniſlaus of Poland, and of George I. whom he accompanied in his laſt journey to Hanover. Fabricius is known for his intereſting letters, which give an account of Charles XII. while reſident in Turkey.

FABRONI, *Angiolo*, of Marradi in Tuſcany, was made prior of St. Lorenzo's church at Florence, and afterwards curator of Piſa univerſity. He wrote an account of the learned men of Italy in the 17th and 18th centuries, of which 18 vols. were publiſhed, and one left unfiniſhed. He publiſhed alſo an account of Coſmo Lorenzo, and other members of the houſe of Medicis, beſides religious tracts, &c. He died 1802, aged 70.

FABROT, *Charles Hannibal*, of Aix in Provence, was profeſſor of law. In 1617 he came to Paris, and in 1637 gave an edition of the Baſilicæ, or conſtitutions of the eaſtern emperors, in 7 vols. fol. 1647, with a Latin tranſlation and notes, and two years after he publiſhed Cedrenus, Nicetas, Anaſtaſius, in 2 vols. fol. with curious notes. In 1658 he publiſhed the works of Cujacius, reviſed, 10 vols. fol. His great application brought on diſorders, which put an end to his life, 1659.

FACIO, *Bartholomeo*, of Spezzia near Genoa, was ſecretary to Alphonſo king of Naples, and intimate with Æneas Sylvius, afterwards pope Pius II. He died about 1457. He wrote de bello Veneto Claudiano, ſeu inter Venetos & Genuenſes, anno 1391—de rebus ab Alphonſo Neapolit. geſtis libri decem—de humanæ vitæ felicitate ad Alphonſum. Neap. reg., &c.

FADLALLAH, or *Chodſa Raſchid Addin*, a Perſian hiſtorian. He wrote at the deſire of the Sultan an hiſtory of the Moguls, finiſhed 1294, to which he added a ſupplement.

FAERNUS, *Gabriel*, of Cremona, is known as a critic and a poet in the 16th century. He wrote Latin elogies, beſides pieces of criticiſm, and notes on Terence, ſo valuable that Bentley has inſerted them in his edition of that poet. He wrote alſo in iambics 100 fables, ſo much in the ſtyle of Phædrus, that Thuanus has accuſed him of concealing from the world that Latin fabuliſt then unknown, to procure celebrity for his own compoſition; but of his 100 fables only five treat the ſame ſubjects as Phædrus. Faernus died at Rome 1561.

FAGAN, *Chriſtopher Bartholomew*, a French comic writer, who died 1755, aged 53. Of his works in 4 vols. 12mo. 1760, the moſt approved comedies are "the rendezvous" and "the ward," written in a delicate and lively ſtyle.

FAGE, *Raimond de la*, a ſelf-taught genius in drawing with the pen, or Indian ink, born in Languedoc. His intemperance ruined his proſpects; as his time was ſpent at the alehouſe, where he frequently diſcharged his bills by producing a ſketch. He died 1690, aged 42.

FAGIUS, *Paul*, a proteſtant miniſter of Germany, born 1504. He was educated at Heidelberg and Straſburg, and after making great proficiency in Hebrew, then become faſhionable, he undertook in 1527 the care of a ſchool at Iſna. He afterwards entered into orders, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in 1541 by his zeal in adminiſtering to the neceſſities of the poor, during the plague which raged at Iſna, from the infection of which he happily eſcaped. He afterwards became profeſſor at Heidelberg, where he publiſhed ſome works for the advancement of Hebrew literature. During the perſecution of the proteſtants in Germany, he was invited to England by Cranmer, where he came with Bucer in 1549. Theſe two learned men engaged at Cambridge to complete a new

tranſlation

translation of the bible, Fagius of the old, and Bucer of the new teſtament. This was never completed, as Fagius died of a fever at Cambridge 1550, and Bucer about a year after. The bodies of theſe two divines were dug up and burnt under the gallows, in the reign of Mary. Fagius wrote on the Hebrew language and on the Targums.

FAGNANO, *Julius Charles, count of*, of Sinigaglia, publiſhed 2 vols. 4to. in which he treats in a clear manner of the diſcoveries of the property and of the uſe of the geometrical curve, called the Lemniſcate. He died 1760, aged 70.

FAGON, *Guy Creſcent*, a phyſician of Paris, who ſupported the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and gained the royal approbation by his indefatigable reſearches in collecting plants on the Alps. He was profeſſor of botany and chemiſtry in the royal gardens, and phyſician to Lewis XIV. in 1693. It was by his advice that the king ſent Tournefort to collect plants in the Eaſt. Though of a delicate conſtitution he lived by proper regimen to the age of 80, and died 1718.

FAHRENHEIT, *Gabriel Daniel*, an ingenious experimentaliſt, born at Dantzic, 1686. In 1720 he improved the thermometer by ſubſtituting mercury for ſpirits of wine, and fixed the extremity of his ſcale at the point of cold, which he had obſerved in Iceland in 1709, but at Peterſburg the cold has been known forty degrees below the ° of this thermometer. The Engliſh in general have adopted his ſcale, but the French adhere to Reaumur's. He travelled through Holland and the continent, and died 1736. He wrote a diſſertation on thermometers, 1724.

FAIRCLOUGH, *Samuel*, of Haveril, was miniſter of Barnardiſton, and of Ketton, Suffolk, and was ejected for nonconformity 1662. Though he diſapproved of ſome things in the liturgy, he was the friend of epiſcopacy. He publiſhed ſermons and other tracts, and died 1678, aged 84.

FAIRFAX, *Edward*, an Engliſh poet, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James. His poetical talents were ſuch that, according to Dryden himſelf, a judge of merit, he deſerved to be ranked above Spenſer in point of harmony. His firſt attempt was a tranſlation of Taſſo's Godfrey of Bouillon, a performance highly valued by the wits of the times. He wrote ſome eclogues, beſides controverſial treatiſes on the pope's infallibility, &c. He died about 1632, at Newhall, between Denton and Knareſborough.

FAIRFAX, *Thomas lord*, eldeſt ſon of Ferdinando lord Fairfax, was born at Denton, Yorkſhire, 1611. After ſerving in Holland under lord Vere, he embraced the party of the preſbyterians in the civil war againſt the king. He was engaged in the north where he ſuffered ſome defeats, eſpecially at Adderton moor 1643, but he retrieved his affairs in the battle of Marſton moor, and was entruſted with the chief command of the army on the reſignation of Eſſex. He contributed to the king's defeat at Naſeby 1645, and marched to the reduction of the weſt. In 1648 he ſucceeded to the title on the death of his father, and that year reduced Colcheſter, and, much to his diſgrace, ordered ſir George Liſle and ſir Charles Lucas, to whom he had promiſed pardon, to be ſhot. On the king's trial it was ſuppoſed that he would interfere, but during the execution he was kept at a diſtance from the ſcene, engaged with Harriſon in the hypocritical attitude of offering up prayers to God. After the deſtruction of royalty he favored the views of the uſurper, and was treated with unuſual ceremony in London, but when offered the command of the army againſt the preſbyterians of Scotland, he refuſed it, and it was granted to Cromwell. At the reſtoration he was reconciled to the king, and went to the Hague to congratulate him. He wrote an account of his public life, and died 1671.

FAIRTHORNE, *William*, an Engliſh painter. He was a ſoldier in the civil wars, and being taken at Baſing-houſe, was baniſhed for refuſing allegiance to Cromwell. On his return home he applied himſelf chiefly in engraving, in which he alſo excelled. He wrote a book upon "drawing, graving, and etching," celebrated by Flatman, the poet, and died 1691, aged 75. His ſon *William* acquired celebrity by mezzotinto engraving.

FAISTENBERGER, *Anthony*, of Inſpruck, died 1722, aged 44. His landſcapes, caſrades, rocks, and rivers, were all in a maſterly ſtyle. His younger brother *Joſeph*, was equally eminent in landſcapes.

FALCANDUS, *Hugo*, a reſpectable hiſtorian of Sicily, who publiſhed an account of the affairs of his country for 23 years under William I. and II. His preface was written 1126.

FALCONBERG, *Mary, counteſs of*, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and ſecond wife of viſcount Falconberg, poſſeſſed great beauty, and ſo much ſpirit and activity that, as Burnet obſerves, ſhe was more worthy to be protector than her brother. On Richard's depoſition ſhe exerted herſelf ſtrenuouſly for the reſtoration of Charles II. She died 1712.

FALCONER, *William*, a Scotſman, who came to London in 1762, where he publiſhed "the ſhipwreck," in three cantos, a very pathetic poem. He wrote alſo the marine dictionary, 4to. He unfortunately periſhed in the Aurora in 1769, after touching at the Cape of Good Hope in its way to India, and was never heard of.

FALCONET, *Camille*, the friend of Malebranche, was born at Lyons, 1671. He was elected in 1716 into the French academy, and from his collection of nearly 500,000 volumes, he enriched the royal library with ſuch books as were wanting. He lived to the age of 91 in 1762, and is ſuppoſed, like Fagon, to have prolonged life by his medical ſkill. He wrote a tranſlation of Villemont's ſyſtema planetarum

—an edition of the paſtorals of Daphnis and Chloe—diſſertations, &c.

FALDA, *Giovanni Baptiſta*, an Italian engraver of the laſt century, whoſe etchings in aqua fortis are much admired.

FALETI, *Jeronimo*, of Savona, near Genoa, publiſhed in 1557 a poem on the wars of Charles V and other poems. He was alſo an orator, hiſtorian, and ſtateſman, and was employed as ambaſſador to Venice by the duke of Ferrara.

FALIERI, *Ordelafo*, a doge of Venice, who with a fleet in 1102 aſſiſted Baldwin of Jeruſalem in the conqueſt of Syria. He conquered Dalmatia, Croatia, and other provinces, and afterwards loſt his life at the ſiege of Zara in Dalmatia, 1120.

FALIERI, *Marino*, a doge of Venice, 1354, conſpired to make himſelf abſolute by the aſſaſſination of all the ſenators. His plot was diſcovered, and he loſt his head, aged 80, with above 400 of his aſſociates.

FALK, *John Peter*, of Weſtrogothia, ſtudied medicine and botany under Linnæus. He was profeſſor of botany in the Apothecaries' garden at Peterſburg, and keeper of the natural hiſtory cabinet, and publiſhed obſervations on his travels, 3 vols. 4to. 1785. In a fit of melancholy he deſtroyed himſelf, 1774, aged 47.

FALKENSTEIN, *John Henry*, of Franconia, was in 1714 director of the academy of noblemen at Erlingen. He left the proteſtant for the Roman catholic religion, and died 1760, aged 78. He publiſhed "the antiquities of Nordgan," 3 vols. folio, and other works.

FALKLAND, *lord*, *Vid.* CARY.

FALLE, *Philip*, author of "the hiſtory of Jerſey," where he was born 1655. He entered at Exeter college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Alban hall. He was rector of St. Saviour's in the iſland, and was one of the deputies of the ſtates to William and Mary. He publiſhed three ſermons.

FALLOPIUS, *Gabriel*, phyſician and anatomiſt, was born at Modena 1490. He travelled through Europe, and was profeſſor of anatomy at Piſa, 1548, and three years after at Padua, where he died 1563, aged 72. He made various diſcoveries in anatomy, and eſpecially the tubes by which the ova deſcend from the female ovarium into the uterus, called from him "Fallopian tubes." His works, all on ſubjects of medicine and anatomy, were publiſhed in 3 vols fol.

FALSTER, *Chriſtian*, a Daniſh critic, who wrote ſupplementum linguæ Latinæ, 1717—animadverſiones epiſtolicæ — quæſtiones Romanæ—cogitationes philologicæ—ſermo panegyricus, &c.—Vigilia prima noctium Ripen. &c.

FANCOURT, *Samuel*, a diſſenting miniſter, ſettled at Saliſbury, where for 20 years he took ſome pupils, and had the care of a congregation. His writings againſt Calviniſm expoſed him to perſecution. About 1740, or 1745, he eſtabliſhed the firſt circulating library in the kingdom; but his plans did not ſucceed to his wiſhes, and after advertiſing for ſubſcribers, and offering to teach the claſſics, ſo as to enable his pupils to write and ſpeak in twelve months for twelve guineas, he ſunk into poverty, and from the corner of one of the ſtreets of the Strand, where he had a ſhop, he retired to Hoxton ſquare, where he died 1768, aged 90.

FANSHAW, *ſir Richard*, tenth ſon of ſir Henry Fanſhaw, of Ware park, Herts, was born 1607. After ſtudying at Cambridge, he travelled on the continent, and in 1635 was ſent by Charles I. as envoy to Spain. In 1644 he attended the king at Oxford, and was afterwards ſecretary to Charles prince of Wales, whoſe wanderings he ſhared in the weſt of England, and in Scilly and Jerſey. He was treaſurer of the navy under Rupert, and was created, 1650, a baronet by Charles II., and ſent as envoy to Spain. He was taken at the battle of Worceſter, and impriſoned in London, but liberated by giving bail At the reſtoration, he was maſter of requeſts and ſecretary of the Latin language. He afterwards was ambaſſador to Portugal, to negociate the marriage of Charles and the infanta Catharina, and in 1664 was ſent to Philip IV. of Spain, with whoſe ſucceſſor he concluded a treaty of peace in 1665. He died at Madrid, 1666, of a fever, as he was preparing to return home. He wrote ſome reſpectable pieces, and among them a tranſlation in rhyme of Guarini's paſtor fido, a tranſlation of Fletcher's faithful ſhepherdeſs, into Latin verſe—odes of Horace, tranſlated into Engliſh—Virgil's fourth Æneid—and Camöens' Luſiad, tranſlated into Engliſh, beſides ſome poems, &c.

FARE, *Charles Auguſtus*, *marquis de la*, a captain in the French guards, known as a writer and as the author of "memoirs and reflections on the reign of Lewis XIV." 12mo. and of ſome little pieces of poetry. He began to be a poet when 60 years old, and died 1712, aged 68.

FAREL, *William*, an able reformer, born at Gap in Dauphiné 1489. He ſtudied at Paris the Hebrew and Greek tongues, but the ſpirit of perſecution drove him from France. He went to Straſburg, and then to Switzerland, and he engaged with the duke of Wirtemberg, to introduce the reformation into Montbeliard and other places. He afterwards went to Geneva, but was reſiſted by the clergy, and he retired, though in 1534 he was recalled. In 1538 he was again baniſhed from Geneva with Calvin, and retired to Baſil and then to Neufchatel. Though expoſed to a thouſand dangers from perſecution, he eſcaped them all, and after increaſing his profelytes at Metz and other places, he viſited Calvin on his death-bed at Geneva 1564, and expired himſelf the next year at Neufchatel. At the age of 69 he married, an event in his life which expoſed him to the ridicule of his enemies. Eraſmus among others has ſpoken of him ſeverely, but rather unjuſtly,

unjuſtly, when he calls him a falſe, virulent, and ſeditious evangeliſt. Nothing could, indeed, reſiſt his zeal, though ſurrounded by drawn ſwords, though interrupted by the ringing of bells, and by the clamors of his enemies, he yet preached boldly, and made as many converts as any of the reformers.

FARET, *Nicholas*, one of the firſt members of the French academy, known more for the excellent ſtatutes which he formed for the inſtitution, than the books he wrote. He died 1646, aged 46.

FARIN, *Emanuel de Souſa*, a Portugueſe knight, who died at Madrid 1650, aged 60, reduced to poverty by his negligence. He wrote poems in a nervous ſtile, collected into ſeven volumes, beſides moral and political diſcourſes, commentaries on the Luſiad of Camoens, a hiſtory of Portugal to the reign of Henry the cardinal, and Portugueſe Europe. Aſia, &c. Though a Portugueſe, he preferred the Caſtilian language to his own.

FARINATO, *Paul*, a painter, of Verona His mother died in giving him birth, and he and his wife both expired at the ſame moment in 1606, aged 84. One of his paintings in St. George's church, Verona, is as much admired as that of Paul Veroneſe, which is placed near it.

FARINELLI, *Vid.* BROSCHI.

FARINGDON, *Anthony*, a divine, born at Sunning, Berks, 1596. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and afterwards was vicar of Bray, near Maidenhead, 1634, and divinity reader in Windſor chapel. In the civil wars he was ejected, and reduced to poverty, till invited to officiate at St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-ſtreet, London, where he died 1658. He publiſhed in 1657, a folio volume of his ſermons, &c.

FARMER, *Hugh*, a diſſenting miniſter, ſettled at Walthamſtow, in the houſe of his friend Mr. Snell, where he died 1787. He wrote a diſſertation on miracles, 8vo.—a treatiſe on the worſhip of human ſpirits among the heathens, 8vo.—on Chriſt's temptation, 8vo.—and on the Demoniacs, 8vo.

FARMER, *Richard*, of Leiceſter, was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. In 1766 he publiſhed his valuable eſſay on the learning of Shakeſpeare, in which he maintains that the bard obtained his knowledge of ancient hiſtory and mythology from tranſlations and not from original claſſical authors. He was in 1775 elected maſter of his college, and then took his degree of D. D. He obtained afterwards a prebend, and the chancellorſhip in Lichfield cathedral, the place of librarian in Cambridge, and a prebend in Canterbury, which he exchanged for a reſidentiary ſhip of St. Paul's. He had collected materials for the hiſtory of his native town, which he gave to his friend Mr. Nichols, for his Leiceſterſhire hiſtory. He died 1797, aged 62, and his collection of ſcarce and curious books was ſold by public auction.

FARNABY, *Thomas*, a grammarian, born in London 1575. He was of Merton college, Oxford, and was ſeduced by the jeſuits to leave his country and religion for Spain. Tired of his new inſtructors, he eſcaped, and went a voyage with ſir Francis Drake and ſir John Hawkins 1595. He afterwards ſerved as a ſoldier in the Low Countries, and returned to Cornwall, poor and deſtitute. He ſettled at Martock, Somerſetſhire, where he taught grammar, and then came to London, where he had not leſs than 300 pupils. In 1616 he took his maſter's degree at Cambridge. About 1636, on account of the ſickneſs in London, he removed to Seven Oaks, Kent, where he purchaſed an eſtate. During the civil wars he became obnoxious to the parliament, becauſe he had ſaid it was better to have one king than 500. He was therefore impriſoned in Newgate, and died 1647. His works were notæ ad Juvenalis et Perſii ſatiras—notæ ad Senecæ tragœdias—ad Martialis epigr.—ad Lucani Pharſalia, — index rhetoricus, &c. — florilegium epigrammat. Græc.—notæ ad Virgil.—ſyſtema grammatic. &c. His works diſplay every where great erudition, and his notes, ſays Boyle, are of great uſe, being ſhort and learned.

FARNESE, *Peter Louis*, ſon of pope Paul III. by a ſecret marriage, was made duke of Parma and Placentia. The tyranny of his government rendered him ſo unpopular, that he was aſſaſſinated at Placentia 1547.

FARNESE, *Alexander*, eldeſt ſon of the preceding, was made biſhop of Parma, and advanced to the purple in 1534, by his grandfather Paul III. by whom he was employed as ambaſſador to Germany. He died at Rome 1589. Charles V. ſaid of him, when dean of the ſacred college, that if all the members reſembled him, the college would be the moſt auguſt aſſembly in the world.

FARNESE, *Alexander*, third duke of Parma, diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſiege of Lepanto, and at the taking of Antwerp. He received a mortal wound at Rouen, when beſieged by Henry IV. of France, and died at Arras 1592.

FARNEWORTH, *Ellis*, a divine, born at Bonteſhall, Derbyſhire, and educated at Cheſterfield and Eton, and at Jeſus college, Cambridge. He was rector of Carſington, Derbyſhire, 1762, and died there 1763. He wrote the life of pope Sixtus V. from the Italian of Leti, fol.—Davila's hiſtory of France, 2 vols. 4to.—Machiavel's works tranſlated.

FARQUHAR, *George*, a comic poet, born at Londonderry 1678. He was educated at Dublin college, and afterwards engaged with a company of players. At the repreſentation of Dryden's Indian Emperor, he was nearly converting the play into a real tragedy, for forgetting to exchange his ſword for a foil, he wounded his antagoniſt Vaſquez ſo dreadfully that from that moment, he in terror bid adieu to the ſtage He came to London in 1696, and at the ſolicitation of Wilks the actor, he turned his thoughts to the compoſition of a theatrical piece. In 1698 his firſt comedy appear-

ed, called "Love in a bottle," and in 1700 "the conſtant couple, or trip to the jubilee," was acted, and gave Wilks the opportunity of diſplaying ſir Harry Wildair with all the gaiety and vivacity of the character. The ſame year Farquhar was in Holland, and he has given a facetious and intereſting account of the place and people in two letters. In 1701, appeared "ſir Harry Wildair, or the ſequel of the trip to the jubilee," which was received with uncommon approbation. He publiſhed in 1702, miſcellanies, or collections, of poems, letters and eſſays, and the next year came out his "Inconſtant, or the way to win him." In 1704 appeared his "ſtage coach," the next year "the twin rivals," and in 1706 "the recruiting officer," dedicated to "all friends round the Wrekin," a hill near Shrewſbury, where he had obſerved on a recruiting party the manner in which clowns are inveigled into the army, and the milk maids are robbed of their virtue and happineſs by military men. His laſt comedy was "the beaux's ſtratagem," the great ſucceſs of which he did not live to ſee, as the unkindneſs of a courtier, who had promiſed, and forgot to patronize him, and the preſſure of his debts, broke his heart. He died 1707, before he had reached his 30th year. He had married in 1703 a lady who had fallen in love with him, and who to gain the affections of a diſſipated ſuitor, had falſely repreſented herſelf as a woman of great opulence. He married, but though bitterly diſappointed, he never upbraided his wife with the artifice, but became a tender and indulgent huſband. He left two daughters whom in his papers he had recommended to the friendſhip of Wilks. Wilks became a father to them, he procured a benefit for each of them, and continued his parental fondneſs, even after they were ſettled in buſineſs. For the ſucceſs of his comedies, Farquhar is indebted to the natural delineation of his characters, the intereſting tendency of his plots, and the flowing ſprightlineſs of his wit. The ſame popularity attends them now as upon their original production, though it is to be lamented that a ſpirit of indelicacy is obſerved throughout, to be attributed not ſo much to depravity of heart in the author, as to the impure taſte of the age.

FASTOLFF, *ſir John*, a valiant general, born at Yarmouth in Norfolk. He was with the duke of Clarence in Ireland, and in 1408 he married a rich widow of that kingdom, and ſoon after went to France, where he was promoted to places of truſt and honor. He returned home 1440, covered with laurels bravely won in the field, and in his private conduct exhibited the hoſpitable, generous, and benevolent man. He beſtowed legacies to Cambridge to build the ſchools of philoſophy and civil law, and was a moſt liberal benefactor to Magdalen college, Oxford, founded by Wainfleet. He died 1459, aged upwards of 80. Shakeſpeare has been ſeverely cenſured for abuſing this great man under the character of ſir John Falſtaff. The age and the name of theſe two knights are ſo different, that the apparent coincidence muſt be purely accidental. Faſtolff, as is well obſerved, was a diſcreet and valiant, chaſte and ſober commander abroad, and eminent for every virtue at home; but the Falſtaff of the poet is an old, humorous, vaporing, cowardly, lewd, lying, drunken debauchee. It is beſides to be recollected that Shakeſpeare's Falſtaff was firſt acted under the name of ſir John Oldcaſtle, though modern critics diſpute it.

FAVART, *Charles Simon*, known for his operas, died at Paris 1793, aged 83.

FAVART, *Marie Juſtine Benoite*, a French actreſs, wife of the preceding. She was never ſurpaſſed in the ſenſibility, eaſe, and livelineſs of her comic characters. She died at Paris 1772, aged 45.

FAUCHET, *Claude*, hiſtoriographer to Henry IV., died 1601, aged 72. The monuments of his extenſive reading are found in his Gauliſh and French antiquities—a treatiſe on the liberties of the Gallican church—on the origin of knights, armorial bearings, and heralds, &c. Theſe works are curious, but ſo inelegant that, it is ſaid, the peruſal of them gave Louis XIII. a diſtaſte for reading.

FAUCHET, *Claude*, of Dorne in the Nivernois, was preacher to Louis XVI. The theatrical manner of his delivery offended the monarch, and in conſequence of this he was at the revolution moſt hoſtile to the government. He was moſt active in the deſtruction of the baſtile, and preached a thankſgiving ſermon on the event, and was ſo forgetful of his character, that he called Jeſus Chriſt the firſt ſans culotte of Judæa. Theſe extravagances rendered him popular with the mob; he was deputy from Calvados, and became the conſtitutional biſhop of Bayeux. He was at laſt accuſed as a diſaffected perſon before the revolutionary tribunal, and guillotined 1793, in his 49th year. He wrote a panegyric on St. Lewis, before the French academy—funeral oration for the duke of Orleans—Eloge on Benjamin Franklin, &c.

FAUCHEUR, *Michael le*, a proteſtant divine, admired as a preacher at Montpellier, Charenton, and Paris. After hearing him diſcourſe on duelling, marſhal de la Force ſaid; "If a challenge was ſent to me, I would refuſe it." He died at Paris 1667. He wrote a treatiſe on oratorical action—ſermons in 8vo.—chriſtian prayers and meditations—a treatiſe on the euchariſt againſt Perron, folio.

FAULKNER, *George*, a printer of eminence, the firſt who raiſed his profeſſion in Ireland to reſpectability. He was the friend of dean Swift, and of lord Cheſterfield, whoſe letters to him under the name of Atticus are much admired. He broke his leg, in conſequence of which, Foote, with more humor than good breeding, introduced him in his Orators, 1762, in the character of Peter Paragraph. Faulkner commenced an action againſt the mimic, which however was dropped by the interference

yence of lord Townſhend. He raiſed himſelf to opulence by the ſucceſs of his "journal," and died alderman of Dublin 1775.

FAVORINUS, *Varinus*, of Favera, near Camerino, in Italy, was a diſciple of Politian, and became a Benedictine monk. He was keeper of the Medicean library of Florence, and biſhop of Nocera, and died 1537. He publiſhed in 1523 his Greek lexicon at Rome, one of the firſt of modern lexicons, compiled from Suidas, the Etymologicum Magnum, Heſychius, &c. He wrote beſides, cornucopiæ et horti Adonidis—and Stobæus' apophthegmata, tranſlated.

FAUR, *Guy de*, of Toulouſe, was ſent by Charles IX. as ambaſſador to the councils of Trent, where he defended the Gallican church. In 1572 he vindicated the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew, no doubt compelled by his ſuperiors, as his own character was mild and far from vindictive. He made peace between the court and the proteſtants under Henry III. whom he had accompanied to Poland. He poſſeſſed great influence with his maſter, and was created one of the chief preſidents of the court of law. He died 1584, aged 56. He is beſt known by his "Quatrains," or moral ſtanzas of four lines, ſo much admired at that time, that they were tranſlated into all languages, and into Engliſh by Sylveſter.

FAVRE, *Anthony*, or Faber, a lawyer, born 1557 at Breſſe. He was governor of Savoy, and was engaged in ſeveral negociations between that dukedom and France. He died 1624. He wrote 10 vols. fol. on juriſprudence and civil law, beſides quatrains preſerved among thoſe of Faur.

FAVRE, *Claude*, *Vid.* VAUGELAS.

FAWCETT, *ſir William*, a general, born at Shipdenhall, near Halifax, Yorkſhire. He received his education at a grammar ſchool in Lancaſhire, and ſerved in Germany during the ſeven years' war under Eliot and Granby. The king of Pruſſia made him liberal offers to accept a command in his army, but he preferred the ſervice of his native country. He was knight of the bath, colonel of the third regiment of dragoon guards, and governor of Chelſea hoſpital. He died 1804. He tranſlated from the French count Saxe's reveries, or memoirs on the art of war, 4to.—regulations for the Pruſſian cavalry, from the German —regulations for the Pruſſian infantry, and the Pruſſian tactics.

FAWKES, *Francis*, a poet, born in Yorkſhire 1721, and educated at Leeds, and at Jeſus college, Cambridge. He ſettled at Bromham, Yorkſhire, and removed to Croydon, Surrey, where Herring gave him the vicarage of Orpington, with St. Mary Clay, Kent, which he exchanged in 1774 for the rectory of Hayes. He died 1777. He publiſhed an ode inſcribed to Herring, and lamented his death in 1756 in a pathetic elegy. His poems appeared by ſubſcription 1761, in 8vo. but his chief merit was tranſlation, as is evinced by his ſpirited verſions of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moſchus, and Muſæus, 12mo.—and the Idylia of Theocritus, 8vo. His Apollonius Rhodius appeared 1780.

FAYDIT, *Anſelm*, a Provençal poet of celebrity, noticed by the princes of his time, for his wit. He was relieved from indigence by Richard Cœur de Lion who admired his poetry, and he died at Aix 1220. He wrote a poem on the death of his benefactor Richard, the palace of love, imitated afterwards by Petrarch, beſides comedies, &c.

FAYDIT, *Peter*, a prieſt of the oratory, born at Riom in Auvergne, and died there 1709, aged 60. He is known for his ſatirical attacks on great characters, eſpecially Boſſuet and Fenelon for his Telemachus, and his illuſtrations of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, 8vo.

FAYETTE, *Louiſa de la*, a French lady. She was maid of honor to Anne of Auſtria, and enjoyed the confidence of Lewis XIII. So great was her influence upon this monarch that ſhe reconciled him to the queen, and when ſhe had thus ſerved the man whom ſhe reſpected, ſhe retired uncontaminated, and took the veil. Lewis viſited her in her retreat, but ſhe reſiſted every invitation to the court. She died in her convent, univerſally beloved, and deſervedly admired for that uncommon diſplay of virtue and ſelf-command which, in a beautiful woman, could reſiſt the moſt flattering offers of diſtinction and of rank, and ſacrifice the world and her innocent attachment to a king, to devotion.

FAYETTE, *Marie Madeleine, counteſs of*, wife of count de la Fayette, is celebrated for her knowledge of literature and of the fine arts, and her intimacy with Rochefoucault, Huetius, and other learned men. She died 1693. Though abuſed for levity of conduct by the author of the memoirs of madam de Maintenon, ſhe is repreſented by madam de Sevigné as a woman of exemplary character. She wrote Zaide—la princeſſe de Cleves—la princeſſe de Montpenſier, romances—memoires de la cour de France — hiſtoire d'Henriette d'Angleterre — divers portraits, &c. works ſtill eſteemed. She is the firſt, ſays Voltaire, who exhibited in her romances the manners of people of faſhion in a graceful and natural way.

FEATLY, *Daniel*, or FAIRCLOUGH, a divine, born at Charlton, Oxfordſhire, 1582. He was educated at Magdalen college ſchool and Corpus Chriſti, Oxford. He was ſent as chaplain to ſir Thomas Edmund's embaſſy to France, and became, in 1613, rector of Northill, Cornwall, and chaplain to Abbot the primate, who made him rector of Lambeth. He afterwards received from the primate the rectory of All-Hallows, Bread-ſtreet, London, which he exchanged for Acton, and he was the laſt provoſt of Chelſea college. He ſuffered much by the civil wars, and hardly eſcaped with his life, as he was impriſoned in 1643, for oppoſing the covenant. He grew ſo weak and dropſical from the confinement that he was

permitted

permitted to remove to Chelsea college, where he died 1645. He was an able disputant, and a most smart scourge, says Wood, of the church of Rome. He published nearly 40 works, all of the polemical kind, besides "cygnea cantio."

FECKENHAM, *John de*, was born in Worcestershire. He was educated in the monastery of Evesham, and afterwards at Gloucester hall, Oxford. He was afterwards chaplain to bishops Bell and Bonner, and in 1549 he was committed to the tower for refusing, it is said, to administer the sacraments after the manner of the protestants. On Mary's accession he was raised to distinction in the church. In 1554 he disputed at Oxford with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, before they suffered martyrdom; but though favored by the papists, he exercised every office of benevolence towards the suffering protestants. In 1556 he was made D. D. in compliment to his great learning, and appointed abbot of Westminster. On Mary's death, Elizabeth, before her coronation, sent for him, and as he had interested himself warmly in her favor during the last reign, she acknowledged his services, and offered him the archbishopric of Canterbury, if he would conform, which he refused. In the queen's first parliament he was the last abbot that sat there, and he then spoke so boldly against the reformation, that he was sent to the tower in 1560. He continued in custody, and died a prisoner in Wisbech castle, 1585. His works were chiefly sermons and controversial tracts, now little regarded.

FEIJOO, *Benedict Jerom*, a Spanish Benedictine, who attempted to correct and reform the vitiated notions of his countrymen. His Teatro Critico, in 14 vols. 4to. is a work of great merit, which, with great freedom, censures the licentiousness of the clergy, and exposes the futility of pilgrimages and superstitious exorcisms. This unusual boldness proved very offensive to the church, and the author was with difficulty saved from the inquisition. He died 1765.

FEITHIUS, *Everard*, a German, born at Elburgh, in Guelderland. The invasion of the Spaniards under Spinola so terrified him, that he retired to France, where he taught Greek, and was honored with the friendship of Casaubon, Thuanus, Du Puy, and other learned men. As he walked one day at Rochelle, he was invited into a house by one of the citizens, and from that moment it never could be known what became of him, though the mysterious occurrence was diligently inquired into by the magistrates of the place. He was then young, but had given great specimens of superior learning. Of his MS. works were published antiquitatum Homericarum libri quatuor, 12mo.—de Athenien. republicâ—de antiquit. Atticis, &c. very learned.

FELIBIEN, *Andrew*, historiographer to the French king, was born at Chartres 1619. He improved himself at Paris, and also at Rome, and was patronized by Fouquet and Colbert, and placed by the king in offices of respectability. He died 1695, aged 76. His principal works are entretiens sur les vies & les ouvrages des plus excellens peintres, anciens & modernes, 5 vols. 4to.—les principes de l'architecture, de la sculpture, & de la peinture, avec un dictionnaire des termes propres, de ces arts, de l'origine de la peinture, &c.—descriptions of several entertainments given by the king, &c.—the conferences of the royal academy of painting, &c. —the description of the abbey de la Trappe, &c. His dialogues on the lives of the painters is the work most admired. It is elegant and profound.

FELIBIEN, *John Francis*, succeeded his father in all his appointments, and inherited his taste and knowledge of the fine arts. He wrote an historical collection of the lives and works of the most celebrated architects, 4to.—description of Versailles, ancient and modern, 12mo., and died 1733.

FELIBIEN, *Michael*, son of Andrew, engaged to write the history of Paris, which he did not live to complete. It was finished by Lobineau, 5 vols. fol. 1725. He died 1719, aged 53. He had published the history of the abbey of St. Denys, in folio.

FELIX I. pope after Dionysius, 269, was put to death 274, and canonized.

FELIX II. was, in 355, elevated to the papal chair by Constans, during the exile of Liberius. On the return of his rival, Felix wished to retain his office conjunctly with him, but the Romans exclaimed, "one God, one Christ, one pope," and he retired to exile, and died 365.

FELIX III. successor of Simplicius, quarrelled with Zeno, and died 492.

FELIX IV. pope after John I. 526, died four years after. He was a prelate of great piety and exemplary goodness. He was the first who introduced extreme unction in the church.

FELL, *Dr. John*, a prelate, born at Longworth, Berks, 1625. He was educated at Thame school, and Christ church, Oxford, where his father was dean. During the civil war, he bore arms for the king, and being expelled from the college, he lived in retirement till the restoration, when he was made prebendary of Chichester, and canon and dean of Christ church. He was liberal to his college, and built the tower over the principal gate, into which in 1683 he caused to be removed the bell called great Tom, said to have been originally brought from Oseney abbey. He served the office of vice-chancellor, and in 1675-6 was made bishop of Oxford, without giving up his deanery, and applied a large part of his income to the rebuilding of Cuddesden palace. He died 1686. He wrote the life of Dr. Hammond—historia & antiquitates universitatis Oxon. 2 vols. fol. translated from Wood's —Alcinoi in Platonicam philosophiam introductio—in laudem musices carmen Sapphicum—St. Clement's two epistles to the Corinthians, Greek and Latin—Allestree's life—sermons—

ſermons—an edition of Cyprian, and other claſſics. The biſhop's father was born in London, 1594, and educated at Weſtminſter and Chriſt church. He was ſucceſſively miniſter of Freſhwater, iſle of Wight, chaplain to James I. prebendary of Worceſter, dean of Lichfield, and in 1638 dean of Chriſt church. He died 1649, of a broken heart, in conſequence of the murder of his royal maſter. He wrote primitiæ, ſeu oratio, &c. and concio Latina ad baccalaureos, &c.

FELL, *John*, a diſſenting miniſter, of Cockermouth. He was originally a taylor, but acquired ſome knowledge of the claſſics, and became paſtor of a congregation at Eccles, Suffolk, and afterwards Thaxſted, Eſſex. He was afterwards tutor at an academy at Homerton, from which he was diſmiſſed, ſays his biographer, for reading a newſpaper on a ſunday. A ſubſcription of 100 guineas was made for him to preach ſermons on the evidences of chriſtianity. Four only of theſe were delivered at the Scots church, London Wall, when the preacher fell a victim to a dropſy, 1797. The ſermons were continued by Dr. H. Hunter. Fell was the author of anſwers to Farmer's eſſay on the Demoniacs—and his treatiſe on the idolatry of Greece and Rome—genuine proteſtantiſm—an eſſay, on the love of one's country—a letter to Burke on the penal laws—an eſſay on Engliſh grammar, &c.

FELLER, *Joachim Frederic*, a German, born at Leipſic, 1673. He was ſecretary to the duke of Weimar, and travelled to viſit foreign libraries. He died 1726. The beſt known of his works is monumenta varia inedita, Jena, 1714, in 12 numbers, 4to. He wrote alſo miſcellanea Leibnitiana, &c.

FELLER, *Francis Xavier*, an ex-jeſuit, born at Bruſſels. He wrote an hiſtorical and literary journal, from 1774 to 1794, at Luxemburg—a geographical dictionary—obſervations on Newton's philoſophy—and Buffon's epochs of nature examined—an hiſtorical dictionary, 8 vols. 8vo. and died at Ratiſbon, 1802, aged 67.

FELLTHAM, *Owen*, an Engliſh writer, in the reign of James I. His learning and virtues recommended him to the notice of the earl of Thomond, in whoſe family he lived in eaſy and honorable dependence. He wrote Reſolves, divine, moral, and political, a work of ſingular excellence, of which the 12th edition appeared in 1709, in 8vo. This book, ſo valuable for its refined ſentiments of morality, its pointed delineations of duty, and its intereſting tendency to improve the heart in the road to virtue, has lately been edited by Mr. Cumming.

FELTON, *John*, was the aſſaſſin of Villiers, duke of Buckingham, 1628, a crime which he committed in the full perſuaſion that he thus ſerved God and man. He was tried and executed. He had been a lieutenant in the army which beſieged the iſle of Rhé, and becauſe he did not ſucceed to a company, he became a bigoted diſſatisfied puritan. His grandfather, of the ſame name, had in the reign of Elizabeth, affixed on the palace gates of the biſhop of London, the bull of Pius V. by which the queen was declared a heretic. He was tried and executed for this conduct, 1570.

FELTON, *Henry*, principal of Edmund hall, Oxford, was author of a diſſertation on reading the claſſics, and forming a juſt ſtyle, a work of merit. He wrote alſo ſermons, and died 1739.

FENELON, *Francis de Salignac de la Motte*, archbiſhop of Cambray, was born at the caſtle of Fenelon in Perigord, 1651. He was educated at Cahors and Paris, and at the age of 24 took orders, and in 1686, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he was ſent at the head of the miſſionaries to convert the proteſtants of the coaſt of Saintonge and the Pays de Aunis. In 1689 he was appointed tutor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, and the king for his ſervices gave him the abbey of St. Valery, and the ſee of Cambray, 1695. In 1697 he was expoſed to perſecution, by the publication of his explication of "the maxims of the ſaints concerning the interior life," in which he ſupported the claims of madame Guyon, to exalted devotion, and her myſtical interpretation of Solomon's ſong. Fenelon was offered to ſign a recantation, and when he refuſed, the affair was referred to the king, and then to the pope, who in condemning the archbiſhop's book, declared that he had erred from exceſs of love of God, and his opponents, from exceſs of love of their neighbour. This affair, to which ſuch importance was attached, was ſuppoſed to ariſe from the wiſh of preventing the appointment of Fenelon to the office of almoner to the ducheſs of Burgundy. Fenelon ſubmitted to the deciſion of the pope, and read the ſentence, and his recantation in his own dioceſe, where, by his exemplary life, he gave luſtre to the epiſcopal office. He afterwards aſſiſted the Jeſuits againſt the Janſeniſts, and procured the diſgrace of Noialles their patron. The work from which Fenelon derives immortality is his "Telemachus". It was expoſed to the jealouſy of Lewis and his courtiers, who pretended to ſee the character of madam de Monteſpan in Calypſo, of mademoiſelle de Fontanges, in Eucharis, of the ducheſs of Burgundy, in Antiope, of Louvois in Proteſilaus, of James II. in Idomeneus, and of Lewis XIV. in Seſoſtris, but though its publication was prohibited in France, it appeared at Paris ſurreptitiouſly in 1699, and in a corrected form at the Hague 1701. Such is the merit of the work, that it ranks, though in proſe, among epic poems, and by the elegance of its ſtyle, and the ſublimity of its moral, it has ſecured univerſal applauſe, and has been tranſlated into all the languages of Europe. This amiable prelate died 7th January 1715, aged 63. Beſides his Telemachus, and his explication of the maxims, he wrote a treatiſe on the education of daughters, 12mo. much admired—dialogues of the dead, 2 vols. 12mo.—dialogues

on eloquence, and the eloquence of the pulpit, 12mo.—lives of ancient philosophers, abridged, 12mo.—spiritual works, 4 vols. 12mo.—a demonstration of the existence of God, 12mo.—sermons, &c.

FENTON, *Elijah*, a poet, the youngest of 12 children, born at Shelton, near Newcastle-under-Line, Staffordshire. He was educated at Cambridge, and became usher in Bonwicke's school, at Headley, in Surry. He afterwards was master of Seven Oaks school, and next was secretary to lord Orrery, and tutor to his son lord Boyle, and by Pope's recommendation he was placed near Craggs, secretary of state. Though not rich he ended his life in ease, and died at the house of lady Trumbal, East Hampstead, Berks, 13th July, 1730. He published in 1709, "Oxford and Cambridge verses," and in 1717, a volume of his own poems, and in 1723, his tragedy of Mariamne. He also assisted Pope in the Odyssey, and translated the first, fourth, 19th, and 20th books. He also edited Waller's poems, with notes, and published a life of Milton, commended by Dr. Johnson. Fenton, though of no superior genius as a poet, yet possessed great merit. His epitaph was written by Pope, and the praises bestowed on him are not overcharged, for he was an honest man, unenvied by rivals, mild, humane, and benevolent in his conduct, and he lived "content with science, in the vale of peace."

FENTON, *sir Geoffrey*, served Elizabeth in Ireland, where he became member of the privy council 1581, and where he married the daughter of Dr. Robert Weston, lord chancellor of the island. He was afterwards secretary to the lord lieutenant, and continued so under all the changes of government. He died 1608. He translated Guiciardini's wars of Italy, dedicated to Elizabeth, besides golden epistles from Guevara's works, &c.

FERDINAND I. second son of the archduke Philip, was crowned king of Hungary and Bohemia 1527, on the death of Louis the younger, and in 1531 he was elected king of the Romans, and in 1558 he succeeded as emperor, on the abdication of his brother Charles V. He governed with moderation, and died of a dropsy at Vienna 1564, aged 61.

FERDINAND II. archduke of Austria, raised to the imperial throne 1619. His subjects of Bohemia placed on the throne Frederic V. elector palatine, but Ferdinand defeated them at the battle of Prague 1620, and the victories of Tilly, the imperial general, rendered opposition hopeless. These successes roused against Ferdinand, the king of France, and Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, and the imperial general was defeated at Leipsic, though soon after the Swedish conqueror fell covered with glory in the battle of Lutzen. Ferdinand died at Vienna, 1637, aged 59.

FERDINAND III. surnamed Ernest, eldest son of the preceding, was elected emperor on his father's death. He pursued the same plans of ambition and aggrandizement, but in his war against the Swedes, his troops were defeated by Bernard duke of Weimar, who, in four months, gained four important victories. Tranquillity was restored by the peace of Westphalia, 1648, and the treaties of Osnaburg and Munster tolerated the Lutherans and Calvinists in the midst of the Roman Catholic religion. The emperor died 1657, aged 49.

FERDINAND I. king of Castile and Leon, surnamed the Great, was son of Sancho III. of Navarre. He defeated Alphonso of Leon, 1037, and caused himself to be crowned king of Leon, and of the Asturias. He next marched against the Moors, took several of their towns, and penetrated into the heart of Portugal. He died 1065.

FERDINAND II. younger son of Alphonso VIII. of Leon and Castile, made war against the Portuguese. He made the most temperate use of his victory, and died 1187, after a reign of 30 years.

FERDINAND III. *St.* son of Alphonso IX. obtained the crown of Castile by the abdication of his mother Berengere 1217, and ascended the throne of Leon 1230. He made war against the Moors, and took Cordova, Murcia, Seville, Xeres, Cadiz, &c. and died 1252.

FERDINAND IV. succeeded to the throne of Castile 1295, at the age of 10. His minority was governed by his mother Mary. He made war against the Moors, and died suddenly 1312, aged 27.

FERDINAND V. surnamed the Catholic, was son of John II. of Arragon. He married Isabella of Castile, and thus united the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon. He made war against Alphonso king of Portugal, and defeated him at Toro 1476, and he next subdued Grenada, after a war of eight years, and put an end to the Mooriſh power, which for 800 years had flourished in Spain. By means of his general Gonsalvo of Cordova, he conquered part of the kingdom of Naples, but whilst his dominions were enlarged in Europe and Africa, a new continent submitted to his power by the discoveries of Columbus. Ferdinand died 1516.

FERDINAND VI. surnamed the Wise, was son of Philip V. and Mary of Savoy, and succeeded his father 1746. He was a most benevolent prince, and two days in a week freely gave access to his subjects, and redressed personally their grievances. He engaged in the war of 1741, and in the peace of 1748 he obtained for one of his brothers the crown of the two Sicilies, and for the other the duchies of Parma and Placentia. Under his government industry was encouraged, abuses were reformed, and canals were made to convey plenty and commerce through the country. He died without children at Madrid 1759, aged 46.

FERDINAND I. succeeded in 1458 to Alphonso

phonſo of Arragon as king of Naples and Sicily. Though he protected commerce, he was unpopular on account of his debaucheries. He died little regretted 1494, aged 70.

FERDINAND, king of Portugal after Peter 1367, died 1383. He aſſumed the title of king of Caſtile after Peter the Cruel, and was engaged in war with Henry of Tranſtamare, whoſe daughter he married, to re-eſtabliſh the general tranquillity.

FERDINAND I. grand duke of Tuſcany after his brother Francis II. 1587, was eminent for his wiſdom. He died 1609.

FERDINAND II. grand duke of Tuſcany, ſucceeded Coſmo II. and gained the reſpect of the neighbouring princes, by his neutrality during the wars between France and Spain. He ſupported the Venetians in their war in Candia, and died 1668.

FERDINAND of Cordova, in the 15th century, was ſo well ſkilled in the logic of Ariſtotle, and the learning of the ancients, that he paſſed among the vulgar for a magician. He wrote de artificio omnis ſcibilis — and commentaries on Ptolemy's almageſt, and on the bible.

FERDONSI, *Haſſan Ben Scharf*, a Perſian poet, whoſe epic poem called Schanameh is very celebrated. It is the labor of 30 years, and conſiſts of 60,000 verſes, each of which is a diſtich. He died at Thous 1020.

FERG or FERGIRE, *Francis Paul*, a painter of Vienna. He came to London, where he was much eſteemed, but an imprudent marriage ruined his expectations. He was found dead at the door of his lodging 1740, worn out with diſeaſe and wretchedneſs. His landſcapes are beautifully enriched with ruins of caſtles and towers.

FERGUS I. king of Scotland, aſſiſted the Scots in repelling the Picts, and for his ſervices was elected king. He was drowned as he returned to Ireland 404.

FERGUSON, *Robert*, was ejected from the living of Godmarſham in Kent, for nonconformity, 1662. He afterwards kept a ſchool, and then became a court ſpy. He was next the aſſociate of Monmouth, whom, as it is thought, he betrayed. He wrote the intereſt of reaſon in religion, 8vo.—a diſcourſe concerning juſtification, &c. and died poor, 1714.

FERGUSON, *Robert*, of Edinburgh, ſtudied divinity, but preferred literary fame to all other purſuits. He obtained a place in the ſheriff clerk's office, Edinburgh, but diſſipation abridged his days, and he died inſane 1774, aged 24. His paſtoral, humorous, and lyric poems, have been edited in Anderſon's collection.

FERGUSON, *James*, a ſelf-taught philoſopher, born of poor parents in Bamffſhire, 1710. He was a common ſhepherd, and in this employment marked accurately the poſition of the ſtars with a thread and bead. His ingenuity was encouraged by his opulent neighbours, who had him inſtructed in arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. His ingenuity was ſo great, that after the ſight of a watch and of a clock, he made one of each with wood. In 1744 he came to London, and in conſequence of his aſtronomical rotula to ſhew the new moon and eclipſes, he was made fellow of the royal ſociety. The king at his acceſſion granted him a penſion of 50l. a year, and occaſionally took great delight in his converſation. He invented ſome uſeful inſtruments, and died 1776. He wrote "ſelect mechanical exerciſes,"—introduction to electricity—to aſtronomy—treatiſe on perſpective—and aſtronomy explained on Newton's principles, edited for the fourth time 1770—lectures on mechanics, hydroſtatics, hydraulics, &c. edited the fifth time 1776, &c.

FERGUSON, *William*, a Scotch painter, who died 1690. He excelled in repreſenting dead birds, game, and ſtill life.

FERMAT, *Peter*, a mathematician of Touloufe. As a philoſopher he may be ſaid to have prepared the way for the infinites of Newton and Leibnitz, and to have introduced new geometry. He was connected with Deſcartes, Huygens, and Paſcal, and died 1664. His works were publiſhed 2 vols. fol. 1679. His ſon *Samuel* wrote ſome learned diſſertations.

FERMOR, *William count Von*, of Phaſkow, was ſon of a Scotchman. He like his father was in the Ruſſian ſervice againſt the Turks. For his ſervices he was made count of the empire by the emperor Francis. He defeated the king of Pruſſia at the famous battle of Zorndorff, and afterwards took Berlin. He died 1771, aged 64.

FERNEL, *John Francis*, phyſician to Henry II. of France, was born in Picardy 1506. His lectures on philoſophical ſubjects at Paris were greatly admired for eloquence and erudition. He afterwards ſtudied phyſic, and divided his time between his patients and his books, allowing himſelf ſcarce five hours of reſt in 24. When invited to court by the king, whoſe friendſhip he had ſecured by curing one of his favorites, he excuſed himſelf, and preferred retirement to every other purſuit. On the death of the king's firſt phyſician, he ſettled at the court, but the ſudden death of his wife, who fell a ſacrifice to her grief in leaving her relations to live at Fontainbleau, ſo affected him, that he died within a month after, 1558. He wrote ſeveral works on medical ſubjects in high repute.

FERNOUILLOT DE FALBAIRE, *Charles George*, a French author, who died 1801, aged 74. He wrote ſome articles in the Encyclopedie, beſides dramatic pieces.

FERRACINO, *Bartolomeo*, a ſelf-taught mechanic of Padua. His invention of a ſaw which worked by the wind recommended him to the notice of the great. He built a famous bridge over the Brenta in his native town, and died 1764, aged 72.

FERRAND,

FERRAND, *James*, a French phyſician of Agen. He wrote a book "on the diſtemper of love," Paris, 1622.

FERRAND, *Anthony*, of Paris, died 1719, aged 42. His madrigals, ſongs, epigrams, &c. are well known.

FERRAND, *James Philip*, a French painter in enamel, born at Joigni in Burgundy. He died at Paris 1732, aged 79. He wrote a treatiſe on enamel painting, and another on miniatures, 12mo.

FERRAR, *Robert*, of Halifax, Yorkſhire, was educated at Cambridge and Oxford, and made biſhop of St. David's by Cranmer. He was impriſoned in Edward's reign, and under Mary he was burnt as a heretic at Caermarthen, 1555.

FERRAR, *Nicholas*, of London, was educated at Cambridge, and after travelling on the continent, was made ſecretary to the Virginia company, and in 1624 elected member of parliament, and directed, with two others, to draw the impeachment againſt lord Granfield, the treaſurer. He ſoon after retired to Little Gidding, Huntingdonſhire, where he eſtabliſhed a proteſtant monaſtery. In 1626 he took deacon's orders, and died 1637. He had tranſlated from the Spaniſh Valdeſſo's conſiderations on religion.

FERRARI, *Lewis*, of Milan, was profeſſor of mathematics at Bologna, where he died 1565, aged 45. He invented the method of reſolving biquadratic equations.

FERRARI, *Octavian*, an Italian author, profeſſor of ethics and politics at Venice, Padua, Milan, and other places of Italy. He died at Milan, 1586, aged 68, conſidered for his learning as a ſecond Ariſtotle. He wrote de ſermonibus exoreticis—de origine Romanorum —a Latin tranſlation of Athenæus, and notes on Ariſtotle.

FERRARI, *Franciſco Bernardino*, of the ſame family, was born at Milan, 1577. He was encouraged by the archbiſhop of Milan to travel not only to improve himſelf, but to make a collection of books. This valuable ſelection, made in Spain, Italy, &c. laid the foundation of the Ambroſian library. Ferrari died at Milan 1669, aged 92. He wrote de antiquo eccleſiaſticarum epiſtolarum genere libri tres—de veterum acclamationibus & plauſu libri ſeptem. Theſe works are curious, and diſplay great erudition.

FERRARI, *Octavio*, of the ſame family, was born at Milan, 1607, and educated at the Ambroſian college, where he became profeſſor of rhetoric at the age of 21. Six years after he was invited by the Venetians to Padua, where as profeſſor of Greek, of eloquence, and politics, he collected a great number of pupils. His fame was ſo deſervedly eſtabliſhed, that Chriſtina of Sweden honored him with preſents, and Lewis XIV. ſettled on him a penſion of 500 crowns for ſeven years. He died 1682. His works are chiefly on claſſical antiquities, the moſt known of which is origines linguæ Italicæ, fol. a ſubject treated before by Scaliger, in 24 books, now loſt.

FERRARS, *George*, was educated at Oxford, and removed to Lincoln's-inn, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an advocate under Cromwell, earl of Eſſex. He became next a favorite with Henry VIII. and his arreſt, when he was member of parliament for Plymouth, created ſuch confuſion, that in the event it eſtabliſhed the privileges of the members of the houſe. On the fall of Somerſet under Edward VI. he was named lord of miſrule, to entertain the public with paſtimes, and for 12 days he exhibited at Greenwich all the pomp of aſſumed greatneſs, to the ſatisfaction of the court, and of the populace. Ferrars poſſeſſed ſuch verſatile talents, that while the religion of the court changed at the caprice of the ſovereign, he continued a favorite with all, and died a proteſtant, 1579. He wrote the hiſtory of queen Mary, and alſo contributed to the poetical work called "the mirror for magiſtrates," publiſhed 1559—the fall of Robert Treſilian, chief juſtice, &c. &c.

FERRARS, *Edward*, a Warwickſhire poet, educated at Oxford. He was a favorite with Henry VIII. and died 1564. He wrote ſome comedies and tragedies.

FERRARS, *Henry*, of the ſame family, was educated at Oxford, and made large collections for the hiſtory of his native county. His papers laid the foundation of Dugdale's antiquities of Warwickſhire. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf alſo as a poet. He died 1633, aged 84, leaving behind him, ſays Wood, the character of a well-bred gentleman, a good neighbour, and an honeſt man.

FERRAUD, *N.* of Daure, near the Pyrenees, was a deputy in the convention, and diſtinguiſhed by his enmity to the monarchy. He was commiſſary in the armies of the Rhine, where he behaved with coolneſs, and on his return to Paris, when oppoſing the attack made on the convention, 1795, he was ſhot through the heart with a piſtol. His murderer was executed, and the convention appointed a day to celebrate his obſequies.

FERRERAS, *Don John of*, a Spaniſh divine, educated at Salamanca. His wit and learning recommended him to the court, from whoſe favors he refuſed two biſhoprics. He contributed much to the Spaniſh dictionary, publiſhed by the academy 1739, in 6 vols. folio, and died 1735, leaving ſeveral works in philoſophy, divinity, and hiſtory.

FERRETI or FERRETUS, a poet and hiſtorian of Vicenza, of the 14th century, who contributed much to the revival of learning in Europe. He wrote an hiſtory of his own times from 1259 to 1328, &c. in Italian.

FERRI, *Paul*, was born at Metz 1591, and educated at Montauban. As miniſter in his native town, he gained popularity by his eloquence, and zealouſly employed himſelf to reconcile the proteſtants, but for this he was accuſed of being bribed by Richelieu to form

a coalition of the two religions. He died 1669, of the ſtone, and more than 80 calculi were found in his bladder. He publiſhed ſcholaſtici orthodoxici ſpecimen, a book approved by Du Pleſſis Mornay—vindiciæ pro ſcholaſtico orthodox, &c.

FERRI, *Ciro*, a painter, born at Rome, 1634. The excellence of his pieces, on which he ſet a very high price, recommended him to Alexander VII. and his three ſucceſſors. The duke of Florence alſo granted him a penſion to finiſh the imperfect figures of Cortona, and nominated him chief of the Florentine ſchool. He was alſo great as an architect, and ſeveral palaces and altars at Rome were raiſed from his deſigns. It is ſaid that he died through chagrin at ſeeing the ſuperior coloring of Bacici's picture of angels near his own works in the palace of Navona, 1689, aged 55.

FERRIER, *Arnaud de*, a lawyer of Toulouſe, from the greatneſs of his abilities, called the Cato of France. He was profeſſor of the univerſity, and in 1562 he was deputed by the French king to the council of Trent, where the boldneſs of his harangues in favor of his maſter offended ſome of his Italian hearers. He afterwards went to Venice, where he aſſiſted father Paul in collecting materials for the hiſtory of the council of Trent. He was at heart a proteſtant, and was made chancellor to the king of Navarre, and formed the deſign to declare the French king head of the church, after the example of England. He died in his 79th year. He wrote ſome works.

FERRIER, *Jeremy*, divinity profeſſor at Niſmes, became papiſt, even after declaring in a public diſputation that Clement VIII. was Anti-chriſt. He was afterwards ſtate counſellor to the French king, and was patronized by Richelieu, and wrote ſome tracts, eſpecially "Catholique d'etat," in favor of his religion and principles. He died of a hectic fever 1626.

FERRIER, *Lewis*, a poet, of Avignon. He was impriſoned for ſome licentious verſes in his "preceptes galantes," but liberated by intereſt. He wrote Anne of Britany, Adraſtus, and Montezuma, tragedies, and died in Normandy 1721, aged 69.

FERRON, *Arnauld du*, a lawyer of Bourdeaux, who died 1563, aged 48. He wrote in elegant Latin, and continued to the reign of Francis I. the Latin hiſtory of France by Paulus Æmilius the Veroneſe.

FERTE', *Henry de Seneſterre Mareſchal de*, a famous general under Lewis XIII. diſtinguiſhed at the ſiege of Rochelle 1626, and at the battle of Rocroi and Lens. In 1650 he defeated the duke of Lorraine, at the battle of St. Nicholas, but in 1656 he was taken priſoner at Valenciennes, and died 1681, aged 82.

FETTI, *Dominico*, a painter of Rome, 1589. He imitated the paintings of Julio Romano, and was patronized by the duke of Mantua, whoſe palaces he adorned with his pieces. He ruined his conſtitution by licentious indulgences at Venice, and died in his 35th year. His pictures are very ſcarce. His ſiſter, a nun, was alſo a good painter, and ſhe adorned her convent with ſome of her pieces.

FEVARDENTIUS or FEWARDENT, *Francis*, a Franciſcan friar of Coutances, Normandy. He was a furious oppoſer of the proteſtants, and even the third and fourth Henries were objects of his attack. He publiſhed the five books of Irenæus, with learned notes, &c. and died 1641.

FEUILLE'E, *Lewis*, a French naturaliſt, born in Provence 1660. He travelled in different parts of the world, to advance the knowledge of natural hiſtory, and at his return received a penſion, and an obſervatory was built for his reſidence at Marſeilles, where he died 1732. He wrote a journal of obſervations phyſical, botanical, &c. on the coaſts of South America, 3 vols. 4to. and preſented the French king with a folio of curious drawings, &c.

FEVRE, *Guy le*, a poet of Lower Normandy, well ſkilled in oriental literature. He publiſhed ſome works in Syriac and Chaldee, and aſſiſted in the editing of Montanu's Polyglott bible. He died 1598, aged 57.

FEVRE, *Anthony le*, brother to Guy, was employed near the perſon of Henry IV. of France, and ſent as ambaſſador to England, and other countries. He died 1615, aged 60 His memoirs appeared in 5 vols. 12mo.

FEVRE, *Nicholas le*, a jeſuit, author of a treatiſe on true religion—and a critical examination of Bayle's works. He died 1755.

FEVRE, *James le*, or *Jacobus* FABER, a learned Frenchman, born at Eſtampes, in Picardy, 1440. He was ſuſpected of proteſtantiſm, and therefore flying, found a ſafe retreat at Nerac, under the protection of Margaret, queen of Navarre, ſiſter of Francis I. He died there 1537, nearly 100 years old. Though not profeſſedly a proteſtant, he yet diſapproved of many of the tenets of the church of Rome, and held a conference with Bucer and Capito about the reformation of the church. In 1512 he publiſhed a tranſlation of St. Paul's epiſtles, with notes, &c. Though the correſpondent of Eraſmus, he quarrelled with him in conſequence of ſome diſputed paſſages in ſcripture, and Eraſmus, much to his honor, after repelling the attack, ſolicited the continuance of his friendſhip. It is ſaid that he was murdered in his bed, after weeping in the preſence of Margaret, and lamenting that he had not, like many of his diſciples, had the fortitude to become a martyr in the defence of his opinions.

FEVRE, *Nicholas le*, or *Nicolaus* FABER, a learned man, born at Paris 1544. In his youth, while cutting a pen, a ſmall piece of the quill flew into his eye, and cauſed ſuch acute pain, that he lifted, in ſudden anguiſh, the knife, and ſtruck the eye out of the ſocket. He ſtudied the civil law at Toulouſe, Padua, and Bologna, and after reſiding 18 months in Rome,

Rome, he returned to Paris, and applied himself to belles lettres. His edition of Seneca, appeared in 1587, with learned notes. He also studied mathematics, and discovered the falsity of Scaliger's demonstration of the quadrature of the circle. On the accession of Henry IV. to the crown, he was made preceptor to the duke of Condé, and after the king's death, he held the same office in the education of Lewis XIII. He died 1611. His works, which are few, were collected after his death in a 4to. vol. 1614, Paris.

FEVRE, *Tanaquil*, or *Tannequi*, a learned man, father of madame Dacier, was born at Caen in Normandy 1615. After studying at home, he went to Paris, and was soon recommended to the patronage of Richelieu, who settled a pension of 2000 livres upon him, to inspect the books published at the Louvre. The death of his patron, and the neglect of Mazarin, altered his plans of life, and he turned protestant, and accepted a professorship at Saumur. Here his reputation drew pupils, but an unfortunate assertion that he could pardon Sappho's love for her own sex, since it produced a beautiful ode, proved the cause of a dispute with the university, and at last in 1672, he was invited to Heidelberg. A fever prevented his departure, and he died 12th Sept. 1672. He left a son of his own name, who was a protestant divine in Holland, and at London, but became a Roman catholic at Paris, and published a tract, de futilitate poetices, and besides madame Dacier, another daughter married to Bauldri, professor at Utrecht. Faber was agreeable in his person, but rather effeminate, as to appear with neatness, he procured gloves, &c. from London, and essences from Rome. He published, among other books, Luciani de morte peregrini libellus, 4to.—diatribe Flavii Josephi de Jesu Christi testimon. supposittum esse, 8vo. —epistolarum pars prima, secunda—a short account of the lives of Greek poets—the life of Theseus, from Plutarch, &c.—editions of Xenophon's convivium, of Plato's Alcibiades, of Plutarch's de superstitione, besides notes on Apollodorus, Longinus, and other classics.

FEVRE, *Roland le*, a painter of Anjou, called sometimes a Venetian. His naked figures were much admired. He stained marble curiously. He died in England 1677.

FEVRET, *Charles*, a French civilian, of Saumur, 1583. He studied at Heidelberg, and returned to Dijon, where he married Anne Brunet, by whom he had 19 children, 14 of which were born in eight years. He was a popular advocate at Dijon, and when Lewis XIII. came to Dijon to punish an insurrection, he was the only person considered as capable to plead the cause of the insurgents, and so eloquent and persuasive was his address, that the king desired him to print it, and forgave the rebels. He died at Dijon 1661, aged 78. He published a Latin treatise de claris fori Burgundici oratoribus.—and in 1653 his famous "traité de l'abus," frequently reprinted.

FEUSTKING, *John Henry*, of Holstein, was professor and doctor of divinity at Wittemberg. He was also confessor to the elector of Saxony, and died 1713, aged 41. He wrote various works in German and in Latin.

FEVRET DE FONTETTE, *Charles Marie*, great grandson of the preceding, was born at Dijon 1710, and eminent as a lawyer. He was laboriously employed in editing "le Long's bibliotheque historique de la France," which he enlarged from one to five large fol. vols. He died 1772.

FICHARD, *John*, a lawyer, of Frankfort on the Mayne, where he died 1581, aged 69. The best known of his works are, vivorum qui superiori nostroque sæculo eruditione et doctrinâ illustres atque memorabiles fuerunt, vitæ, 1536, 4to.—onomasticon philolosophico-medico synonymum, &c.

FICINUS, *Marsilius*, of Florence, was educated at the expence of Lorenzo de Medicis, to whom his father was physician. He restored in the west the study of the Platonic philosophy, and translated not only Plato, but also Plotinus, Proclus, Iamblicus, Porphyrius, &c. Though a sceptic, the preaching of Savanorola brought him to a due sense of religion, but like many of the learned of his time he remained devoted to astrology. By a proper regimen he supported his naturally feeble constitution to the age of 66. He died at Correggio 1499, and soon after, as Baronius gravely affirms, appeared according to his promise to his friend Mercatus, to prove thus the immortality of the soul. His writings sacred and profane are very numerous, collected in 2 vols. fol.

FIDANZA, *Johannes*, a philosopher, poet, and theologist, of Tuscany, called from his learning the seraphic doctor. He died 1274, aged 53, author of some books now little known.

FIDDES, *Richard*, was born at Hunmanby, near Scarborough, Yorkshire, 1671, and educated at Corpus Christi college, whence he removed to University college. In 1694 he was presented to the living of Halsham, but the marshy situation of the place proved so injurious that he was suddenly deprived of his speech, and never after completely recovered it. He came to London 1712, and no longer able to shine as an eloquent preacher, he maintained himself by his pen. By the friendship of Swift he was recommended to Oxford, who made him his chaplain, but the hopes of preferment vanished at the death of the queen. He died at Putney 1725, aged 54, leaving in destitute circumstances his wife and six children. Of his writings the most known are, "a body of divinity explaining the principles and the duties of natural and revealed religion, 2 vols. fol.—52 discourses—and the life of cardinal Wolsey, in fol. These works appeared under the patronage of a large subscription, but their

their popularity was severely attacked. Stackhouse found great fault with the divinity, and for the life of Wolsey the author was censured in the London journal, as being a friend to popery, and the secret enemy of the reformation. Dr. Knight afterwards, in his life of Erasmus, repeats the accusation, and charges Fiddes with favoring the claims of the pretender, as he wrote his book in the house and under the eye of Atterbury, whose opposition to the Hanoverian family was then very unpopular.

FIELD, *Richard*, was born at Hempstead, Herts, 1561, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He afterwards removed to Magdalen hall, and in 1594 became reader to Lincoln's-inn society, and obtained the living of Burrowclere, Hants. In 1598 he was chaplain to Elizabeth, and under James, her successor, he was made canon of Windsor, and dean of Gloucester. The bishopric of Oxford was intended for him, but he died before the appointment, 1616, aged 55. He was a man highly respected for his learning, and anxiously devoted to the healing of dissensions in the church. The first time the king heard him preach he quaintly observed, "this is a field for God to dwell in," and almost in similar words he was styled by Fuller, "that learned divine, whose memory smelleth like a field which the Lord hath blessed." The most famous of his works is his "four books of the church," augmented with a fifth in the second edition, which appeared 1610. His memory was retentive to a surprising degree, so that whatever he read he accurately remembered.

FIELDING, *Henry*, the celebrated novelist, was born at Sharpham park, Somersetshire, 22d April, 1707. His father was grandson to an earl of Denbigh, and his mother was daughter of the first judge Gould. Young Fielding was educated at home, under Mr. Oliver, a clergyman, whom he afterwards turned to ridicule in the coarse character of parson Trulliber. He then went to Eton, where he formed an early intimacy with Lyttleton, Fox, Pitt, and others, and when 18 he passed to Leyden, to study civil law. Being ill supplied with money by his father, who had taken a second wife, and had another family, he returned to London, and there regardless of temperance and of virtue, he gratified every passion, and laid the seeds of lasting infirmities. With a straitened purse he commenced author, and produced his first dramatic piece, "love in several masques," 1727, which, together with "the temple beau," the next year, drew forth the applauses of crowded audiences. He was not, however, always successful, and he published one of his pieces, bearing in the title "*as it was damned at the theatre-royal, Drury-lane;*" but the severity of criticism was unheeded in the patronage of the great, especially of the duke of Argyle and lord Lyttelton. About 1734 he married miss Craddock, at Salisbury, a woman of great beauty, and a fortune of about 1500l. but this, together with an estate in Dorsetshire, on his father's death, was quickly squandered away in expensive hospitality, and at 30 Fielding found himself destitute of every resource. He now applied to the law, and was called to the bar, and began to make a respectable figure in Westminster hall; but the gout, and all the diseases engrafted on a licentious youth, prevented his success. To maintain himself and a wife and children, he wrote various pamphlets and tracts. He produced Joseph Andrews, and Tom Jones, novels so universally admired, as to be above the praise of his biographer. His "wedding day," however, did not meet the success expected, and the death of his wife came to embitter his affliction, which was so poignant, that his friends dreaded the loss of his senses. Reduced in his income, he found assistance in the appointment of justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex, procured by the influence of his friends, which, though unpopular, was discharged by him with impartiality. In the avocation of this office he executed his Amelia, a work very respectable, but inferior to Tom Jones. His constitution was now so enfeebled, that his friends advised his removing to Lisbon, and two months after he arrived there, he died, 1754, aged 48. Yet though laboring under the attacks of disease, he wrote the humorous journal of his voyage to Lisbon, published in London 1755. Besides, he wrote an essay on conversation—on the knowledge and characters of men—a journey from this world to the next—the history of Jonathan the wild, &c. His dramatic pieces are 26 in number, and the whole of his works has been published in several sizes, with an essay on his life and genius, by Murphy. His biographer attributes much in the history of Fielding's life to slander and defamation; but he wisely observes that quick and warm passions should be early controuled, and that to their licentious indulgence the author of Tom Jones sacrificed his health, his happiness, and the prospect of a lengthened life. So fatal to peace is the wild indulgence of those passions which providence has given to man for his comfort, if decently enjoyed, and for his misery, if riotously abused.

FIELDING, *Sarah*, third sister of the preceding, was born 1714, and died unmarried 1768. She wrote the Cry, and David Simple, and also translated Xenophon's memorabilia, &c.

FIELDING, *sir John*, the fourth half brother to Henry Fielding, was his successor as Westminster magistrate. Though blind from his youth, he discharged his duty with great activity, and for his services was knighted, 1761. He published various tracts on subjects of police, charges to the grand jury, essays on important subjects, cautions against the tricks of sharpers, &c. He died at Brompton 1780.

FIENNES, *William*, lord Say and Sele, born at Broughton, Oxfordshire, 1582, was edu-

cated at Winchester and New college, Oxford. He was made a viscount by James I. In the long parliament of 1640 he was very active with Hampden and Pym, and though made master of the court of wards, he slighted all reconciliation with the king. After the king's death he left the presbyterians, and joined the independents, and during the usurpation he was created one of Cromwell's peers. At the restoration he was noticed by Charles II. made lord privy seal, and lord chamberlain, though, as Wood observes, he had been a grand rebel for 20 years, and while others who had been reduced to a bit of bread for his majesty's cause, were left to languish under disappointment, and though a promoter of the rebellion, and in some respect accessary to the murder of Charles, he died quietly in his bed 1662. He is called by Whitlock a man of great parts, wisdom, and integrity, and Clarendon, allowing him the same merit, describes him as ambitious, the enemy of the church, and a violent and dangerous leader of the discontented party. He wrote some political tracts.

FIENNES, *Nathanael*, second son of the above, was born at Broughton 1608, and educated at Winchester and New college, Oxford. He travelled on the continent, and at his return was made member for Banbury, and displayed the same violence against the royal party as his father. During the civil wars he was colonel under Essex, and governor of Bristol, which he yielded to prince Rupert, for which he was condemned to lose his head. His father's influence, however, saved him, and he left the army disgraced. He joined the independents, and when Cromwell became protector, he was made one of his privy council, and of his lords. At the restoration he retired into the country, and died at his seat near Salisbury, 1669. He wrote some things in support of Cromwell's usurpation, and in another tract defended his conduct at Bristol.

FIENUS, *Thomas*, of Antwerp, was professor of physic at Louvain, and physician to the duke of Bavaria. He died at Louvain 1631. He wrote "de viribus imaginationis," in which he relates a curious story of a hypocondriac, who thought himself so large that he could not get out of his room—de formatione & animatione fœtus, &c.

FIESCHO, *John Lewis*, a Genoese, who conspired against Andrew Doria, with the intention of delivering the gallies to the French, and of making himself sovereign. He was drowned in the attempt, 1547, and his family banished from Genoa to the fifth generation.

FIGRELIUS, *Edmundus*, a Swede, professor of history at Upsal. He wrote a book de statuis illustrium Roman. and died 1676.

FILANGERI, *Gaetano*, of Naples, was in 1777 employed about the court as gentleman of the bedchamber, and in 1787 was raised to an office in the college of finance. He wrote a popular work on legislation, the first vol. of which appeared in 1780, and the eighth in 1791. He died 1787, aged 35.

FILICAJA, *Vincentio di*, an elegant poet of Florence, who died 1707, aged 65. His poems, in a delicate and refined style, were collected by his son in folio.

FILMER, *sir Robert*, of East Sutton, in Kent, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and died 1688. He wrote the anarchy of a limited and mixed monarchy—"Patriarcha"—and "the freeholder's grand inquest."

FINÆUS, *Orontius*, professor of mathematics at Paris, was born in Dauphiné, 1494. He died very poor 1555. He invented a clock in 1553, and pretended that he had found out the quadrature of the circle. His works were collected in 3 vols. fol.

FINCH, *Heneage*, earl of Nottingham, was born in 1621, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford, and at the Inner Temple. He was made solicitor general to Charles II. and created a baronet, and in 1661 elected member for the university of Oxford. He was active in the impeachment of lord Clarendon, in 1667, and in 1670 he was attorney-general, and three years after lord keeper. In 1675 he was appointed lord chancellor, and in 1681 created earl of Nottingham, and died the year after. He was a man of great wisdom and eloquence. Burnet has commended him for his attachment to the church, Dryden has recorded him in his Absolom and Achitophel, in the character of Amri, and for his powers in oratory, he deserved the name of the Roscius and Cicero of England.

FINCH, *Daniel*, son of the preceding, was born in 1647. Though one of the privy counsellors who proclaimed the duke of York to the throne, he never appeared at court during the reign of James, but upon the abdication he wished the appointment of a regent. He was secretary under William, and under Anne, till 1704. At the accession of George I. he was president of the council. He retired from public affairs 1716, and died 1730. He wrote an elaborate book in reply to Whiston's letter to him on the trinity, for which he was thanked by the university of Oxford.

FINCH, *Edward*, brother of sir Heneage Finch, first earl of Nottingham, was vicar of Christ-church, London, from which he was ejected. The crimes alledged against him were, that he preached in a surplice, worshipped the great idol set up in the church, i. e. the altar, and associated with women. He died 1642.

FINCK, *Thomas*, of South Jutland, became physician to the duke of Sleswick. He was made in 1591 professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, and in 1602 professor of eloquence, and 1603, of medicine. He wrote tracts, geometriæ rotundi—de medicinâ, &c. and died 1656, aged 95.

FINET, *sir John*, one of the courtiers of James I. and Charles I. born at Soulton near Dover

Dover in Kent. He died 1641, aged 70. He wrote "Fineti philoxenus," a book on the precedency, treatment, audience, &c. towards foreign ambaſſadors at the Engliſh court, 1656.

FIRENZUOLA, *Angelo*, an Italian poet, patroniſed by Clement VII. He was an advocate, and became an eccleſiaſtic, and died at Rome 1545. His proſe works were publiſhed 1548, 8vo. and his comedies and other poetical pieces the year after.

FIRMIN, *Thomas*, born at Ipſwich 1632, was apprenticed by his parents who were puritans, to a linen-manufacturer in London. He was very proſperous in buſineſs, and he honourably employed the fruits of his induſtry to charitable purpoſes. He was in his religious opinions a Socinian, but he nevertheleſs was held in eſteem by the clergy, by Wilkins, Whichcot, and eſpecially Tillotſon. He ſettled in Lombard-ſtreet, and the plague in 1665, and the fire of 1666, gave full activity to his benevolence. In 1676 he erected a warehouſe in Little Britain, for the poor in the linen manufacture, and in 1682 he eſtabliſhed another of the ſame kind at Ipſwich, for the proteſtants who had fled from France. For the laſt 20 years of his life he was governor of Chriſt hoſpital, London, to which he was a great benefactor. He died 1697, aged 66. He publiſhed in 1678, propoſals for the employing the poor, and the prevention of beggary, &c. 4to.

FIRMIN, *Giles*, of Suffolk, was educated at Cambridge, and ſtudied phyſic, which he afterwards practiſed in New England. On his return to England he became miniſter of Shalford, from which he was ejected 1662. He reſumed the practice of phyſic, and died 1697, aged 80. The beſt known of his works is "the real Chriſtian."

FIRONZABADI, a learned Perſian, author of al Tanbidh, or general information on the Mahometan law in the 11th century.

FISH, *Simon*, of Kent, was educated at Oxford, and Gray's-inn. He fled into Germany for acting in a play, in which cenſures were thrown upon Wolſey. He wrote in 1527, "the ſupplication of beggars," a violent fire on biſhops and clergy, and the peruſal of this piece by Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, reſtored him to favor, and after Wolſey's fall he returned. He died of the plague 1571. He tranſlated the Dutch book called the ſum of the ſcriptures.

FISHER, *John*, a prelate, born at Beverley, Yorkſhire, 1459. He was educated at Michael-houſe, a college afterwards incorporated with Trinity college, Cambridge, and in 1495 was elected maſter of Michael-houſe, and then became confeſſor to Margaret of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. who by his advice founded St. John's and Chriſt colleges, at Cambridge. In 1501 he was vice chancellor of Cambridge, and in 1504 was nominated biſhop of Rocheſter, and the next year accepted the headſhip of Queen's college, Cambridge. On Luther's appearance he ſtood forth as the champion of Rome, but fell under the king's diſpleaſure 1527, on account of his defence of the queen, in the affair of her divorce. In 1530 he narrowly eſcaped poiſoning by one Rouſe, who threw in the cook's abſence poiſon into the gruel, of which the biſhop did not taſte, but which proved fatal to two of the ſervants, and nearly ſo to 15 others who partook of it. He, in 1531, oppoſed the king's ſupremacy, and encreaſed the diſſatisfaction of the court, by liſtening to the predictions of the holy maid of Kent, and more by refuſing to take the oaths of allegiance. He was committed to the Tower for his contumacy, and attainted of high treaſon. When created a cardinal by Paul III. Henry gave orders that none ſhould bring the hat into his dominions, and when the biſhop ſaid that he would receive the cardinal's hat, the angry monarch ſwore by the mother of God, that he ſhould wear it on his ſhoulders then, for he would leave him never a head to ſet it on. He was ſoon after arraigned, and condemned to ſuffer death, and on the 22d June, 1535, he was beheaded, and his head fixed on London-bridge. He was then nearly 77. His works are chiefly on controverſial ſubjects, &c.

FISHER, *Mary*, an enthuſiaſtic quaker, in the 17th century, who travelled to Conſtantinople, with the intention of converting the grand ſegnior. Mahomet heard her with patience, and ſent her back in ſafety. She afterwards married a preacher of her perſuaſion, and then went into Languedoc, to convert the proteſtants there.

FITZHERBERT, *ſir Anthony*, a lawyer, born at Norbury, Derbyſhire. He was educated at Oxford, and at one of the inns of court, London, and was made ſerjeant at law, knighted, and in 1523 appointed juſtice in the court of common pleas. After ſupporting his high ſtation with integrity, he died 1538. He wrote the office of juſtice of the peace, &c.—the office of ſheriffs, &c. and other law tracts, beſides "of the ſurveying of lands," &c.

FITZHERBERT, *Thomas*, grandſon to ſir Anthony, was born 1552, and educated at Oxford. He left the univerſity without a degree, and retired to privacy, but on account of his attachment to the jeſuits, he expoſed himſelf to difficulties, and fled to France 1582. He afterwards went to Madrid, and at laſt entered into the ſociety of Jeſus, at Rome, 1614. He afterwards for 22 years preſided over the Engliſh college at Rome, where he died 1640, aged 88. He wrote ſeveral books on controverſial ſubjects, againſt Barlow, Andrews, and other divines. His treatiſe concerning policy and religion, in three parts, was much admired.

FITZHERBERT, *Nicholas*, grandſon to ſir Anthony, and couſin to Thomas, was educated at Exeter college, Oxford. In 1572 he went abroad on account of his religious principles, and ſettled at Bologna, and afterwards at

Rome. He was unfortunately drowned in a journey from Rome 1612. He wrote caſæ Galatæi de bonis moribus—Oxonienſis in Angliâ academiæ deſcriptio—de antiquitate & continuatione catholicæ religionis, in Angliâ, &c.

FITZJAMES, *James*, duke of Berwick, natural ſon of the duke of York, afterwards James II. by Arabella Churchill, ſiſter to the duke of Marlborough, was born at Moulines 1671. Inured to a military life, he was wounded at Buda 1686, and ſignalized himſelf at the defeat of the Turks at Mohatz, and afterwards in Ireland at the ſiege of Londonderry, and at the battle of the Boyne. In 1703, he headed the French in Spain, and in 1705 took Nice, and for his ſervices was made marſhal of France. He gained the famous victory at Almanza, over the Engliſh and Portugueſe, under Galloway 1707, and thus ſecured the Spaniſh crown to Philip V. He was killed by a cannon ball at the ſiege of Philipſburg, in Germany 1734. He was a man of a benevolent character, generally poor from the great ſacrifices which he made to ſupport the emigrants in his father's cauſe. Monteſquieu has drawn up his character.

FITZ-STEPHEN, *William*, a monk of Canterbury, was preſent at the murder of Becket, of which he wrote an account. His deſcription of London is very curious, and the oldeſt extant. He died 1191.

FIXMILLNER, *Placidus*, of Linz, in Auſtria, ſtudied mathematics at Straſburg under Stuard, and was eccleſiaſtical profeſſor for 40 years at Kremſmunſter. He publiſhed ſome works on aſtronomical ſubjects, beſides tracts on the canon law, &c. He died 1791, aged 71.

FLAMEEL, *Bertholet*, a painter of Liege, 1675, improved himſelf in Italy, and was noticed at Florence by the grand duke. Some of his pieces adorn the churches of Paris and of Liege.

FLAMEL, *Nicholas*, of Paris, roſe from poverty to extenſive opulence, and gave riſe to a report that he had diſcovered the philoſopher's ſtone. His riches were nobly uſed in the relief of indigence. It is ſuppoſed that his wealth aroſe from ſucceſsful ſpeculations in commerce, at that time little known. He was living in 1399, and Lucas amuſed his readers by declaring that he had ſeen him in India after his deceaſe.

FLAMINIO, *Giovani Antonio*, an orator, poet, and hiſtorian of Bologna, author of the lives of Albertus Magnus, &c. He died 1536, aged 72.

FLAMINIO, *Marc Antonio*, ſon of the preceding, was patroniſed by cardinal Farneſe, who appointed him his ſecretary at the council of Trent. He died at Rome 1550, aged 57. His letters and epigrams appeared 1561, 8vo. —and his paraphraſe of 30 pſalms 1558. His latinity is very pure.

FLAMSTEED, *John*, an aſtronomer, born at Derby, 1646. When he left ſchool in 1662, he ſaw for the firſt time an aſtronomical book, Sacroboſco's de Sphærâ, which fixed deeply h attention, and directed all his thoughts to aſtro nomy. He not only conſtructed dials, but b the help of Street's Caroline tables, he calcu lated an eclipſe, and ſo ingenious did this ap pear, that the calculation was ſhewn to Mr Halton, a gentleman of mathematical know ledge in the neighbourhood, who applauded th young aſtronomer, and ſupplied him with free books. In 1669, he communicated his calcu lations of the eclipſes of the fixed ſtars by th moon, to the royal ſociety, and received th thanks of that body. In 1670 his father, wh had hitherto viewed his ſtudies with jealouſy pleaſed with his correſpondence with learne men, adviſed him to go to London. At Cam bridge he became acquainted with Barrow an Newton, and he entered at Jeſus college, a that univerſity, where he continued his aſtro nomical ſtudies. In 1673-4, he wrote h Ephemeris, to ſhow the folly of aſtrology, t which he added tables of the moon's riſing an ſetting, and at the requeſt of his friend ſir Jon Moore, he compiled an account of the tide and conſtructed a barometer for the king. O taking his maſter's degree at Cambridge, h wiſhed to take orders, but his friend ſir Jon diſſuaded him, and procured him the place aſtronomer royal, with a ſalary of 100l. a yea He was, however, ordained, and when in 167 the firſt ſtone was laid for the building Greenwich obſervatory, he lodged at th queen's houſe there, and obſerved the ap pulſes of the moon and planets to the fixe ſtars, and in 1681, publiſhed the doctrine the Sphere, in ſir Jonas Moore's poſthumo work of a new ſyſtem of mathematics in 4t In 1684 he obtained Burſtow in Surrey, th only preferment he ever held, but though h genius entitled him to higher emoluments, h was ſatisfied with moderate competence, mo pleaſed in his favorite ſtudies, and in the frien ſhip of ſuch men as Newton, Halley, Mo neaux, Wallis, Caſini, &c. than in the poſſeſſio of unbounded opulence. He died of a ſtra gury, 31ſt Dec. 1712, aged mere than years. His hiſtoria cœleſtis Britannica, which the beſt part was printed before h death, was publiſhed by his widow, 1725, in vols. fol. dedicated to the king.

FLANDRIN, *Peter*, of Lyons, ſtudied t veterinary art under his uncle Chabert, a acquired celebrity in the knowledge of comp rative anatomy. He viſited England and Sp in ſearch of information about the manageme of cattle and the improvement of wools, a publiſhed an intereſting treatiſe on the ſubje He died 1796.

FLASSANS, *Turaudet de*, a Provençal p of the 14th century. He wrote a poem cal "leſſons to avoid the treacheries of love," which he was rewarded by de Ponteves, wit piece of land.

FLATMAN, *Thomas*, a poet, born in derſgate-ſtreet, London, 1633, and educ at Wincheſter and New college, Oxford.

was barrister of the Inner Temple, but never followed the law. He wrote several light poems, one of which, on the death of lord Ossory, was read by the father, the duke of Ormond, with such gratification, that he sent the author a mourning ring, with a diamond in it, worth 100l. He died in Fleet-street, London, 1688. He was an indifferent poet; but, says Granger, succeeded better as a painter, as one of his heads is worth a ream of his Pindarics.

FLAVEL, *John*, a divine, born in Worcestershire, and educated at University college, Oxford. He was ejected from Dartmouth, in 1662, for nonconformity, and retired to Hudscott, near South Molton. He returned to his living on the indulgence granted by Charles II. and died there 1692. He wrote "navigation and husbandry spiritualized," &c.

FLECHIER, *Esprit*, a French prelate, born 1632, near Avignon. He distinguished himself as a popular preacher, and as an elegant scholar, by his poetical description of a carousal in pure latinity. His funeral orations were much admired, especially that on Turenne, and that on Montausier. In 1679 he wrote his "history of Theodosius the Great," and in 1685 he was promoted to the see of Lavaur, on which occasion the king said, 'Be not surprized I have so long delayed to reward your merit; I was afraid of losing the pleasure of hearing your discourses.' In 1687 he was translated to Nismes, where he drew many of the protestants to the catholic faith. In the famine of 1709 his benevolence was unbounded. This most exemplary man died 1710, lamented, says d'Alembert, by the catholics, and regretted by the protestants. His works are œuvres melées—panegyric of saints—funeral orations—sermons, 3 vols. 12mo.—the history of Theodosius—Gratiani de casibus illustr. vir.—the life of Ximenes, 4to.—letters, 2 vols. 12mo.—the life of cardinal Commendon, 4to. —posthumous works.

FLECKNOE, *Richard*, an English poet, formerly, it is said, a jesuit. At the revolution, when Dryden was dismissed as being a catholic, from the office of laureat, Flecknoe was appointed, which so exasperated the bard, that he vented his indignation in a severe poem called, from his humble antagonist, Mac Flecknoe. He wrote some plays, one only of which was acted. His "damoiselles a-la-mode," and his "love's kingdom," were both hissed off the stage. He wrote besides, enigmas, epigrams, &c. The time of his death is unknown.

FLEETWOOD, *William*, an English lawyer. He was educated at Oxford, and at the Middle Temple. He was recorder of London 1569, and showed himself very active against masshouses and popish priests. He died 1593. He was an eloquent orator, says Wood, and his skill as a politician recommended him much to the notice of Leicester. He published an oration at Guildhall before the lord mayor—a table to Plowden's reports—the office of a justice of the peace—annalium tam regum Edwardi V. Richardi III. Henrici VII. quam Henrici VIII.

FLEETWOOD, *William*, an English prelate, born in the tower of London 1656. He was educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, and was chaplain to king William, and afterwards obtained a fellowship at Eton, and the rectory of St. Austin's, London. In 1706, without any solicitation, he was nominated to the see of St. Asaph, and in 1714 was translated to Ely. He died at Tottenham, in Middlesex, where he had retired for change of air, 1723. His only son Charles, rector of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, did not long survive him. Bishop Fleetwood's character was respectable: he made an exemplary life, and a benevolent heart, the noblest ornaments of his persuasive eloquence in the pulpit. His sermons and divinity tracts were widely circulated; but the firmness of his opinions drew upon him the censure of the house of commons. His preface to his sermons, on the deaths of Mary, of the duke of Gloucester, and of William, and on the accession of Anne, gave such offence to the ministry that the book was burned publicly, 1712; but it was more universally read, and even appeared in the Spectator, No. 384. Besides these, Fleetwood published Inscriptionum antiquarum sylloge, 8vo.—a translation of Jurieu's method of devotion—an essay on miracles, 8vo.—the reasonable communicant—sixteen practical discourses on the relative duties of parents, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.—the thirteenth of Romans vindicated—the judgment of the church of England in lay baptism and dissenters' baptism, &c.

FLEMING, *Robert*, was educated at St. Andrew's, and at the age of 33 became pastor of a congregation, from which he was ejected after the restoration. He then settled at Rotterdam, as minister of the Scots congregation there, and died 1694. His "fulfilling of the scriptures," has been a popular work.

FLEMING, *Robert*, son of the preceding, was a native of Scotland, and educated at Leyden and Utrecht. He settled at Leyden, and then removed to Amsterdam, from whence he came to London, and officiated at the Scotch church, Lothbury, and at Salters' hall. He wrote sermons—tracts—christology, 3 vols. 8vo.—the rise and fall of popery, &c. He died 1716.

FLEMING, *Caleb*, of Nottingham, pastor of a dissenting congregation in London, wrote "a survey of the search after souls," and other tracts, and in his tenets he was a strict Arian. He died 1773, aged 75.

FLEMMING, or FLEMMYNGE, *Richard*, of Croston, Yorkshire, was educated at University college, Oxford, and made prebendary of York, 1408. He was, in 1424, bishop of Lincoln, and the pope raised him to York, but the king refused his consent. He died 1431 He was founder of Lincoln college, Oxford, and was a strenuous opposer of Wickliffe's doctrines, which he afterwards as warmly embraced.

FLETCHER, *Dr. Richard*, father of the dramatic poet, was born in Kent, and educated at Benet college, Cambridge. He was dean of Peterborough 1583, and three years after attended the Scotch Mary's execution, where he diſplayed more zeal than good ſenſe in preſſing that unfortunate queen to turn proteſtant. In 1589 he was advanced to the ſee of Briſtol, in 1592 tranſlated to Worceſter, and 1594 to London. After the death of his wife he took a ſecond, about 1595, and this ſo offended Elizabeth, who was averſe to the marriage of the clergy, that ſhe cauſed Whitgift to ſuſpend him. Though reſtored to favor, the queen's conduct ſat heavily upon him, and he died ſuddenly in his chair 1596. As he was fond of tobacco, then little known, Camden imputes his death to an immoderate uſe of it.

FLETCHER, *Giles*, brother to the biſhop, was educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge. He was employed by Elizabeth, as commiſſioner in Scotland, Germany, and the Low Countries, and in 1588 went as ambaſſador to Ruſſia, to reconcile the Ruſſians to the Engliſh commerce. He died 1610. He wrote a curious account of the Ruſſian commonwealth, with a deſcription of the faſhions and manners of the people, 1590, 8vo.

FLETCHER, *John*, a dramatic writer, ſon of the biſhop of London, was born in Northamptonſhire 1576. He was educated at Cambridge, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a writer of plays conjointly with Beaumont. He alſo aſſiſted Ben Jonſon in his "widow," and after Beaumont's death, he conſulted Shirley in the plots of his pieces. The reſpective ſhare of theſe joint authors is not known, though it is ſaid that Beaumont's judgment corrected the redundancies of Fletcher's wit. Once at a tavern the brother bards debated upon the plot of a tragedy, and Fletcher being overheard by the waiter to ſay that he would kill the king, he and his friend were both ſeized, till explanations proved to the magiſtrate that the intended murder was the innocent ſacrifice of a theatrical hero. Fletcher died of the plague in London 1625. He was ranked with Jonſon and Shakeſpeare, in the great triumvirate of chief dramatic authors, and Dryden ſays that his plays, amounting to about 50, poſſeſſed gaiety in the comic parts, and pathos in the ſerious characters.

FLETCHER, *Phinehas*, ſon of Giles Fletcher, was educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. He was miniſter of Hilgay in Norfolk, 1621, and died there about 1650. He is author of "purple iſland," a poem, containing an allegorical deſcription of man, very popular at the time of its publication. He wrote beſides, "piſcatory eclogues," &c.

FLETCHER, *Giles*, brother of Phinehas, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and died at his living of Alderton, Suffolk, 1623, equally beloved, ſays Wood, of the muſes and graces. His "Chriſt's victory," firſt publiſhed 1610, is a poem of ſome merit, as the perſonifications are very natural, and the language dignified.

FLETCHER, *Andrew*, of Saltoun, Scotland, was educated under Burnet, and when in parliament he ſo ſtrongly oppoſed the court, that he was obliged to fly to Holland. He landed in the weſt of England with Monmouth 1685, and afterwards fought againſt the Turks in the Hungarian army. The revolution reſtored him to his country, and he was a commiſſioner to ſettle the government of Scotland. He died in London 1716. His works are all on political ſubjects.

FLETCHER, *Abraham*, of Little Broughton, Cumberland, was brought up under his father as a tobacco pipe manufacturer. He raiſed himſelf to public notice, and, though ſelf-taught, became at 30 a teacher of mathematics; and as aſtrologer and univerſal doctor, he acquired a fortune of 3000l. His "univerſal meaſurer," 8vo. is a work of great merit, and exhibits his perfect knowledge of mathematics. He died 1793, aged 79.

FLEURY, *Claude*, a French advocate, born at Paris 1640. He in 1672 became preceptor to the princeſs of Conti, and in 1680 to the count de Vermandois, and then to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, and for his ſervices was made abbot of Locdieu, which he reſigned for the rich priory of Angenteuil. In 1716 he was confeſſor to Lewis XV. and died 1723, aged 82. His works are numerous, the chief of which are, manners of the Iſraelites—manners of the Chriſtians—eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, in 13 vols. 4to. a valuable book—inſtitution of eccleſiaſtical law, &c.

FLEURY, *André Hercule de*, a cardinal, born in Languedoc 1653, and educated at Paris. He roſe to be biſhop of Frejus, and was appointed by Lewis XIV. preceptor to his grandſon, after Boſſuet and Fenelon. In 1726 he was made cardinal and prime miniſter, though aged 70, and ſo active was his conduct, that the kingdom of France proſpered greatly under his adminiſtration, the ſucceſſion war was glorioufly finiſhed, and Lorraine added to the French dominions. His economy, however, ruined the marine, and in the war of 1740 his plans were not crowned with victory, ſo that it is ſaid, he died with a heart broken with grief, 1743. Without the pride of Richelieu, and the avarice of Mazarin, he poſſeſſed great abilities, and though the misfortunes of the laſt war were attributed to him, he rather deſerved gratitude for his management of the finances, and more for the benevolence of his heart.

FLOOD, *Henry*, ſon of the chief juſtice of the king's bench in Ireland, was educated at Dublin univerſity, and at Oxford. He ſat in the Iriſh houſe of commons, and acquired great popularity by his eloquence, but his conſequence ceaſed when he obtained a ſeat among the Engliſh commons, ſo that his addreſſes on public occaſions were received with little intereſt. He died 1791. He wrote a Pindaric ode to fame—a poem on the death of Frederic prince

prince of Wales, found in the Oxford collection, &c.

Florian, *John Peter Claris de*, of Languedoc, was educated under the care of Voltaire, by whose influence he became page to the duke of Penthievre. Though honored by his patron, and promoted in the army, he preferred literary reputation to all other objects, and published in 1782 his first work Galathée, a romance. His wrote afterwards Theatre, Voltaire et le ferf de Jura, which obtained the prize of the French academy—Estelle—Numa Pompilius, &c. During the revolution his sentiments in Numa drew upon him the resentment of Robespierre, but he was liberated, and died at Seaux, 1794, aged 39. He began during his confinement a poem on William Tell, never completed. He wrote also Ebrahim, a poem, &c.

Florio, *John*, the resolute, was born in London in the reign of Henry VIII. His parents who were descended from the Florii of Tuscany, had fled from the persecutions of popery, and settled in England. Florio taught Italian and French at Oxford, and was admitted at Magdalen college. He was tutor in those languages to prince Henry, and to Anne the queen of James I. to whom he was clerk of the closet. He died of the plague at Fulham 1625, aged 80. His principal works are, "first fruits and second fruits," containing proverbs and witty sentences—garden of recreation—a translation of Montaigne's essays—and an Italian and English dictionary, fol. 1597, a work of merit.

Floris, *Francis*, of Antwerp, was like his father a sculptor till the age of 20, and then he studied painting, and acquired celebrity and opulence. He worked seven hours each day, and devoted the rest of the time to drinking. He died 1570, aged 50. He was called the Raphael of Flanders.

Floyer, *sir John*, of Hinters, Staffordshire, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He settled as a physician at Lichfield and was knighted. He wrote the touchstone of medicines, 2 vols. 8vo.—the virtues of cold water, 8vo, and died 1720, aged 71.

Fludd, *Robert*, an English philosopher, born at Milgate, Kent, 1574. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, and travelled in France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, to improve himself. He took his degrees in medicine 1605; and settled in London. He was a voluminous writer, chiefly on the powers and wonders of Alchymy, and the Rosicrucian doctrines. His works are in Latin, and written in an obscure and mysterious language. They amount to about 20.

Foglieta, or Folieta, *Uberto*, a Genoese, banished from his country on account of the freedom of his writings. Cardinal d'Este, at Rome, became his patron; and he died there 1581, aged 63. He wrote historia Genuensium, 12 libr. fol.—de causis magnitudinis Turcarum imperii—della republica di Genoa, 8vo. &c.

Fohi, first king of China, and founder of the monarchy about 20 years after the deluge, removed the seat of empire from Xen Si, to Chin Cheu, and invented instruments of music, and established proper laws respecting marriage; instead of the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes. It is said that he reigned 115 years, but fable is strongly intermixed with his history.

Foix, *Odel de*, a French general, wounded under Lewis XII. at the battle of Ravenna 1512, and appointed governor of Milan by Francis I. The success of Colonna drove him from Milan, Pavia, Lodi, Parma, and Placentia, and after the unfortunate battle of Bicoque he retired to Guienne 1522. In 1528 he re-entered Italy, took Pavia, and boldly besieged Naples, before which he died.

Folard, *Charles*, a French officer, born at Avignon 1669. His genius was roused by the reading of Cæsar's commentaries, and at the age of 16 he became a soldier. His father confined him in a monastery, but he escaped, and became aid de-camp to Vendome in Italy, 1702, who entrusted him with part of his forces. In 1705 he was wounded at the battle of Cassano, and in consequence lost the use of his left hand. In 1706 he defended Modena against Eugene, by whom he was taken prisoner at the battle of Blenheim. In 1714 he assisted in the defence of Malta against the Turks, and afterwards went in to the service of Charles XII. of Sweden, and was present at his death, at the siege of Frederickshall 1718. On his return to France he served under the duke of Berwick, and died at Avignon 1752, aged 83. He wrote some valuable commentaries on Polybius, in 6 vols. 4to.—a book of new discoveries in war—a treatise concerning the defence of places.

Folengo, *Theophilus*, fled from Bologna, and for some time was in the military profession, which he quitted for the society of the Benedictines in St. Euphemia monastery. He died 1544, aged 51. The best known of his works are "opus macaronicum," a popular work—orlandino, and chaos del triperuno, two licentious poems—on the three ages of man, &c.

Folkes, *Martin*, was born at Westminster 1690, and was of the royal society, London, and became its president 1741. He contributed much to the philosophical transactions, and was a great connoisseur of coins. He died in London 1754. He wrote a 4to volume on English silver coin, from the conquest to his own time.

Fonseca, *Peter*, a Portuguese writer, author of a system of metaphysics in 4 vols. folio. He died 1559.

Font, *Joseph de la*, a French comic writer, author of five comedies and some operas. He died 1725, aged 39, hurried to his grave by his intemperance.

FONTAINE, *John de la*, a celebrated French poet, born at Chateau-Thierry, 1621. He was admitted at 19 among the fathers of the oratory, whom he ſoon left, but he diſplayed no genius for poetry till the age of 22, when the accidental hearing of Malherbe's odes on the aſſaſſination of Henry roufed his powers into a flame. He read the beſt poets of Greece, of Italy, and of his country, and in the writings of Plato and Plutarch, collected all that morality which has enriched his fables. He married to pleaſe his parents, but though he had ſhown ſuch partialities to his wife as to entruſt her in confidence with his compoſitions, he left her ſoon with indifference to follow his patroneſs the ducheſs of Bouillon to Paris. Here he became gentleman to Henrietta of England, after whoſe death he was received into the houſe of the witty madam de la Sabliere, who jocoſely obſerved in parting with her houſehold, ſhe kept only three animals, her dog, her cat, and her la Fontaine. In the company of this learned lady he continued about 20 years, not, however, without paying annually formal viſits to his neglected wife, and upon the death of his patroneſs he refuſed invitations to ſettle in England. He was attacked by a ſevere illneſs in 1692, and then began to think of death and of religion. The prieſt who attended him reminded him that his tales had an evil tendency, and were frequent'y licentious, and hoſtile to good morals, and la Fontaine promiſed amendment. Though not a libertine he was indifferent to religious truths, and he informed the prieſt with great compoſure that he had the new teſtament which he thought a tolerable good book. He died 1695, and it is ſaid he was found with an hair ſhirt on, a proof of ſincere repentance according to ſome. In his character la Fontaine was a very abſent man, who, in the indulgence of his reveries, would often ſay the moſt unbecoming things, and do the moſt incoherent actions. In conſequence of his merit, it is ſaid the intendant forbad taxes to be levied on his family, an honorable mark of reſpect paid to genius. He wrote beſides " tales,"—fables—comedies—amours de Pſyche, a romance—letters, &c.

FONTAINE, *Nicholas*, ſon of a ſcrivener, was admitted at the age of 20 among the ſociety of port royal. In 1664 he was confined for four years in the baſtille, and at laſt finally ſettled at Melun where he died 1709, aged 84. He wrote " lives of the ſaints of the old teſtament," 4 vols. 8vo.—lives of ſaints in general, 4 vols. 8vo.—the figurative language of the bible, 4to—memoirs of the ſolitaries of Port-Royal, 2 vols. 12mo.—Chryſoſtom's homilies on St. Paul's epiſtles, tranſlated 7 vols. 8vo.

FONTAINES, *Peter Francis Guyot des*, a French critic, born at Rouen 1685. For ſome time a prieſt, he became a man of wit, and in 1724, he was entruſted by Bignon with the care of the " journal des ſavans." The ſeverity of his cenſures drew upon him the accuſation of an abominable crime, but, after ſome confinement, his character was cleared up. In 1731, he began the " nouveliſte du Parnaſſe, ou reflections ſur les ouvrages nouveaux," of which he wrote 2 vols, till the work was ſupreſſed for the ſeverity of its contents. In 1735, he began " obſervations ſur les ecrits modernes," which, after 33 vols. were completed, was alſo ſuppreſſed 1743. The next year another periodical paper, " jugemens ſur les ouvrages nouveaux," was undertaken; but after 11 vols. had appeared, death ſtopped the labors of the critic 1745. He publiſhed tranſlations of Virgil, &c. beſides thoſe of Pope, Swift, Fielding and others.

FONTANA, *Dominico*, an architect and mechanic, born at Milan 1543. His chief work was the ſetting up of the obeliſk, in front of St. Peter's, which had been buried for many years, and conſidered as an impracticable thing by all other mechanics. In 1592, he removed to Naples as an architect to the king, and died there 1607.

FONTANGES, *Marie Angelique, ducheſs of*, ſucceſſor to de Monteſpan in the good graces of Louis XIV., was beautiful as an angel, but ſilly as a gooſe, ſays abbé Choiſi. She died 1681, aged only 20.

FONTE-MODERATA, a Venetian lady, born 1555. Though placed in a monaſtery, ſhe married, and, after 20 years of conjugal happineſs, died in childbed 1592. Her memory was ſo retentive that ſhe could repeat verbatim a diſcourſe when only once heard. She wrote a poem called " il Floridoro," and another on the paſſion and reſurrection of Chriſt, beſides " dei meriti delle donne," in which ſhe maintains that the female ſex is not inferior in underſtanding to the male.

FONTENAY, *John Baptiſt Blain de*, a French painter, born at Caen 1654. His fruits and flowers are very fine, and the inſects on them have the appearance of real life. He was patronized by Louis XIV., who granted him a penſion. He died at Paris 1715.

FONTENELLE, *Bernard le Bovier de*, ſon of an advocate in the parliament of Rouen, by a ſiſter of Corneille, was born at Rouen 1657. Though ſo weak at his birth that his ſurviving was unexpected, he attained the age of 100. He died 1757. Before he reached his 20th year he had written a great part of his Bellerophon, a tragic opera. He did not, however, ſhine as a dramatic writer equal to his uncle Corneille, but in his other pieces he exhibits great powers, delicacy of wit, and profoundneſs of thought, ſo that Voltaire has obſerved that he was the moſt univerſal genius which the age of Louis XIV. produced. His " plurality of worlds " is a moſt faſcinating performance, in which he introduces a lady conveying the ſublimer truths of philoſophy in a dialogue, pleaſing, lively, and refined. As

ſecretary

secretary to the academy of sciences, in which he continued more than 40 years, he devoted himself to the "history" of that learned body, and introduced elegance of language into the most abstruse parts of science. The "eloges" delivered on deceased members are perused with particular delight, and his apology for Descartes' virtues, though in favor of an exploded system, must be read with interest. No man more than Fontenelle deserved and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his contemporaries. In his temper he was mild and affable, and with the feelings of a true christian he observed that a man should be sparing in superfluities to himself, that he may supply necessities to others. Though originally poor, he acquired, by commendable economy, an independent fortune; but not despising the rest of the world for his superiority of mental talents, he said that men are foolish and wicked, but such as they are we must live among them. He wrote, besides the works already mentioned, pastoral poems—history of the French theatre to Corneille—Reflections on theatrical poetry, particularly tragedy, a judicious and valuable work—elements of geometry—of infinities—a tragedy, and six comedies—Endymion—moral discourses—the history of oracles—dialogues of the dead, &c.

Fontius, *Bartholomew*, of Florence, was librarian to Matthew Corvinus king of Hungary at Buda, and died 1513, aged 68. He wrote a commentary on Persius, and orations.

Foote, *Samuel*, a dramatic writer, called the English Aristophanes, was born at Truro, Cornwall, 1722. He was at Worcester college, Oxford, and then removed to the temple, but the law was too dry a pursuit for his volatile temper, and he went on the stage. He appeared first in Othello, but his success in performing the character of other writers did not please him, and he commenced author and actor in the Hay-market, where in 1747, he first appeared before the public in "the diversions of the morning." It was at first opposed by the Westminster justices, as representing characters in real life, but was altered to "Mr. Foote's giving tea to his friends," and for upwards of 40 mornings drew crouded audiences. The next year presented "an auction of pictures" which met with equal approbation, though it reflected on the popular characters of the day. From 1752 to 1761 his success continued uninterrupted, and the little theatre Haymarket was now considered as the regular summer theatre, after the close of the other two. In 1766, he, while at lord Mexborough's, broke his leg by a fall from his horse, and suffered an amputation, but the accident so interested the duke of York who was present, that a patent was obtained that year for the little theatre. In 1776, his attempt to introduce on the stage the duchess of Kingston, brought upon him the malicious accusation of unnatural practices. Though acquitted of this foul charge, yet the imputation weakened his constitution, and brought on a paralytic fit. He recovered, but the following year as he proceeded to France, he was taken ill, and died a few hours after at Dover, 1777. In his private character Foote was respectable, and the wit and humor of his conversation were very powerful. Dr. Johnson, as Boswell relates, met him for the first time at Fitzherbert's. Having no good opinion of the fellow, says he, I was resolved not to be pleased, and it is very difficult to please a man against his will. I went on eating my dinner, pretty sullenly affecting not to mind him, but the dog was so very comical, that I was obliged to lay down my knife and fork, throw myself back in my chair, and fairly laugh it out. Sir, he was irresistible. His dramas are 20 in number, mostly built on temporary topics, and full of personalities. He borrowed liberally from Moliere, but made all his own by his own peculiar powers of humor. His life has been published with anecdotes by Cooke.

Foppens, *John Francis*, professor of divinity at Louvain, edited Miræus' opera historica diplomatica, and compiled bibliotheca Belgica, 2 vols. 4to. &c. and died 1761, aged 72.

Forbes, *Patrick*, was born in Aberdeenshire 1564. He was educated at Aberdeen and St. Andrew's, and in 1618, raised to the see of Aberdeen. He died 1635, aged 71. His commentary on the Revelations appeared London 1613. He was a great benefactor to Aberdeen university.

Forbes, *John*, son of the preceding, was bishop of Aberdeen. He was expelled from the divinity professorship by the covenanters, and after two years' residence in Holland, he returned and ended his days at his estate at Corse 1648. His works, theological and historical, were published at Amsterdam, 2 vols. fol. 1703.

Forbes, *William*, bishop of Edinburgh, was born at Aberdeen 1585, and educated there. After studying at Leyden, and in Germany, he came to England, and declined the Hebrew professorship at Oxford. On the foundation of the see of Edinburgh by Charles I., Dr. Forbes was placed by the monarch to fill it, but he enjoyed his dignity only three months, and died 1634. He was a man of extensive learning, moderate in his opinions, and pacific in his temper, as his treatise to diminish controversies, fully proves.

Forbes, *Duncan*, was born at Culloden 1685, and studied at Edinburgh, Utrecht, and Paris, and on his return to Scotland 1710, practised as an advocate, and in 1725 he was made lord advocate, and in 1742, raised to be lord president of the court of sessions. In the rebellion of 1745, he opposed the pretender, but the refusal of government to refund what he had lost by his support of the royal cause, proved so disagreeable to his feelings, that it produced a fever of which he died 1747, aged 62. He wrote thoughts on religion,—a letter to a bishop on Hutchinson's writings,

writings,—reflections on incredulity, 2 vols. 12mo.

FORBIN, *Claude Chevalier de*, a French naval officer, chief admiral to the king of Siam in the Eaſt Indies. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Europe, on the coaſt of Spain, and in the ſervice of Lewis XIV. Though favored, he was neglected by the miniſters, and therefore he retired in diſcontent from the ſervice 1710. He died 1733, aged 77. His maxims to perſons in the ſea ſervice, were two, never to interfere with any thing not belonging to their employment, and to pay a blind obedience to the orders they received, however repugnant to their private opinions.

FORBONNAIS, *Francis Veron de*, inſpector general of the manufactures of France, was born at Mans 1722, and died at Paris 1800. He was well acquainted with commerce, and the real reſources of a kingdom, and he publiſhed various intelligent tracts on ſubjects of finance, politics, &c.

FORCE, *Charlotte Roſe de Caumont de la*, a French poeteſs, who died 1724, aged 70. Her caſtle in Spain, a poem—her ſecret hiſtory of Burgundy, a romance, &c. poſſeſs merit.

FORCE, *James duke de la*, ſon of Francis, lord of la Force, who, with his eldeſt ſon *Arnaud*, was murdered in his bed, on the night of St. Bartholomew. He was then nine years old, and was between his father and his brother in the bed, but being unperceived by the aſſaſſins, he eſcaped with his life, a circumſtance which Voltaire has recorded in the 2d canto of his Henriade. He fought under Henry IV. and eſpouſed the ſide of the proteſtants, againſt Lewis XIII. He made his peace with the king, upon which he was created marſhal of France, a duke, lieutenant general of the army of Piedmont, beſides a preſent of 200,000 crowns. He afterwards took Pignerol, and defeated the Spaniards at Carignan 1630. He died full of glory 1652, aged 89.

FORD, *John*, a dramatic poet, in the reigns of James, and Charles I. He was of the middle Temple, and wrote 12 plays between 1629, and 1636.

FORDUN, *John de*, a Scotch hiſtorian, about 1377, who wrote a hiſtory of his country called Scoti-Chronicon, a curious but not accurate performance.

FORDYCE, *David*, of Aberdeen, was educated there, and became profeſſor of moral philoſophy, in the mariſchal college. He travelled through Europe, and was drowned on his return, in a ſtorm on the coaſt of Holland 1751. He wrote dialogues concerning education, 2 vols. 8vo.—treatiſe of moral philoſophy—Theodorus, a dialogue concerning the art of preaching—the temple of virtue, a dream, &c.

FORDYCE, *James*, brother to the above, was born at Aberdeen, and educated there. He was miniſter of Brechin, and of Alloa, and in 1762, he removed to Monkwell ſtreet, London. He afterwards ſettled in Hampſhire, and died at Bath 1796, in his 77th year. He is author of ſermons to young women, 2 vols.—addreſs to young men, 2 vols. —addreſſes to the deity.—a ſermon on the eloquence of the pulpit—poems—ſingle ſermons, &c.

FORDYCE, *George*, nephew of the preceding, was born near Aberdeen, and educated in that univerſity. After ſome reſidence with his uncle, an apothecary at Uppingham, Rutlandſhire, he went to Edinburgh, and to Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree 1758. He ſettled in London, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a lecturer on the materia medica, and the practice of phyſic, and in 1770 he became phyſician to St. Thomas's hoſpital. He was, in 1787, made a fellow of the college of phyſicians *ſpeciali gratiâ*, an unuſual honor, and he died 1802, aged 66. His works are eſſays on fevers—on digeſtion—elements of the practice of phyſic—elements of agriculture, and vegetation, &c.

FORDYCE, *ſir William*, a Scotch phyſician, of great repute, who died in London 1792.

FORMEY, *John Henry Samuel*, of Berlin, miniſter of the French church there, and afterwards profeſſor of philoſophy, and ſecretary to the royal Berlin academy of ſciences. He died 1797, aged 86. He was author of abridgment of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory—hiſtory of philoſophy abridged, both tranſlated into Engliſh—Reſearches on the elements of matter—conſiderations on Cicero's Tuſculanum—the Chriſtian philoſopher—penſées raiſonables—Anti-Emile againſt Rouſſeau, and other works.

FORMOSUS, ſucceeded Stephen V. as pope, 891. He was very unpopular, and after death his body was dragged from his grave by the populace, and thrown into the Tiber.

FORSKAL, *Peter*, a Swediſh naturaliſt, who ſtudied under Linnæus. He went, in 1761, with Niebuhr to Arabia, and died there 1763, aged 27. He was author of thoughts on civil liberty, 1759, and from his papers Niebuhr publiſhed Icones rerum naturalium, &c. 4to.—deſcriptiones animalium & equæ, &c. 4to. &c.

FORSTER, *John*, a proteſtant Hebraiſt, born at Augſburg 1495. He was the friend of Luther and Melanchthon, and died 1556. His Hebrew lexicon was publiſhed 1564, folio, Bale, &c.

FORSTER, *George*, a naturaliſt, who accompanied Cook in his ſecond voyage round the world. He was profeſſor at Caſſel, and afterwards at Wilna and Mayence. He next viſited Paris, to enable himſelf to travel to Thibet; but died in the midſt of his preparations, 1792, aged 39. He wrote a tract on the Engliſh conſtitution—a journal of Cook's ſecond voyage, 2 vols. 4to. which he defended againſt Wales—a philoſophical journey along the Rhine, 2 vols. 8vo.—a journey through England.

FORSTER, *Dr. John Reinold*, father to the above, ſtudied at Halle, and was miniſter at Dantzic, and after being in Ruſſia came to England, and was tutor in German and French in

in Warrington academy. He accompanied Cook in his ſecond voyage, and in 1775, was created LL. D. by the univerſity of Oxford. He loſt his public character in England, for publiſhing, contrary to agreement, an account of the plants diſcovered in his voyage. He died at Halle, in Saxony, 1799. He is author of obſervations made round the world—hiſtory of diſcoveries in the north—treatiſes on the byſſus of the ancients, and other tracts.

Forster, *Nathanael*, of Plymſtock, Devonſhire, was educated at Plymouth and Eton ſchools, and at Corpus Chriſti, Oxford. He obtained Hethe rectory, Oxfordſhire, and in 1750 was chaplain to Butler, of Durham, who made him his executor. He was, in 1752, chaplain to Herring the primate, and obtained a prebend in Briſtol cathedral, and Rochdale vicarage, Lancaſhire. He died 1757, aged 40. He publiſhed Platonis dialogi quinque, &c. 1745—reflections on the antiquity of Egypt—appendix Liviana,—popery deſtructive of the evidence of chriſtianity, a ſermon—diſſertation on Joſephus' account of our Saviour, &c.

Forstner, *Chriſtopher*, an Auſtrian lawyer, who died 1667, aged 69. He was engaged in the negociations of the peace of Munſter, and wrote de principatu Tiberii notæ politicæ ad Tacitum—collection of his letters on the peace of Munſter, &c.

Fort, *Francis le*, of Geneva, ſerved in Holland at the age of 16, and afterwards entered into the army of Peter I. of Ruſſia. He was entruſted, in 1696, with the ſiege of Azof, and diſplayed ſuch abilities that the emperor made him commander of his forces, and prime miniſter. His great genius was employed in new-modelling the army, and improving the affairs of his imperial patron. He died at Moſcow 1699.

Fortescue, *ſir John*, an Engliſh lawyer, of Wear Gifford, in Devonſhire. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn. In 1441 he was made king's ſerjeant at law, and the next year chief juſtice of the king's bench. His integrity and firmneſs recommended him to Henry VI. by whom his ſalary was raiſed; but his attachment to the houſe of Lancaſter proved the ſource of perſecution. In the firſt parliament of Edward IV. he was attainted of high treaſon, and he followed his maſter to Scotland, where he was nominated chancellor of England. He embarked for Holland in 1463, with Margaret, and employed himſelf in the compoſition of his book "de laudibus legum Angliæ," written for the inſtruction of young prince Edward; but not publiſhed till the reign of Henry VIII. He accompanied the queen back to England; and on the deſperate ſtate of the king's affairs he reconciled himſelf to the reigning monarch by writing an apology for his own conduct. He lived to nearly his 90th year. and was buried in the church of Ebrington, Gloceſterſhire.

He wrote beſides, "the difference between an abſolute and limited monarchy, &c.

Fortiguerra, *Nicolas*, an Italian prelate and poet, born 1674. He was ſo often diſappointed by Clement XII. who had promiſed him a cardinal's hat, that he fell ill in conſequence, and died 1735, aged 61. He wrote "ricciardetto," a burleſque poem in 36 cantos, in a ſhort time, to prove to ſome friends the eaſe with which he could write in the manner of Arioſto. This poem, though faulty, exhibits ſallies of pleaſantry and ſtrokes of genius. Fortiguerra tranſlated Terence into Italian 1736.

Foscari, *Francis*, a Venetian, doge 1423. He enlarged the Venetian dominions by the conqueſt of Breſcia, Bergamo, Crema, Ravenna, and other places; but theſe victories coſt ſo dear that the Venetians depoſed their unfortunate leader. His ſon ſhared his diſgrace, and was baniſhed, and the wretched father died two days after his depoſition, 1457, aged 84. The ſon alſo ſoon after died in priſon.

Foscarini, *Michael*, a Venetian hiſtorian. He continued Nani's hiſtory of Venice, at the public requeſt, and died 1692, aged 64. His work makes the 10th vol. of Venetian hiſtorians. He alſo wrote novels.

Fosse, *Charles de la*, a French painter, born at Paris 1640. He ſtudied in Italy, and painted the dome of the hotel of Invalids. Lewis XIV. gave him a penſion of 1000 crowns, and he became profeſſor and rector of the academy for painting. He was for ſome time engaged in adorning the duke of Montague's houſe, now the Britiſh Muſeum in London, and received a handſome offer from William, who wiſhed him to ſettle in England; but he declined. He died at Paris 1716.

Fosse, *Antony de la*, nephew to the above, was born at Paris 1658. He was ſecretary to the marquis de Crequi, and on his death, at the battle of Luzara, he brought back his heart to Paris, and celebrated his fall in poetry. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf chiefly by his tragedies. His Manlius, his beſt play, is conſidered by the French as equal to the tragedies of Corneille; but he is leſs known than he deſerves. He died in the retirement which he loved, 1708, aged 50.

Foster, *Samuel*, mathematician, born in Northamptonſhire, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. He was elected in 1636, to the profeſſorſhip of aſtronomy in Greſham college. During the civil wars he formed one of the learned men who united for philoſophical purpoſes, afterwards incorporated as the royal ſociety. He applied himſelf to aſtronomy, and conſtructed and improved ſeveral mathematical and aſtronomical inſtruments. He died at Greſham college of a decline, 1652. The chief of his works are "the art of dialling," 4to.—four treatiſes of dialling, 4to.—miſcellanies, or mathematical lucubrations

lucubrations — descriptions of several instruments.

FOSTER, *James*, a dissenting minister, born 1697, at Exeter, where he was educated. He began to preach 1718, but the disputes which prevailed in the West of England, about the trinity, rendered his situation unpleasant, and he removed to Melborne, Somersetshire, and soon after to Ashwick. He published in 1720 his "essay on fundamentals," and his sermon "on the resurrection of Christ;" but his finances were so low, that he determined to learn the trade of glover. He was, however, soon after received as chaplain in the family of Rob. Houlton, esq. and in 1724 succeeded at Barbican, Dr. Gale, a person by whose book on adult immersion he had been persuaded to be baptized. In 1731 he published his defence of the usefulness, truth, &c. of christian revelation against Tindal, and in 1744, after 20 years' service at Barbican, he was chosen pastor of the independents at Pinners' hall. He attended lord Kilmarnock after his trial in 1746, and died in consequence of a paralytic stroke 1753. He wrote besides "tracts on heresy," in a controversy with Dr. Stebbing—4 vols of sermons, 8vo.—2 vols of discourses on natural religion, and social virtue, 4to.

FOSTER, *John*, was born at Windsor 1731, and educated at Eton college, where under Plumptree and Burton, he distinguished himself as a superior proficient in Greek and Hebrew. In 1748 he was elected to King's college, and afterwards became assistant to Dr. Barnard, whom he succeeded in 1765, as master of Eton college. Though eminent in learning, he was deficient in manners, in temper, and in a perfect knowledge of the world, so necessary for such a situation, so that his authority became unpopular, and he at last resigned. His merits were rewarded by a canonry at Windsor in 1772. He went to the German Spa for the recovery of his health, and died there 1773. He wrote besides a prize dissertation on the doctrines of Epicurus, and the Stoics, Cambridge—an essay on the different nature of accents and quantity, with their use and application in the pronunciation of the English, Latin, and Greek tongues, with the defence of the Greek accentual marks, against Is. Vossius, Dr. Galy, &c. 8vo. 1762, a curious performance.

FOSTER, *Michael*, a learned judge, born at Marlborough, Wilts. He was educated at Marlborough school, and Exeter college, Oxford, and at the Middle Temple. In 1745 he was made one of the justices of the king's bench, and then knighted. He died 1765, aged 74. He published an examination of the scheme of church power, laid down in bishop Gibson's codex, 1735—report of some proceedings on the commission for the trial of rebels in 1746.

FOTHERGILL, *George*, D.D. eldest of seven sons, was born 1705, at Lockholme, Westmoreland. He was educated there, and at Kendal school, and Queen's college, Oxford. In 1751 he was head of St. Edmund hall, and vicar of Bramley, Hampshire. He died of an asthma, 1760. He was author of 2 vols. of sermons.

FOTHERGILL, *John*, an eminent physician, born 1712, at Carr-end, Yorkshire. He was educated at Sedburgh school, Yorkshire, and in 1718 bound to an apothecary at Bradford. He studied under Wilmot at St. Thomas's hospital, and then went to Edinburgh. He afterwards visited Leyden, France, and Germany, and in 1740 settled in London. He was a licentiate of the college of physicians London, and fellow of Edinburgh, and of the royal and antiquarian societies. He rose in fame and practice, so that his business brought him little less than 7000l. per ann. and enabled him to accumulate a property of 80,000l. He died of an obstruction in the bladder, in Harpur street, 1780. He devoted much of his time to natural history, and made a collection of shells and other natural curiosities, sold after his death to Dr. Hunter for 1200l. He formed a botanical garden at Upton in Essex, and liberally endowed a seminary of young quakers at Acworth near Leeds, for the education and clothing of above 300 children. He published some tracts, the best of which is "on the ulcerous sore throat," and was a great patron of learned men. He assisted Sydney Parkinson in his account of his South sea voyage, and at the expence of 2000l. printed a translation of the bible from the Hebrew and Greek original, by Anthony Purver the quaker, 2 vols. fol. 1764, and in 1780 published Percy's key to the new Testament, for the use of his seminary.

FOTHERGILL, *Samuel*, brother to the preceding, was an eminent preacher among the quakers. He travelled over England, Scotland, Ireland, and North America, to propagate his doctrines, and died 1773.

FOUCAULT, *Nicolas Joseph*, an antiquary born at Paris 1643. Within six miles of Caen, he discovered in 1704 the antient town of the Viducassians, of which he published an interesting account, with the history of the marbles, coins, inscriptions, &c. He discovered in the abbey of Moissac in Querci a MS. of Lactantius de mortibus persecutorum. He died 1721.

FOUCHER, *Simon*, of Dijon, died at Paris 1696, aged 52. He was author of a treatise on hygrometers—on the wisdom of the antients—letters on the history and principles of the academic philosophy, 6 vols. &c.

FOUCQUET, *Nicolas*, was procurator-general of the parliament of Paris, and super-intendant of the finances. His peculation was little calculated to repair the mismanagement of Mazarin, and when he had spent above 150,000l. of the public money in adorning his seat at Vaux, and attempted to rival his master in the affection of la Valliere, his ruin was complete. He was arrested in 1661, and

and condemned to perpetual baniſhment. He died 1680, aged 65, in the citadel of Pignerol.

FOUCQUET, *Charles Lewis Auguſtus*, grandſon of the preceding, known by the name of mareſchal Belliſle, was born 1684. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſiege of Liſle, but after the death of Lewis he was confined in the baſtille, till his juſtification recommended him to the court. He was commander in Flanders in the war of 1733, and became the adviſer of cardinal Fleury. In 1741 he was created mareſchal of France, and in 1742 aſſiſted at Frankfort at the election of the emperor Charles VII. Being deſerted by the Pruſſians and Saxons, he effected his eſcape with great difficulty from Prague, but with ſagacious dexterity, ſo that he was created by the emperor member of the Golden Fleece, and a prince of the empire. He was taken priſoner in 1743 at Elbingerode near Hanover, and brought over to England. He afterwards ſerved in Provence, and was made peer of France 1748. He was made prime miniſter 1757, and died four years after, a ſacrifice to his zeal in the ſervice of his country. He died 1761, aged 77. He was a great character, reſpected in private life, and much attached to the glory of his country.

FOUGEROUX, *Auguſtus Denys*, of Paris, was nephew of Duhamel, and with him examined the quarries of Anjou, Britany, Naples, &c. and every where made valuable obſervations on the various productions of the natural kingdom. He died of an apoplexy 1789. He wrote memoir on the formation of bone — l'art de l'ardoiſier — l'art du tonnellier — l'art de travailler les cuirs dorés, &c.

FOULON, *N.* a French politician who adviſed the government to recover its credit by a general bankruptcy. He was placed over the finances at the beginning of the revolution, but became one of its firſt victims. He in 1789, was dragged with the greateſt inſult, and in the moſt excruciating manner to Paris, where he was hanged amidſt the acclamations of a ferocious populace.

FOUNTAINE, *ſir Andrew*, an antiquarian, born at Narford, Norfolk, and educated at Chriſt-church, Oxford. He ſtudied the Anglo-Saxon language, and publiſhed a ſpecimen of his great proficiency in his inſtructor Hickes' theſaurus, under the title of numiſmata Anglo-Saxonica & Anglo-Danica, &c. He was knighted by William, and afterwards travelled through Europe to collect valuable pictures, medals, ſtatues, and inſcriptions. He was the correſpondent of Swift, and he embelliſhed his tale of a tub, with excellent deſigns. Sir Andrew, as a connoiſſeur of medals and antiques, improved his property greatly by collecting for ſome of the largeſt cabinets in the kingdom. He was vice-chamberlain to Caroline, and in 1727 was made warden of the mint, which he held till his death, 1753.

FOUQUIER-TINVILLE, *Anthony Quentin*, a Frenchman of infamous memory, born near St. Quentin. From a bankrupt, he became the friend of Robeſpierre, and ſo ſanguinary was his conduct, that he was deemed by the tyrant, worthy to be the public accuſer. In this office he diſplayed the moſt vindictive character. The young, the aged, the innocent, were hurried with inſulting indifference to the ſcaffold, and in one inſtance, in four hours, 80 individuals were devoted to immediate death. When one of the gaolers obſerved that a perſon before the tribunal was not the accuſed, Fouquier ſaid with unconcern, that one was as good as the other, and the unhappy victim marched to the guillotine. On another occaſion, under a ſimilar miſtake, he exclaimed, it matters little, to-day is as good as to-morrow, and the wretched priſoner ſuffered death. The fall of Robeſpierre checked not this monſter, on the day of the tyrant's arreſt, he obſerved, on ſigning the condemnation of 42 perſons, that juſtice muſt have her courſe. At laſt puniſhment came, though late, Fouquier appeared before that tribunal where he had exerciſed ſuch bloody tyranny, and on the 7th May 1794, he was guillotined, aged 48.

FOUQUIERES, *James*, a Flemiſh painter, born at Antwerp 1580. He worked for the elector palatine at Heidelberg, and went to Paris, where he died poor through imprudence 1659. His landſcapes are ſo finely finiſhed as to be ſcarce inferior to Titian's.

FOURCROI, *N.* a French engineer, who planned the junction of the rivers Scheldt, Moſelle, Sambre, Oiſe, Rhine, and Meuſe, by means of canals. He publiſhed valuable tracts, and died 1791, aged 76.

FOURMONT, *Stephen*, profeſſor of Arabic and Chineſe at Paris, was born 1683. He had ſo retentive a memory that the moſt difficult paſſages became familiar to him. He was invited by count de Toledo to ſettle in Spain, which he declined. He ſucceeded Galland in 1715, as Arabic profeſſor, and was admitted into the learned ſocieties of Paris, Berlin, and London, and was afterwards ſecretary to the duke of Orleans. He died 1743. His works are "the roots of the Latin tongue in metre"—critical reflections on ancient hiſtory, to the time of Cyrus, 2 vols. 4to.—meditationes Sinicæ, folio —a Chineſe grammar in Latin, folio, &c.

FOURNIER, *Peter Simon*, a French engraver and letter founder, born at Paris 1712. In 1737 he publiſhed a table of proportions between letters to determine their height. He wrote alſo diſſertations on the riſe and progreſs of the topographical art. His great work is "manuel topographique utile aux gens de lettres," 8vo. 2 vols. He died 1768.

FOWLER, *John*, born at Briſtol, and educated at Wincheſter and New college, Oxford, went in 1559 to Antwerp and Louvain, where he learned printing, and employed his talents againſt the proteſtants. He was well ſkilled in Greek and Latin, a poet and orator, and a judicious

judicious critic. He wrote, as well as printed, books in favor of his religion. He died at Newmark in Germany 1578.

Fowler, *Chriſtopher*, a puritan, born at Marlborough 1611, and educated at Magdalen college, and Edmund hall, Oxford. He in 1641 declared himſelf a preſbyterian, and drew crowds after him by the oddity of his geſtures and the violence of his appeals in the pulpit. He afterwards was vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, and then fellow of Eton, and an able aſſiſtant to the Berkſhire commiſſioners in the ejection of thoſe then called inſufficient miniſters. He died 1676, conſidered as little better than diſtracted.

Fowler, *Edward*, an Engliſh prelate, born 1632, at Weſterleigh, Glouceſterſhire. He was educated at the college ſchool, Glouceſter, and Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford. As a puritan he at firſt objected to conformity, but became afterwards one of the greateſt ornaments of the church. He was an able defender of proteſtantiſm, and appears as the ſecond of the London clergy, who refuſed to read king James's declaration for liberty of conſcience, 1688. He was made in 1691, biſhop of Glouceſter. He died at Chelſea 1714, aged 82. He wrote ſermons and various pieces on divinity, the moſt uſeful of which is his "deſign of chriſtianity," often printed.

Fox, *Edward*, an Engliſh prelate and ſtateſman, born at Durſley, Glouceſterſhire, and educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, of which he was provoſt 1528. Wolſey engaged him as ambaſſador to Rome with Gardiner, to promote the divorce of the king from Catharine of Arragon. He was afterwards ſent to France and Germany, and in 1535 raiſed to the ſee of Hereford. He promoted the reformation, and if inferior to Cranmer in abilities, he was his ſuperior in dexterity. When in Germany he invited the proteſtant divines to unite themſelves to the doctrines of the church of England. He died in London 1538. He wrote "de verâ differentiâ regiæ poteſtatis et eccleſiaſticæ," &c. tranſlated into Engliſh by lord Strafford. His maxims were that "an honorable peace laſts long, but a diſhonorable peace no longer, than till kings have power to break it; the ſureſt way therefore to peace is a conſtant preparedneſs for war;" and "two things muſt ſupport a government, gold and iron,—gold to reward its friends, and iron to keep under its enemies."

Fox, *John*, a divine, born at Boſton, Lincolnſhire 1517. He was of Brazen-noſe college, Oxford, and afterwards fellow of Magdalen. In his younger years he publiſhed ſome Latin plays on ſcriptural ſubjects, but afterwards turned his thoughts to divinity, and to the reformation. He read the Greek and Latin fathers, ſtudied Hebrew, and peruſed every work from which he could reap information; but his ſecluſion alarmed his friends and encouraged his enemies. He was therefore accuſed of hereſy in 1545, and with difficulty eſcaped with his life by expulſion from college. In his diſtreſs he was received in the houſe of ſir Thomas Lucy of Warwickſhire, to whoſe children he became tutor. He afterwards came to London ſtill expoſed to the privations of a narrow income. His wants, however, ſays his ſon, were relieved by an unknown ſtranger, who gave him an untold ſum, and bade him hope for better times, which in three days arrived by his being admitted into the ſervice of the ducheſs of Richmond, and made tutor to her nephew lord Surrey's children. He lived at Ryegate in this noble family, and though Gardiner, in the reign of Mary, plotted his ruin, he remained unhurt by the influence of his pupil now duke of Norfolk. At laſt, he eſcaped to the continent, and paſſing through Antwerp and Frankfort he ſettled at Baſil, and there maintained himſelf by correcting the preſs for Oporinus. Here he formed the plan for his great work, and at the end of Mary's reign returned to England. His pupil ſettled a penſion on him, and Cecil obtained for him a prebend in the church of Saliſbury; but though he might have riſen high in preferment by the intereſt of his friends, he refuſed to ſubſcribe to ſome of the canons, and when urged by the primate, he produced a Greek teſtament, adding, to this only will I ſubſcribe. He was greatly afflicted at the ejection of his ſon from Magdalen college by the puritans; but while he exhibited the moſt perfect moderation, he dreaded the evils which party might bring upon the church. He died 1587, aged 70. He left two ſons, *Samuel*, afterwards fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and author of his father's life, and *Thomas*, fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and phyſician in London. Fox is deſervedly celebrated as the author of the hiſtory of the acts and monuments of the church, called "book of martyrs," publiſhed 1563, in one volume folio, and afterwards improved and enlarged, and publiſhed in a ninth edition 1684, in 3 vols. fol. This work was highly valued by the proteſtants, while the papiſts abuſed it under the name of Fox's golden legend.

Fox, *George*, the firſt preacher of the ſect called quakers, was born at Drayton in the Clay, Leiceſterſhire, 1624. He was bound by his father, a weaver, to a ſhoemaker and grazier, and the occupation of his youth was chiefly the tending of ſheep. In 1643 he began his wandering life, and after retiring to ſolitude, and frequenting the company of religious perſons, he became a public preacher. He inveighed, with ſullen bitterneſs, againſt the drunkenneſs, the injuſtice, and the vices of the times, he attacked the clergy, and the eſtabliſhed modes of worſhip, and aſſerted that the light of Chriſt, implanted in the human heart, was alone the means of ſalvation. Such doctrines produced perſecution, he was impriſoned at Nottingham in 1649, and during his laborious life, he ſuffered the ſame treatment eight times more, often with great ſeverity. He married

married in 1669, Margaret, widow of Thomas Fell, a Welsh judge, nine years older than himself, but as she had to attend to a family, by her former husband, and as his avocations were of a spiritual kind, they did not long live together. In his zeal, Fox visited England, Ireland, and Scotland. He extended his travels to Holland and Germany, to the American colonies, and the West India islands, recommending in his life and conduct the merits of a meek, devout, and inoffensive character. He died in London, 1690. Though illiterate, he wrote much. His journal was printed 1694, his epistles 1698, his doctrinal pieces, about 150 in number, 1706. The name of quakers was first given to him and his followers at Derby, in consequence of the odd contorsions of their body.

Fox, *Richard*, of Grantham, Lincolnshire, was well educated at Boston school, and Magdalen college, Oxford, from which he removed in consequence of the plague, to Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He was recommended to the notice of Henry of Richmond, who on his accession to the English throne, raised him to the see of Exeter. His abilities were employed in various embassies on the continent, and he was translated to the see of Durham, and then to Winchester. He was a liberal patron of learning, and founded besides several free schools, Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He died 1528.

Fox, *Charles James*, an eminent statesman, born 13th Jan. 1749. He was the second son of lord Holland, and to high rank he added the more solid advantages of extraordinary natural genius, and strong powers of mind. These promising talents were cherished by his father, he was instructed to think with freedom, and to speak with readiness and with energy, and after a short initiation at Westminster school, he was removed to Eton, where he published the periodical paper called the Spendthrift, in 20 numbers. From Eton he removed to Oxford, and devoted himself so zealously to dramatic literature, that he is said to have read every play in the English language. After making the tour of Europe, he was elected even before he was of age, into parliament for Midhurst, and his first speech was in favor of ministry, against Mr. Wilkes, and the Middlesex election. After sharing the favors of the minister as a lord of the admiralty, and afterwards as a lord of the treasury, he was dismissed from his offices, and had the singular fortune before he reached his 24th year, of being the ablest supporter of the government during one session, and in the next of becoming one of its most eloquent opponents. During the American war he was a regular antagonist of the ministry, and on the removal of lord North he was made secretary of state. The death of lord Rockingham soon dissolved the new ministry, and Mr. Fox, after some time opposing the measures of lord Shelburne, returned to power by his well known coalition with lord North. This event is regarded as a stigma in his political life, as in the ardor of his zeal he had often declared, that he would not trust himself in the same room with lord North, but would employ all his powers to bring him to the scaffold for the flagitiousness of his public life. The memorable India bill brought on the downfall of the coalition, and the elevation of Mr. Pitt to the helm of the state. The French revolution was an event which Fox hailed as the harbinger of freedom, happiness, and prosperity, not only to France, but to neighbouring nations, but he witnessed the fallacy of the conclusion. Deserted by some of his associates, who regarded his systematical opposition as disloyal, he formed the design of withdrawing from his attendance in parliament, except on constitutional occasions, but the measure was censured, even by his warmest supporters. In his addresses at the public meetings at the Crown and Anchor tavern, which were now considered as substitutes for his parliamentary services, he gave offence to the ministry, and in consequence of his speeches there, his name was struck off from the list of the privy counsellors. In 1803, he returned to his parliamentary duty, and on the death of his rival Pitt, in the beginning of 1806, he was drawn from opposition, and by the advice of lord Grenville, placed as secretary of state for foreign affairs, in the number of those most capable of guiding the destinies of the empire in times of the greatest danger and difficulty. In this new situation, he had the opportunity of witnessing the chicane and perfidy of the French government, and in his negociation he experienced how ill calculated for the happiness and independence of Europe, was the political system of that people, whose extravagances and crimes had been once regarded as the ebullitions of freemen. Having lived to feel the disappointment which a generous mind must experience in a diplomatic intercourse conducted on the one part with frankness and sincerity, and on the other with artifice and duplicity, this illustrious statesman fell a prey to the insurmountable attacks of a dropsy. He died at Chiswick-house, 13th September 1806, after undergoing three times in five weeks the painful operation of tapping, and his remains were publicly buried on the 10th October following in Westminster abbey. Of this extraordinary character it must be acknowledged that he was one of the greatest men this country ever produced. As an orator his powers were gigantic, his eloquence irresistible, vehement and sublime. It was a torrent which in its impetuous force hurried along its hearers in spite of all opposition. His mind capacious and intelligent, at one view grasped the whole subject of debate, at one glance he saw the weak and strong parts of his adversary's defence, and with masterly dexterity he combated the most formidable opponent, and improved every advantage which in the field of debate lay exposed to his attacks. If he was less copious, less elegant,

gant, and leſs ſententious than Pitt, if he wa deficient in the dazzling and flowery profuſion, in the lively ſallies of imagination of his great maſter Burke, he poſſeſſed the pathos, the forcible argument, the convincing language, the impoſing earneſtneſs which captivated and enchained every hearer. With the moſt retentive memory, he has been known after the lapſe of many hours, when the powers of the mind might grow languid, to anſwer the arguments of various ſpeakers, and with the moſt minute arrangement. His manner, if not graceful, was peculiarly animated and impreſſive, and the fire of his eye was rapid and commanding. His replies always exhibited him as very great, and with all the ardor of genuine oratory, he enlivened the debate, not only with new ideas, but with all the clearneſs of argumentation, and the extenſive information with which his comprehenſive mind was ſtored. In a profound acquaintance with the human character, and a mature knowledge of domeſtic and foreign politics, he was above all others ſupremely happy. In private life he was univerſally beloved. He was the convivial friend, the pleaſing companion, the man of integrity and honor. He poſſeſſed in a high degree the talent which diſtinguiſhes man, and the genius which elevates him, nor was he deficient in a portion of that virtue which riſes ſuperior to both. His faults, as Burke obſerved, though they might tarniſh the luſtre, and ſometimes impede the march, of his abilities, were not formed to extinguiſh the fire of great virtues. In his faults there was no mixture of deceit, of hypocriſy, of pride, of ferocity, or complexional deſpotiſm. As a man of letters, Mr. Fox is highly reſpectable. His letter to the electors of Weſtminſter, paſſed through ſeveral editions. Some copies of his verſes are preſerved, and ſhow great genius, and ſtrong poetic fire. His hiſtory of England from the revolution, to collect materials for which he viſited Paris during the ſhort interval of peace, after the treaty of Amiens, is ſoon to appear before the public.

Fox de Morzillo, *Sebaſtian*, of Seville, author of tracts de ſtudii philoſophici ratione—de naturâ philoſophorum, &c. He was invited to be tutor to Don Carlos, ſon of Philip III. of Spain, but was unfortunately drowned as he paſſed from Louvain.

Fracastorio, *Girolamo*, an Italian poet and phyſician born at Verona 1483. Two ſingular things are related of him in his infancy. When born, his lips adhered ſo cloſely together, that the knife of a ſurgeon was neceſſary to ſeparate them, and his mother when ſhe took him up was killed by lightning, and he remained unhurt. He was eminent as an aſtronomer and mathematician, and the friend of Bembo, of Julius Scaliger, who eſteemed him inferior only to Virgil, and other learned men. He died of an apoplexy at Caſi near Verona, 1553, and ſix years after the town of Verona honored his memory with a ſtatue. His chief poem is "Siphilis, or de morbo Gallico;" his medical pieces—de ſympathiâ & antipathiâ—de contagione & contagioſis morbis, &c.

Frachetta, *Girolamo*, a political writer, of Rovigno. His ſervices procured him enemies, and he retired to Naples, where he vindicated his conduct to the Spaniſh court, and was protected by Benevento viceroy of Naples. He died at Naples in the 17th century. His great work is "Il ſeminario de governi di ſtato & di guerra," which contains about 8000 military and ſtate maxims, highly eſteemed.

Fraguier, *Claude Francis*, of Pari-, taught belles lettres at Caen for four years, but on his return to Paris he quitted the order of the jeſuits 1694, for literary purſuits. He aſſiſted Bignon in the journal des Sçavans, and undertook a tranſlation of Plato. He expoſed himſelf unfortunately to the cold air of the night, which brought on convulſions in his head, and though he outlived the attack 19 years, he died at laſt of an apoplexy 1728, aged 62. His works conſiſt of Latin poems, with diſſertations concerning Socrates, &c.

Francesca, *Peter*, of Venice, was eminent in his repreſentation of night pieces and battles. He died 1443.

Francia, *Franceſco*, of Bologna, was originally a goldſmith, afterwards a graver of medals, and at laſt an eminent painter. His Sebaſtian tied to a tree, was an admirable piece, from which ſucceeding painters drew the improvement of their art. He died about 1518.

Francis, of Aſſiſi in Umbria, abandoned the profeſſion of his father as merchant, and founded one of the four orders of mendicant friars, which was approved and confirmed by Innocent III. 1210. His followers increaſed ſo rapidly, that in 1219 his order conſiſted of 5000 members. He afterward travelled to the Holy Land, to convert the ſultan Meledin, and offered to throw himſelf into the flames to prove the truth of what he preached. He died at Aſſiſi 1226, aged 44, and was canonized by Gregory IX. four years after.

Francis, of Paulo, a Romiſh ſaint, 1416, founder of the Minims. He retired to a cave, where his auſterities drew around him a great number of penitents, who built there a monaſtery. He enjoined perpetual abſtinence from wine, fiſh, and meat, with many bodily mortifications. He was invited to France to cure Lewis XI. by his preſence, but inſtead of curing the monarch, he died at Pleiſis du Parc 1507, aged 91.

Francis Xavier, of Xavier, at the foot of the Pyrenees, taught philoſophy at Paris, and became acquainted with Ignatius Loyola, whom he aſſiſted in the eſtabliſhment of the order of the jeſuits, and with whom and five others he made a vow to labor in the converſion of infidels. He embarked at Liſbon 1541 for Goa, and as the apoſtle of the Indies he preached on the coaſt of Comorin, at Malacca, in the Moluccas, and at Japan; but was cut off by diſeaſe 1552. He wrote five books of epiſtles, Pavia, &c.

Francis, *de Sales*, of Sales, near Geneva, ſtudied at Paris and Padua, and in his zeal is ſaid to have converted 70,000 proteſtants. In 1612 he was made biſhop of Geneva, and founded the order of the viſitation, eſtabliſhed by Paul V. 1618. He died at Lyons 1622, aged 56.

Francis, of Lorraine, emperor of Germany, was ſon of Leopold of Lorraine. He married in 1736 Maria Thereſa, the daughter of the emperor Charles VI. after whoſe death, 1740, he was aſſociated in the empire by his wife, and after the death of his opponent Charles VII. he was elected emperor 1745 Franciswas a great patron of literature, of the arts, and of commerce. He died ſuddenly at Inſpruck, 1765, aged 58.

Francis I king of France ſon of Charles of Orleans, and Louiſa of Savoy, ſucceeded Lewis XII. 1515. He claimed the Milaneſe as deſcended from duke Valentine his maternal grand father, but his progreſs was ſtopped by the Swiſs, whom he defeated in the dreadful battle of Marignan 1515, after obliging Maximilian Sforza to reſign his power into his hands. After making treaties with the Genoeſe and the pope, Francis in 1516 met Charles V. at Noyon, and ſwore eternal peace. This pledge was obſerved only two days, and Francis, diſſatisfied that his rival had obtained the imperial crown, ſought revenge in war. Though ſucceſsful in Navarre and Flanders, the French were defeated at Bicoque, Cremona and Genoa were taken, Toulon and Marſeilles were beſieged, and Provence was invaded. Francis flew to the relief of his ſuffering provinces, and began the ſiege of Pavia, but was ſoon after defeated, 24th February 1525, in battle, and made priſoner. On this occaſion he wrote to his mother, and declared that all was loſt except his honor. In Madrid, Francis was treated by Charles with ſeverity, and he was reſtored to liberty in 1526, only upon ſigning his renunciation to Naples, the Milaneſe, Genoa, Flanders, and Artois. The peace of Cambray 1529 put an end to the diſputes between the rival ſovereigns. Francis took for his ſecond wife Eleanor the emperor's ſiſter, and agreed to ranſom for a large ſum his two ſons ſtill detained as hoſtages at Madrid. Jealous of the power of his rival, Francis in 1535 ſeized upon Savoy, but at laſt a reconciliation was effected by means of Paul III. 1538. The peace was of ſhort duration, Francis attacked Italy, Rouſſillon, and Luxemburg, but though his general, the duke of Enghien, defeated the imperialiſts at Ceriſoles in 1544, his enemy ſupported by Henry VIII. invaded Picardy and Champagne. The proteſtant princes united their forces againſt the conqueror, ſtopped his career, and peace was reſtored. Francis died at Rambouillet 1547, aged 53. He had in conſequence of his debaucheries contracted the foul diſeaſe, which, after a continuance of nine years of increaſing pains, proved fatal. Greater as a warrior than as a king, his whole reign was diſturbed by a ſpirit of jealouſy, which he cheriſhed to the laſt againſt the power of his rival the emperor, but the protection which he extended to literature, and which procured for him the honorable title of father of letters, has eclipſed the weakneſſes of an adminiſtration too often guided by prejudice, and diſgracefully influenced by miſtreſſes and favorites. He was the founder of the royal college of Paris.

Francis II. ſon of Henry II. and Catherine de Medicis, ſucceeded his father on the throne of France 1559. He had married Mary Stewart of Scotland, and he died after a reign of 17 months, 1560, aged 17. His confidence in the Guiſes proved the ſource of much miſery to France.

Francis, duke of Alencon, Anjou, and Berri, ſon of Henry II. and brother of the preceding, placed himſelf at the head of the malcontents when his brother Henry III. aſcended the throne. He was ſeized by order of his mother Catherine de Medicis, but his brother reſtored him to liberty. He was at laſt crowned 1582, duke of Brabant, but for his oppreſſive conduct was obliged to fly to France for ſafety. He died there 1584, aged 29. He is known in Engliſh hiſtory as the ſuitor of queen Elizabeth in 1581, who flattered his vanity, but with unbecoming coquetry rejected his addreſſes, after ſhe had given him a ring as a pledge of her affection.

Francis, of Bourbon, was taken priſoner at Pavia with Francis I. but eſcaped. He died 1545, aged 55.

Francis de Bourbon, count Enghien, in the ſervice of Francis I. took Nice, and obtained the victory of Ceriſoles 1544. He was killed 1545, aged 27.

Francis de Bourbon, duke of Montpenſier, behaved with valor at the ſiege of Rouen, and at the battles of Jarnac and of Montcontour 1572. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Arques and Ivri, and died at Liſieux 1592, aged 50.

Francis, of Lorraine, duke of Guiſe, and of Aumale, was born 1519. His defence of Metz in 1553, againſt the arms of Charles V. is deſervedly commended. The next year he diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Renti, in which he defeated the Germans, and after ſome glorious campaigns in Italy and Flanders, he was named lieutenant-general. His next exploit was againſt Calais, which he took after a ſiege of eight days from the Engliſh, who had poſſeſſed it for 210 years, and this was followed by the fall of Thionville. He governed the kingdom under Henry II. and Francis II. and received from the parliament the glorious title of the ſaviour of his country. After the death of Francis II. he ſupported the cauſe of the catholics, and took Rouen and Bourges, and defeated his enemies at Dreux 1562. Preparing to beſiege Orleans, the chief town of the proteſtants, he was aſſaſſinated by a piſtol ſhot, by de Méré, one of the Huguenots 1563.

Francis de Borgia, *St.* duke of Candia,

and viceroy of Catalonia, was grandson of Alexander VI. and after filling high offices in the ſtate, he embraced the eccleſiaſtical profeſſion. He refuſed the rank of cardinal, and died at Rome, 1572, aged 62. He was author of ſome pious tracts in Spaniſh.

FRANCIS, *Lucas*, of Mechlin, was painter to the kings of Spain and France. His portraits and hiſtorical pieces poſſeſſed merit. He died 1643, aged 69. His ſon *Lucas*, called the Young, acquired celebrity as an artiſt. He died 1654, aged 48.

FRANCIS ROMAIN, a Dominican of Ghent. He finiſhed the bridge of Maeſtricht, and afterwards was engaged by Lewis XIV. in the completion of the Pont-Royal at Paris, left imperfect by Gabriel. He was liberally rewarded by the French monarch, and died at Paris 1735, aged 89.

FRANCIS, *James Charles*, an eminent French engraver, liberally patroniſed at Paris. His merits raiſed him enemies, which, it is ſaid, haſtened his death. He died 1769, aged 52. He publiſhed Recueil des chateaux de Lorraine—Corps-de-Garde after Venloo, &c.

FRANCIS, *Philip*, *D.D.* ſon of an Iriſh dean, is known by his excellent tranſlations of Horace and Demoſthenes. He wrote alſo Eugenia and Conſtantia, two tragedies not very ſucceſsful, and for his ſervices as a political writer, it is ſaid, he was rewarded by government with the rectory of Barrow, Suffolk, and the chaplainſhip of Chelſea college. He died at Bath 1773.

FRANCIUS, *Peter*, of Amſterdam, after travelling over France and England, became 1674 profeſſor of rhetoric and hiſtory at Amſterdam. He wrote orationes—ſpecimen eloquentiæ exterioris—beſides poems in Greek and Latin, of conſiderable merit. He died 1704.

FRANCK, *George*, of Naumburgh, at the age of 18 received the poetic crown, for his Latin, Greek, German, and Hebrew poetry. He became profeſſor of medicine at Heidelberg and Wittemberg, and died 1704, aged 61. He is author of Flora Francica, 12mo. —ſatyræ medicæ, 4to.—epiſtolæ, &c.

FRANCK, *Auguſtus Herman*, of Lubeck, profeſſor of oriental languages, and of divinity at Halle. He founded at Halle an orphan-houſe, which, in 1727, contained 2196 children, and more than 130 preceptors. He alſo promoted the eſtabliſhment of a miſſion to propagate the goſpel on the coaſt of Malabar. He wrote methodus ſtudii theologici—introductio ad lectionem prophetarum—commentaria de ſcopo veteris & novi teſt.—book of devotions, &c. He died 1727, aged 64.

FRANCK, or FRANCKEN, *Franciſcus*, a Flemiſh painter, died 1616, aged 72. He executed his hiſtorical pieces from the ſcriptures, ſome of which poſſeſs great merit.

FRANCK, *Franciſcus*, ſon to the above, called Young Francis, died 1642, aged 62. His idolatry of Solomon, in the Notre Dame of Antwerp, is his beſt piece.

FRANCKENSTEIN, *Chriſtian Godfrey*, a native of Leipſic, diſtinguiſhed as an advocate. He wrote the life of Chriſtina of Sweden—hiſtory of the 16th and 17th centuries—and a continuation of Puffendorf's introduction to hiſtory, and died 1717, aged 56. His ſon *James* wrote de collatione honorum, &c. and died 1733.

FRANCO, *Nicolo*, a ſatiriſt, born at Benevento 1510. He was condemned to death at Rome 1569, for ſevere ſatires on ſome illuſtrious perſons of that city; but it is unknown whether he ſuffered.

FRANCOIS, *Abbé Laurent*, an able opponent of the French philoſophers, who died 1782, aged 84. His works were a book of geography—proofs of the religion of Jeſus Chriſt, 4 vols. 12mo.—defence of religion, 4 vols. 12mo.—examination of the catechiſm of an honeſt man—of the facts on which chriſtianity is founded, 3 vols. 12mo. &c.

FRANCOIS, *Simon*, a portrait painter, of Tours. He was ſelf-taught, and acquired great reputation. He died 1671, aged 65.

FRANCOWITZ, *Matthias*, the pupil of Luther and Melancthon, was born at Albano in Illyria 1520, in conſequence of which he aſſumed the name of Flaccus Illyricus. He taught Greek and Latin at Wittemberg privately, and was afterwards public profeſſor. He oppoſed the interim of Charles V., and was concerned in the drawing up of the centuries of Magdeburg. He died 1575. His beſt work is a key to the holy ſcriptures, 2 vols. fol. He wrote beſides, a catalogue of the witneſſes of the truth, &c.

FRANKLIN, *Thomas*, *D.D.* was born in London 1720, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He was in 1758 made vicar of Ware and Thundridge, and afterwards obtained the rectory of Braſted in Kent. He was alſo chaplain in ordinary to the king, and died 1784. He tranſlated Phalaris, Sophocles, and Lucian, and he wrote the earl of Warwick, and Matilda, two tragedies received with great applauſe, and alſo "the contract," a comedy in two acts. Voltaire's works appeared tranſlated under his name; but only two tragedies, the Oreſtes and Electra, were by him.

FRANKLIN, *Benjamin*, an American philoſopher and ſtateſman, born at Boſton, New England, 1706. He was well educated under his father, who was a tallow-chandler and ſoap boiler, and after being engaged in the buſineſs, he was bound to his father's elder brother, a printer. Eager after knowledge, he read attentively in the night, the works which he had printed in the day, and from Xenophon he derived that energetic ardor which at laſt raiſed him to fame and diſtinction. A difference with his uncle removed him from New York to Philadelphia, where he was noticed by the governor Keith, and encouraged to ſet up buſineſs for himſelf. With this view he came to London; but ſoon diſcovered that

the promiſes of his patron were the unmeaning profeſſions of poliſhed life, and, after working as a journeyman printer, he, in 1726, returned to Philadelphia. He began buſineſs, and publiſhed a periodical paper, which was read with avidity. In 1730 he married a widow, whom he had courted before her firſt marriage, and the next year he began the public library of Philadelphia, which was enriched by the valuable contributions of the Penn family, of Collinſon, and others. His Poor Richard's almanack appeared in 1732, and ſo pleaſed the public, on account of the valuable maxims of prudence and economy which it contained, that not leſs than 10,000 copies were ſold in one year. He was, in 1736, made clerk to the general aſſembly in Pennſylvania, and the next year poſtmaſter at Philadelphia. In 1738 he formed an aſſociation for preſerving the houſes of Philadelphia from fire, and in the war of 1744, he ably promoted ſome popular meaſures for the defence of the province. In 1747, he addreſſed an account of his diſcoveries on electricity to his friend Collinſon, and explained the Aurora Borealis, and the laws of thunder and lightning, and not only recommended the propriety of guarding buildings againſt the effects of ſtorms, by means of conductors, but ſhowed that the lightning from the clouds is the ſame as the electric fire. Diſtinguiſhed as a philoſopher, he was equally ſo as a ſtateſman. By his advice the militia bill was paſſed, and he was, in conſequence, appointed colonel of the Philadelphia diſtrict. On his appearance in England, in 1757, as agent for Pennſylvania, he was received with reſpect by the public men, and was honored with a ſeat in the royal ſociety, and the degree of doctor of laws at St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, and Oxford. He returned home in 1762, and two years after he again viſited England. The ſpirit which now began to appear in America rouſed the attention of the government, and Franklin, as a man of knowledge, was called to the bar of the commons, and examined with reſpect to the ſtamp act. His conduct on this occaſion was firm and manly, and his anſwers clear. He returned, in 1775, to America, and was elected one of the members of congreſs, and he diſplayed the moſt active zeal, and propoſed the ſtrongeſt meaſures for full emancipation from the mother country. He next completed the negociations of America with France, and as the reſources of his country were low, he embarked with a cargo of tobacco, which he ſold at Nantes, to defray his expences. He was received with great diſtinction by the French, the people admired the ſingularity of his dreſs and the ſimplicity of his republican manners; the poets, and Voltaire particularly, paid reſpect to his merits, and the government, by ſigning a treaty of offenſive and defenſive alliance with him, declared war with England. When the independence of America was acknowledged, Franklin, who had continued at Paris, ſigned the treaty of peace in 1783, and advanced the intereſts of his country by forming new connections with Pruſſia and Sweden. He returned to America in 1785, and was received as a venerable father; he was made governor of Pennſylvania, and he applied the ſtrong powers of his mind to heal the differences in the province, by wiſe laws and conciliating regulations. This reſpectable man died full of years and of glory, 17th April, 1790, aged 84 years and three months, and his countrymen ordered, on the occaſion, a public mourning for two months The epitaph which he compoſed for himſelf is well known. His diſcoveries in electricity, and his ſervices in the emancipation of his country were depicted by the pen of Turgot in this bold line, placed under his portrait:

Eripuit cœlo fulmen, ſceptrumque tyrannis.

By his patient induſtry he roſe from obſcurity, and amaſſed a very large fortune, part of which he left for charitable purpoſes. He wrote an entertaining account of the firſt part of his life, containing valuable maxims for health, induſtry, and economy, which has appeared in two ſmall vols. 12mo. with ſome eſſays. His political, miſcellaneous, and philoſophical pieces, have been publiſhed in 4to. and in 8vo.

FRANTZIUS, *Wolfgang*, a German divine, profeſſor of divinity at Wittemberg, where he died 1620, aged 56. He wrote animalium hiſtoria ſacra—tractatus de interpretatione ſacrarum ſcripturarum, 4to. &c.

FRAUWENLOB, *Henry*, a German writer, who died 1317. He wrote in favor of the ladies, who, it is ſaid, attended his funeral, and poured ſuch quantities of wine into his grave, as almoſt inundated the church.

FREDEGARIUS, the earlieſt French hiſtorian, after Gregory of Tours, was called the Scholaſtic. His chronicle, in barbarous language, extends to the year 641.

FREDEGONDE, wife of Chilperic of France, was born in Picardy. She was in the queen's retinue, and by the influence of her perſonal charms, ſhe became the third wife of the weak Chilperic. Raiſed to the throne, ſhe ſacrificed the members of the royal family, and by the ſword, as well as by poiſon, ſhe cut off all thoſe whom, either on account of talents, influence, or birth, ſhe regarded as enemies or rivals. Chilperic was at laſt aſſaſſinated in hunting, that the guilty queen might indulge her criminal paſſion for her favorite Landri. She died 597.

FREDERIC I. ſurnamed Barbaroſſa, was born 1121, and in 1152 aſcended the imperial throne after his uncle Conrad III. He paſſed in 1155 into Italy, where after ſome difficulties on account of the ſuperiority which the pope claimed over him, he obtained the crown and conſecration from Adrian IV. His diſputes with the holy ſee were terminated by his cruſade againſt Saladin. With a numerous army he marched into the Eaſt, and after

defeating the Greeks, and the Turks, he penetrated into Syria, where death ſtopped his victories. He died 1190, in conſequence of bathing imprudently in the Cydnus, where Alexander the Great, ſome ages before, had nearly fallen a ſacrifice to the ſame recreation.

FREDERIC II. grandſon of the preceding, was elected emperor of Germany, on the excommunication of Otho IV. by Innocent III. but he obtained peaceful poſſeſſion of his power, only after the death of his rival 1218. He was ſolemnly crowned by Honorius III. 1220, and promiſed to extend the papal power by undertaking a cruſade. This diſtant expedition was put off, till the fear of excommunication obliged him to ſet out for Jeruſalem in 1228. His invaſion of the holy land was ſo formidable, that Saladin, ſultan of Babylon, not only made a truce of 10 years with him, but yielded to him ſome Aſiatic cities. This conduct provoked the pope, who incited his ſon and his father-in-law againſt him. Frederic haſtened back to oppoſe this unnatural conſpiracy, and ſeizing Romagna, Ancona, Spoletto, and Benevento, defeated the plans of his enemies. His partizans bore the name of Gibelins, while thoſe of the pope were called Guelphs, and carried on their ſhoulders the impreſſions of two keys. At laſt, however, Frederic made peace with the Roman pontiff, 1230, to be enabled to reduce to obedience his rebellious ſon Henry, whom he degraded from the title of king of the Romans in favor of his ſecond ſon Conrad. In 1240 Frederic paſſed again to Italy, and reduced the Milaneſe, and Sardinia, and after defeating the Genoeſe and Venetians, he laid ſiege to Rome. The pope oppoſed his attack by the terrible denunciation of excommunication, but Frederic diſregarded this, and defeated the forces ſent to check his progreſs. The death of the pope ſoothed for awhile the enmities between Rome and Germany, but at laſt Innocent IV. had the courage to depoſe him, at a council at Lyons, 1245, and Frederic, harraſſed by the inſurrections of his ſubjects in Naples and Parma, ſunk under his misfortunes, and died in Apulia, 1250, aged 57.

FREDERIC III. ſurnamed the Fair, was elected emperor 1314, by ſome of the electors, though the majority placed the crown on Lewis of Bavaria. The battle of Micheldorff, 1322, proved deciſive againſt Frederic, who was taken priſoner, and died 1330.

FREDERIC IV. ſurnamed the Pacific, aſcended the imperial throne 1440, in his 25th year. He was crowned at Rome 1452, by Nicholas V. and was the laſt German prince who ſubmitted to that ceremony. He was a weak and ſuperſtitious prince, and ſuffered Hungary to rebel, and afterwards he fled from Vienna, ſatisfied to beg his bread from convent to convent. He died 1493, in conſequence of the amputation of one of his legs, which mortified.

FREDERIC I. the Pacific, king of Denmark, 1523, after the expulſion of Chriſtian, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the wiſdom of his meaſures, and by his alliance with Guſtavus I. of Sweden. After the conqueſt of Copenhagen, he reconciled to his government the Daniſh nobility, and rendered himſelf popular by his liberality, and by the introduction of Lutheraniſm among his ſubjects. He died 1533.

FREDERIC II. king of Denmark, after Chriſtian III., was the patron of learning and of learned men, eſpecially of Tycho Brahe. He was for ſome time engaged in war with Sweden, and died 1588, aged 54.

FREDERIC III. archbiſhop of Bremen, ſucceeded in 1648 as king of Denmark. He rendered his people more independent of the nobles, by making the crown hereditary. He died 1670, aged 61.

FREDERIC IV. ſucceeded his father Chriſtian V. as king of Denmark, 1699. He joined the czar Peter, and Poland, againſt Charles XII. of Sweden, but he was obliged to make peace. During the captivity of Charles in Turkey, Frederic drove the Swedes from his dominions, and died 1730, aged 59.

FREDERIC V. grandſon of the preceding, aſcended the throne 1746, and died after a reign of 20 years. On his death bed, he called his ſucceſſor Chriſtian VII. and thus addreſſed him: "It is a great conſolation to me, my ſon, in my laſt moments, to reflect that I have offended no one, and that I have ſhed the blood of none of my ſubjects."

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS I. king of Poland, was ſon of John George III. elector of Saxony. He ſucceeded to the electorate 1694, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the French, and defeated the Turks, in 1696, at the battle of Oltach. He was in 1696 elected king of Poland, but the glories of foreign wars were eclipſed by the ſucceſſes of Charles XII. of Sweden, and Frederic beaten at Riga, Cliſſow, and Frawſtadt, was ſtripped of his dominions, and conſented to ſee the crown of Poland placed on the head of Staniſlaus. The defeat of the Swedes at Pultowa proved favorable to him, he recovered the Poliſh throne, and maintained his power and independence till his death, 1733, in his 63d year. He was in his perſon very athletic, and poſſeſſed of prodigious bodily ſtrength. His court was for a long time one of the moſt brilliant in Europe.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS II. ſon of the preceding, ſucceeded his father 1734. The laſt years of his life were embittered by the miſeries of war, and the king of Pruſſia, invading his dominions, obliged him to ſubſcribe to humiliating terms. Auguſtus indeed returned to Poland, but Saxony remained in the hands of the conqueror, till the peace of Huberſburg, 1763. Auguſtus died the following October. Reſpectable in private life, this monarch was unequal to the arduous duties of reigning.

FREDERIC, prince of Heſſe Caſſel, married in 1715 Ulrica Eleonora, ſiſter of Charles XII. of Sweden, and he obtained poſſeſſion of the Swediſh throne 1720, after the abdication of his wife, who had ſucceeded on the death of her brother. He made war againſt the Ruſſians, and died 1751, aged 75.

FREDERIC WILLIAM, ſurnamed the Great, elector of Brandenburg, was born at Cologne, on the Spree, 1620. In 1674 he joined againſt Lewis XIV. with Spain and Holland, and invaded Alſace, but his progreſs was checked by the intelligence that the Swedes had laid waſte ſeveral of his cities, and he returned haſtily to repel them, and ſeized the towns of Stralſund, Ferſchantz, and Griſpwald. Peace was no ſooner reſtored, than he directed his attention to improve the commerce of his dominions, and joined the Spree to the Oder by a canal. He died 1688, aged 68, highly reſpected by his ſubjects.

FREDERIC I. elector of Brandenburg, ſon of the preceding, was born at Konigſberg 1657. His ambition was flattered with the hopes of erecting his duchy into a kingdom, and his title was acknowledged at the peace of Utrecht. The Pruſſian dominions were increaſed under him by the acquiſition of Guelders, of the county of Tecklenburg, and of the principalities of Neuchatel and Valengin. Frederic died 1713, aged 60. He founded the univerſity of Halle, the royal academy of Berlin, and the academy of nobles.

FREDERIC WILLIAM I. king of Pruſſia, ſucceeded his father 1713. He reformed the expenditure of the kingdom, and of the 100 chamberlains kept for oſtentation by his father, only 12 were retained. He unwillingly engaged in war againſt Charles XII. of Sweden, from whom he took Stralſund. To encourage commerce among his ſubjects, he invited foreign artiſans into his dominions by liberal rewards, and created a large ſtanding army of ſixty thouſand men. The latter part of his life was clouded by an unhappy diſagreement with his ſon the prince royal. He died 1740, aged 52.

FREDERIC II. ſon of the preceding, was born 1712, and aſcended the throne of Pruſſia 1740. His conduct had been viewed with jealouſy by his father, and his attachment to muſic and to belles lettres was regarded as a mean propenſity; but when he attempted to eſcape from the harſh treatment, he was ſent as priſoner to Cuſtrin, where he ſaw the execution of Kar, the companion of his domeſtic ſufferings. On his acceſſion, Frederic laid claims to Sileſia, which had been long occupied by the German emperor, and all the attempts of Maria Thereſa to defend it proved abortive. His poſſeſſion was confirmed by the treaty of Breſlaw 1743. The following year war was re-kindled, and Frederic advanced with 100,000 men to the ſiege of Prague, which he took with 16,000 priſoners, and this was ſoon followed by the deciſive battle of Friedburg. The treaty of Dreſden 1745, reſtored peace to the continent, and Auſtria ceded to Pruſſia all Sileſia, together with the county of Glatz. In 1755 a new war, called the ſeven years' war, burſt forth, and while Pruſſia had for its auxiliary the Engliſh nation, Auſtria was ſupported by France and by the elector of Saxony, Ruſſia, Sweden, and Germany. Undiſmayed, Frederic laid the foundation for ſucceſs in the ſtrict diſcipline of his army, and in the fortitude with which he ſhared the fatigues of his ſoldiers. Though France attacked him from Guelders to Minden, and Ruſſia penetrated into Pruſſia, and the Auſtrians into Sileſia, Frederic on all ſides roſe ſuperior to misfortunes. Though defeated by the Ruſſians he routed the Auſtrians, and again ſuffered a check in Bohemia, but on the 5th Nov 1757, he avenged himſelf by the terrible defeat of the Auſtrians and French at Roſbach, and by an equally ſplendid victory the next month over the Auſtrian forces at Liſſa near Breſlaw. Theſe ſucceſſes appalled his enemies, the Ruſſians and Swedes retired, and Frederic ſupported by a liberal ſupply from England, and by an army of Hanoverians, penetrated into Moravia, and laid ſiege to Olmutz. Though checked by Daun, he advanced againſt the Ruſſians at Cuſtrin, and defeated them at Zorndoff. The battle of Hochkirchen was adverſe to his fortunes, and he alſo ſuffered a check at Cunnerſdorff againſt the Ruſſians, and in conſequence of this Brandenburg and the capital fell into the hands of the enemy, 1761. The defeat of Daun at Torgau gave a new turn to affairs, the country was evacuated by the enemy, and in 1762, a treaty of peace was concluded with Ruſſia and Sweden, and the next year with France and the Empire, by which Sileſia was for ever confirmed in his poſſeſſion. Still intent on enlarging his dominions, Frederic joined with Auſtria and Ruſſia, in 1772, in that unpardonable league which diſmembered Poland. In 1777, the death of the duke of Bavaria kindled the flames of diſcord between Auſtria and Pruſſia, Frederic placed himſelf at the head of his troops, but differences were ſettled by the peace of Teſchen 1779. The laſt years of Frederic's life were devoted to the encouragement of commerce and of the arts, juſtice was adminiſtered with impartiality, uſeful eſtabliſhments were created, and the miſeries of the indigent were liberally relieved. Frederic died 17th Aug. 1786, aged 75, and he met death with all the reſignation which philoſophy unaided by religion can ſhow. As Frederic was brought up in the ſchool of adverſity, he early learnt leſſons of ſtoicism and philoſophical wiſdom, and unyielding to the careſſes of proſperity he was taught not to ſink under the frowns of fortune. From neceſſity as well as from choice attached to literature, he cultivated the muſes on the throne, and liberally patroniſed the lovers of ſciences and of the fine arts. His evenings were

generally ſpent in the eaſy ſociety of men of letters, and after the fatigues of the day he unbent the hero and the king to the wit, the ſcholar, and the literary diſputant. His invitations to learned foreigners were ſincere and honorable, and Maupertuis and eſpecially Voltaire were for awhile objects of his particular regard. Anxious to redreſs the grievances of his ſubjects he paid the minuteſt attention to their applications, and a word written at the bottom of each petition ſerved for his ſecretaries to convey either refuſal or reprehenſion, encouragement or promiſes. At five in the morning Frederic generally roſe from his bed, and after the day was divided between buſineſs, recreation, and literature, he retired to his chamber at ten in the evening, and as his meals were regular, and as he was through life a ſtranger to the licentious propenſities which too often diſhonor the great and the powerful, he enjoyed a ſtrong conſtitution with a placid evenneſs of temper. His conduct in war, the heroic firmneſs with which he withſtood his enemies, and the aſtoniſhing preſence of mind which he diſplayed in every difficult ſituation, not leſs than his wiſdom, and the paternal care with which he watched over the happineſs of his people, proved him to be a monarch of ſuperior excellence; but though he thus deſerved the appellation of Great, it is painful to obſerve the inconſiſtency of his principles, the wavering tenets of his faith, and the mighty influence of thoſe two dangerous paſſions by which he was guided, ambition and avarice. Great as a monarch, Frederic was an infidel at heart, and while he wiſhed to bind, to obedience to his government, the affection of his ſubjects by the impoſing rites of religion, and by the expectations of another life, he was himſelf a ſceptic in the moſt offenſive degree, and regarded the ties which unite men to an over-ruling providence only ſo far as they ſecured his power or contributed to his aggrandizement. As Frederic did not cohabit with his wife, whom he had married only in obedience to his father, without affection, he died without iſſue. His works are numerous and reſpectable. Four volumes in octavo were publiſhed in his life-time, and fifteen ſince his death. The chief of theſe are memoirs of the houſe of Brandenburg—a poem on the art of war, a compoſition of great merit —the hiſtory of his own time—the hiſtory of the ſeven years' war.

FREDERIC, ſurnamed the Wiſe, elector of Saxony, ſhared the councils of Maximilian, after whoſe death he might have been placed on the imperial throne, an honor which he refuſed, while he ſupported the election of Charles V. He was one of the firſt and moſt zealous friends of Luther, and contributed much to the eſtabliſhment of the reformed church. He died 1526 and was ſucceeded by his brother *John*, whoſe ſon John Frederic when ſovereign became a powerful protector of the reformers, and was chief of the famous league of Smalkalde 1536. In the war which followed this league *John Frederic* was taken priſoner by Charles V. and condemned to loſe his head, but the ſentence was reverſed on condition that he conſented to the renunciation of the electoral dignity. He died 1554, aged 51.

FREDERIC V., elector palatine, ſon of Frederic IV., married a daughter of James I. of England. He was elected in 1619, king of Bohemia, but oppoſed by Ferdinand of Auſtria, and though ſupported by France and by England, he was defeated the following year and totally ruined near Prague. Guſtavus, in his invaſion of Germany, promiſed to re-eſtabliſh him, but the death of that heroic chief at the battle of Lutzen 1632, weighed ſo heavily on his ſpirits, that he died a month after.

FREDERIC, *Colonel*, ſon of Theodore, the unfortunate king of Corſica, was in the ſervice of the elector of Wirtemberg. He came to England as the agent of the elector, but either unſucceſsful in his negociations, or overwhelmed with debts, he committed ſuicide by ſhooting himſelf through the head in the portal of Weſtminſter abbey 1796. He was author of ſome publications of merit, memoires pour ſervir a l'hiſtoire de Corſe, 8vo. 1768—a deſcription of Corſica, with an account of its ſhort union to the Britiſh crown, &c. 1798, 8vo. &c.

FREDERIC, *William*, an Engliſh Socinian, born 1663. He wrote a dialogue on the deity, and a confutation of the doctrines of trinity, which drew down the ſeverity of the commons upon him. He was fined 500l., his book was burnt, and he made a recantation in the four courts of Weſtminſter-hall.

FREEMAN, *John*, a painter, under Charles II. His life was attempted by poiſon in the Weſt Indies, and his conſtitution ever after retained the fatal effects. In the decline of life, he painted ſcenes for Covent-garden theatre.

FREGOSO, *Baptiſt*, doge of Genoa, 1478, was depoſed for his haughtineſs, and baniſhed to Fregui. He wrote, like Valerius Maximus, nine books of memorable actions—the life of Martin V., &c.

FREHER, *Marquard*, a German, ſtudied civil law in France under Cujacius, and was afterwards profeſſor of law at Heidelberg, and engaged in important affairs by the elector Frederic IV. He died 1614, at the age of 49. His books on law, criticiſm, and hiſtory, are very numerous and reſpectable.

FREIGIUS, *John Thomas*, a learned German, of Friburg. He taught the law at Friburg, and afterwards at Baſil, and was appointed rector of the new college of Altorf, 1575. He died 1583, of the plague, following to the grave a ſon and two daughters. Of his works, the chief are quæſtiones geometricæ, and ſtereometricæ logica conſultorum—Ciceronis orationes perpetuis notis logicis, &c. 3 vols. 8vo.

FREIND, *John*, an Engliſh phyſician, born 1675, at Croton, in Northamptonſhire. He

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was educated under Busby at Westminster, and came in 1690 to Christ-church. His abilities were already so distinguished, that he in conjunction with a friend published an elegant edition of Demosthenes, and Æschines de Coronâ, and about the same time revised the Delphin edition of Ovid's metamorphoses. Directing his attention to physic, he addressed a letter concerning the hydrocephalus to sir Hans Sloane in 1699, and another in 1701 de spasmi rarioris historiâ. In 1703 he drew the public attention to an useful work called "emmenologia, in quâ fluxus muliebris menstrui, &c" and in 1704 was elected chemical professor at Oxford. The year after he accompanied lord Peterborough in his Spanish expedition, and then visited Italy and Rome. On his return in 1707, he published an account of the earl of Peterborough in Spain, &c. as an able vindication of his friend since the raising of the siege of Barcelona, and during the campaign of Valencia; and the work passed rapidly to a third edition. At this time he was created M. D. and two years after he published his prælectiones chemicæ, dedicated to Newton. This work was censured in the acta eruditorum by the German philosophers, and drew forth a defence from the author. In 1711 he was made member of the Royal society, and went with Ormond as physician to Flanders. In 1716 he was chosen fellow of the college of physicians, and then had a controversy with Woodward, of Gresham college, in consequence of his publication of Hippocrates de morbis popularibus, and afterwards on the subject of the fever in the small-pox, in which more acrimony was shown on both sides, than decorum could approve. In 1722 he was elected M. P. for Launceston, and the eloquence of his speeches, together with his intimacy with Atterbury, drew upon him the suspicion that he was concerned in the plot of that unfortunate bishop, and consequently he was committed to the tower, 1722, from which he was bailed the June following. In his confinement he wrote a letter on some kind of small-pox, addressed to his friend Mead, and he formed the plan of his great work "the history of physic," the first part of which appeared in 1725, and the second 1726. He died of a fever 1728, in his 52d year. His Latin works were published together, London 1733, in fol. by Wigan, who added a Latin translation of the history of physic, with an elegant dedication to the queen. Dr. Friend's brother, *Robert*, was head of Westminster school, and published Cicero de oratore, and died 1754.

Freinshemius, *John*, a learned German, born at Ulm in Swabia 1608. He was professor of eloquence at Upsal, librarian to Christina of Sweden, and afterwards professor at Heidelberg, where he died 1660. To the knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, he united an intimate acquaintance with the languages of Europe. His critique on Florus, and his notes on Phædrus and Tacitus, are valuable, but he derives his greatest celebrity from his excellent supplements to Livy and Quintus Curtius, in which he has been most successful.

Freire de Andrada, *Hyacinthe*, a Portuguese, of Beja. He was in great favor with John IV. of Portugal, who wished to make him a bishop. He was a man of great levity of character, which probably prevented his advancement in the state. He died at Lisbon 1657, aged 60. His "life of don Juan de Castro," is esteemed as one of the best written books in Portuguese.

Fremont d'Ablancourt, *Nicholas*, retired to Holland at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and was appointed historiographer to the prince of Orange. Besides a defence of his uncle d'Ablancourt's Tacitus against la Houssaye, he translated some of Lucian's dialogues &c. and died in 1693.

Frenicle de Bessy, *Bernard*, author of a treatise on right-angled triangles—on combinations—on resolving problems by exclusions, &c. was intimate with Mersenne, Descartes, and others, and died 1675.

Freret, *Nicolas*, of Paris, was at the age of 25 admitted into the academy of inscriptions, in consequence of his discourse on the origin of the French. This treatise was considered as offensive to the court, and the author was sent to the Bastille, where the reading of Bayle's dictionary rendered him sceptical. He wrote letters "of Thrasybulus to Leucippe." in favor of atheism—examination of the apologists for christianity, &c. and died 1749, aged 61.

Freron, *Elie Catherine*, a French journalist, born at Quimper 1719. He was educated by the Jesuits, but in 1739 he left them, and began the life and profession of author. His "letters on certain writings of the times," appeared in 1749, and were continued to 13 vols. In 1754 he began his "année literaire," in 7 vols. to which he added yearly 8 vols. till his death in 1776. He was an able and acute critic, but his remarks on Voltaire offended the satirist, and he became the hero of his Dunciad.

Fresnaye, *John Vauquelin de la*, an early French poet, president of Caen. He died 1606, aged 72. He wrote "satires," inferior to those of Boileau and Regnier, but possessing merit—"the art of poetry"—two books of Idyllia, &c.

Fresne, *Charles du Cange du*, born at Amiens 1610, studied the law at Orleans, and was advocate of the parliament of Paris. He was in 1668 engaged by Colbert to make a collection from all authors who had written on the history of France. His labors did not please the minister, and he resigned his engagements, and then finished his "glossarium mediæ & infimæ latinitatis," 3 vols. fol. an excellent work, often reprinted. He afterwards wrote a Greek glossary of the middle age, in 2 vols. fol. He wrote also the history of Constantinople under the French emperors, and

publiſhed beſides, editions of Nicephorus, Cinnamus, Anna Comena, Zonaras, &c. with learned notes. He died 1688, aged 78. His Latin Gloſſary was enlarged and improved, and afterwards abridged in 6 vols. 8vo.

Fresnoy, *Charles Alphonſo du*, a poet and painter, born at Paris 1611. His father a ſurgeon, educated him for a phyſician, but the love of poetry was ſuperior to paternal authority. He travelled to Rome, where his wants, in conſequence of the neglect of his parents, were relieved by his friend Mignard. He ſtudied here anatomy, the rules of perſpective and architecture, and the elements of geometry, and with a mind well ſtored with poetical images, he produced his elegant poem "de arte graphicâ." His pictures were not numerous, ſcarce 50 in number, and always parted with for little, to ſupply the wants of the moment. On his return from Italy in 1656, he was ſolicited to publiſh his poem; but deferred it, and died before the completion, 1665, aged 53. The poem appeared after his death, with notes by de Piles, and it has been tranſlated by Dryden, by Graham, and by Maſon, in blank verſe, with notes.

Fresny, *Charles Riviere du*, a French poet, born at Paris 1648. He was overſeer of the king's gardens; but ſold the appointment to ſupply his extravagance. As a dramatic writer he acquired celebrity. His follies were ſuch that, as Le Sage has mentioned in the Diable Boiteux, he actually married his laundreſs, thus to diſcharge his bills. Beſides his comedies he wrote cantatas and ſongs, which he himſelf ſet to muſic. He died 1724, aged 76. His works were collected in 6 vols. 12mo.

Frewen, *Accepted*, a prelate, born in Kent, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became preſident. He was chaplain to Charles I., was made dean of Glouceſter, and in 1643, biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry. He was tranſlated to York at the reſtoration, and died 1664, aged 75.

Frey, *John Cecil*, a German phyſician, who pretended to be the firſt in Europe who defended theſes in philoſophy in the Greek language. He died of the plague 1631.

Freytag, *Frederic Gottlebb*, a burgomaſter of Nuremberg, died 1776, aged 53. He was author of Rhinocerös veterum ſcriptorum monumentis deſcriptus, — analecta literaria de libris rariöribus, 1751 — oratorum & rhet. Græc. &c.

Frezier, *Amadée Francis*, of Chambery, took a ſurvey of Chili and Peru, of which he publiſhed an account, 1716, and deſerved the croſs of St. Lewis for the fortifying of St. Maloes. He wrote a treatiſe on les feux d'artifice—elemens de ſtereotomie, &c. and died at Breſt 1772, aged 90.

Frisch, *John Leonard*, of Saltzbach, was founder of the ſilk manufactures at Brandenburg, and the firſt encourager of the cultivation of the mulberry tree in Pruſſia. He belonged to the academy of ſciences at Berlin, and died there 1743, aged 77. He wrote a German and Latin dictionary — a deſcription of German inſects, &c.

Frischlin, *Nicodemus*, of Baling, in Swabia, was educated under his father, and at Tubingen. He became, at 20, profeſſor at Tubingen, and, in 1580, publiſhed an oration in praiſe of a country life, with a paraphraſe on Virgil's eclogues and georgics. In this work he inveighed ſeverely againſt courtiers, and the ſatire was felt and reſented. He fled to Laubach, in Carniola, where he opened a ſchool; but the inſalubrity of the air obliged him to return home. He afterwards paſſed to Saxony, and to Brunſwick, and at laſt, overpowered by his neceſſities, he wrote to the prince of Wirtemberg for relief; but his application was diſregarded, and he was afterwards impriſoned. Attempting to eſcape, the ropes which he uſed were ſo weak, that he fell down a deep precipice, and was daſhed to pieces on the rocks, in 1590. He left behind him the character of a perſecuted man, whoſe abilities were ſtrongly exhibited in his tragedies, comedies, elegies, and elegant tranſlations from Greek and Latin authors, &c.

Frisius, *John*, of Zurich, became principal of the college there, and introduced the ſtudy of the Hebrew, and other oriental languages. Beſides a Latin and German dictionary he tranſlated ſome of the ſcriptures into German, and died 1565, aged 60. His ſon *John James*, was profeſſor of theology and philoſophy, and died 1610. Another ſon ſucceeded him as profeſſor. *Henry*, of the ſame family, was profeſſor of languages at Zurich, where he died 1718, author of a treatiſe de ſede animæ rationis, &c.

Frizon, *Peter*, author of a hiſtory of French cardinals — a hiſtory of the grand almoners of France — the life of Spondæus, &c. and editor of the French bible, by the Louvain divines, with notes, died at Paris, 1651.

Frobenius, *John*, an eminent printer, born in Franconia. He was educated at Baſil, and began the buſineſs of a printer there. The reſpectability of his character, and his conſtant care of never printing any thing offenſive to morals and religion, produced him both celebrity and opulence. He was the intimate friend of Eraſmus, and he printed his works. From his preſs iſſued valuable editions of different authors, of Jerome, Auguſtine, &c. He had formed the deſign of publiſhing all the Greek fathers, but death prevented the completion. He died at Baſil 1527. He was univerſally lamented; but by none more than Eraſmus, who in proof of his affection, wrote his epitaph in Greek and Latin.

Frobisher, *ſir Martin*, a celebrated navigator born in Yorkſhire. He was the firſt Engliſhman who attempted to diſcover a northweſt paſſage to China. After fruitleſs endea-

vours in his favorite ſcheme for 15 years, he obtained the protection of Dudley earl of Warwick, and with three barks ſailed from Deptford, 8th of June 1576, in ſight of queen Elizabeth, who waving her hand bade him farewell. After viſiting Greenland, and penetrating to a Strait to which he gave his own name, he returned to Harwich the 2d October. As he brought with him a black and heavy ſtone, which was diſcovered to contain gold, a new expedition was quickly planned. With a ſhip of the royal navy and two barks, he ſailed from Harwich 31ſt May 1577; and after paſſing by iſlands of ice on the coaſt of Friezland, he diſcovered and gave name to various bays and iſles; and after loading his ſhips with ſome of the golden ore of which he was in purſuit, he came back to England at the end of September. The queen received him with great condeſcenſion. The ore he had brought was proved to be valuable; and another expedition was prepared to make ſtill further diſcoveries. The third expedition, conſiſting of 15 ſhips, ſailed from Harwich on the 31ſt of May, and returned back in October. Afterwards Frobiſher ſerved in the Weſt Indies; and three years after, in 1588, he commanded the Triumph in the defeat of the Spaniſh armada. He was knighted in his own ſhip for his ſervices; and afterwards commanded a fleet on the Spaniſh coaſt. In 1594, he ſupported Henry IV. againſt the leaguers and Spaniards; but in an attack againſt Croyzon near Breſt, he was unfortunately wounded by a ball in the hip, 7th Nov. and died ſoon after, it is ſaid, through the ignorance of his ſurgeon, who neglected the feſtering of the affected part.

Froila, I. king of Spain after Alphonſus 757, is known for his victory over the Saracens in Galicia 760. He eſtabliſhed very excellent laws, but his murder of his brother Vimazan was cowardly, and in conſequence he loſt his life by his other brother Aurelius 768.

Froila, II. ſucceeded Ordoguo on the Spaniſh throne 923, and died of a leproſy two years after.

Froissard or Froissart, *John*, an hiſtorian, born at Valenciennes 1337. He travelled through England, Scotland, Italy, and other places, and was for ſome time in favor with Philippa, the queen of Edward III. and died canon and treaſurer of Chimai about 1410. His "chronicle" is a valuable work, containing an account of the events in England, France, and Spain, from 1326 to 1400, publiſhed 4 vols. fol. It has been abridged by Sleidan, and continued to 1466 by Monſtrelet. It has been latterly edited by Mr. Johnes.

Frowde, *Philip*, an Engliſh poet, educated at Oxford, and intimate with Addiſon. He was author of ſome elegant Latin poems in the Muſæ Anglicanæ, and wrote beſides, two tragedies, "the fall of Saguntum" and "Philotas." He died 1738.

Frye, *Thomas*, of Dublin, ſettled in London, where he acquired eminence as a painter. He engaged in a China manufactory at Bow, but ill ſucceſs obliged him to return to his pallet. He attempted alſo mezzotinto engraving. His picture of the prince of Wales, painted for Sadlers-hall in 1738, was admired. He died 1762, aged 52.

Fryth, *John*, an Engliſh martyr, born at Seven Oaks in Kent. He was educated at King's college, Cambridge, and was at Oxford canon in Wolſey's college. The converſation of Tyndale converted him to the tenets of Luther, for which he was impriſoned. In 1528 he left England, and two years after returned, and as a preacher his influence was ſo great that he was ſent to the Tower by ſir Thomas More, and refuſing to recant he was condemned and burnt in Smithfield 1533. He wrote ſeveral treatiſes againſt popery.

Fucusius, or Fuchs, *Leonard*, a phyſician and botaniſt, born 1501, in Bavaria. He practiſed at Munich and Ingoldſtadt, and was raiſed to equeſtrian honors by Charles V. He died 1566, aged 65. The beſt known of his works is, "hiſtoria ſtirpium," folio.

Fuessli, *John Gaſpard*, of Zurich, is eminent as an artiſt. He wrote the hiſtory of the artiſts of Switzerland, a work of merit, and died 1782, aged 76. His ſon of the ſame name was a bookſeller at Zurich, and publiſhed ſome intereſting works on entomology. He died 1786.

Fugger, *Huldric*, of Augſburg, ſpent much of his property in the purchaſing of books and manuſcripts, which he printed at the preſs of Henry Stephens, but his relations were ſo diſpleaſed with his extravagance, that they had him declared by a court of juſtice incapable of managing his affairs. He retired to Heidelberg, where he died 1584.

Fulbert, an Italian, educated under Sylveſter II. He acquired celebrity in France as a public preacher, and obtained the biſhopric of Chartres. He wrote againſt Berengarius on the eucharift, and was the firſt who introduced into France the worſhip to the virgin Mary. He died 1028.

Fulda, *Charles Frederic*, of Wimpfen in Swabia, was an eminent Lutheran divine, and a mechanic. He died at Einzigen 1788, aged 66. He was author of a dictionary of the German roots — an enquiry into language — on the origin of the Goths, &c.

Fulke, *William*, an Engliſh divine, born in London, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He ſpent ſix years at Clifford's Inn, but loved literature more than the law. Suſpected of puritaniſm, he was expelled from his college, but Leiceſter reſtored him to public favor, and preſented him 1571 to the living of Warley, Eſſex, and two years after to Didington, Suſſex. He accompanied his patron when ambaſſador to France, and was on his return made maſter of Pembroke hall, and Margaret profeſſor. He died 1589. He wrote

wrote ſeveral works in Latin and Engliſh, againſt the papiſts, and dedicated to queen Elizabeth, and to Leiceſter. His comment upon the Rheims teſtament is the moſt known of his works.

FULLER, *Nicolas*, of Southampton, was educated at the free ſchool there. He became ſecretary to Horne biſhop of Wincheſter, and to Watſon his ſucceſſor, and afterwards he went as tutor to a Mr. Knight's ſons at St. John's college, Oxford. He became prebendary of Saliſbury, and rector of Biſhop's Waltham, Hants, and died 1622. He was well ſkilled in Hebrew, and ſuperior to all the critics of his time. His "miſcellanea theologica," in four books, was a valuable book.

FULLER, *Thomas*, an Engliſh hiſtorian, born in 1608, at Akle in Northamptonſhire. At 12 he was ſent to Queen's college, Cambridge, and he afterwards removed to Sidney college. He obtained a prebend at Saliſbury, and was afterwards preſented to the living of Broad Windſor, Dorſetſhire, where he married. Upon the loſs of his wife about 1641, he removed to the Savoy, London. In 1642 he preached at Weſtminſter abbey, and gave ſuch offence by his zealous ſupport of the royal cauſe, that his life was conſidered in danger. He joined the king at Oxford in 1643, but his ſermon there, before his royal maſter, appeared as lukewarm, as that at Weſtminſter had been interpreted as violent, a ſtrong proof no doubt of the moderation to which he warmly exhorted all parties. In 1644 he was chaplain to lord Hopton, and was left with part of the army at Baſing houſe when it was beſieged by ſir William Waller, and he behaved with ſuch courage that the parliamentary general raiſed the ſiege. Fuller retired to Exeter, where he continued during the ſiege of the city, and at the cloſe of the war he returned to London, and became a popular preacher. In 1648 he was preſented to the living of Waltham, in Eſſex, and in 1654 he married a ſiſter of viſcount Baltinglaſſe. At the reſtoration, he would have riſen to a biſhopric, had not a fever unfortunately carried him off. 1661. The moſt celebrated of his works are "the church hiſtory of Britain, from the birth of Chriſt, till 1648", with the hiſtory of Cambridge univerſity, and the hiſtory of Waltham-abbey annexed. — Hiſtory of the worthies of England, a valuable book. — good thoughts, in bad times, and in worſe times. — The hiſtory of the holy war, 1640, fol. — the holy ſtate, fol. — Piſgah ſight of Paleſtine, and the confines thereof, with the hiſtory of the old and new teſtament. — Abel. redivivus, or Engliſh divines, 4to. — the ſpeech of birds, moral and myſtical, 8vo. — Andronicus, or the unfortunate politician, 8vo. beſides ſermons, &c. His memory is ſaid to have been uncommonly retentive, ſo that he could repeat a ſermon verbatim, after once hearing it, and once after walking from Temple-bar to the end of Cheapſide, he mentioned all the ſigns, on both ſides of the way, either backwards or forwards. He was, in his converſation, very humorous. It is ſaid that he once travelled with a friend of the name of Sparrow-hawk, and he could not but aſk him jocoſely what was the difference between an owl and a ſparrow hawk. The difference is very great, replied his companion, eyeing his corpulent perſon with a ſmile, for it is *Fuller* in the head, fuller in the body, and fuller all over.

FULLER, *Iſaac*, an Engliſh painter of celebrity. The reſurrection in All Soul's college-chapel, and that of Magdalen college, and an hiſtorical piece, in Wadham college, Oxford, are excellent proofs of his great abilities. He died at the end of the ſecond Charles' reign.

FUNCCIUS or FUNCK, *John Nicholas*, a celebrated critic, educated at the univerſity of Rintlen. He wrote ſome learned treatiſes, de origine Latinæ linguæ, and de pueritiâ Latinæ linguæ, &c. and died 1778, aged 86.

FURÈTIERE, *Anthony*, a lawyer born at Paris 1620. He afterwards took orders, and was expelled in 1685 from the French academy, on the accuſation that he had compoſed "a dictionary of the French tongue" which, being borrowed from the ſame materials, was intended to ſuperſede their's. This work was publiſhed two years after his death, in 1690, 2 vols. folio.

FURNEAUX, *Philip*, a non-conformiſt of Totneſs, Devonſhire. He was aſſiſtant to a diſſenting congregation in Southwark, and afterwards a lecturer at Salters' hall, and in 1753 ſucceeded Lowman at Clapham. He died 1783, aged 59. He wrote an eſſay on toleration, and letters to judge Blackſtone on his expoſition of the toleration act.

FURST, *Walter*, or FURSTIUS, a Swiſs, revered as one of the founders of the liberty of his country. He ſeized in 1307, with ſome of his countrymen, the forts by which his country was enſlaved under Albert of Auſtria, and by their demolition the independence of the Swiſs was re-eſtabliſhed.

FURSTEMBERG, *Ferdinand de*, of Weſtphalia, was promoted in the church by Alexander VII. and in 1678 made biſhop of Munſter, and apoſtolical vicar of northern Europe. He publiſhed monumenta Paderbornenſia, 4to. — a collection of Latin poems, &c. &c. He died 1683, aged 57.

FUSI, *Anthony*, of the Sorbonne, miniſter of St. Bartholomew church at Paris, was impriſoned by the jeſuits, whoſe opinions and conduct he oppoſed, and accuſed of incontinency and hereſy, but he was afterwards ſet free, and retired to Geneva where he publicly embraced the proteſtant tenets. He wrote againſt the errors and corruptions of the Romiſh church, &c. and died 1630.

FUST, or FAUST, *John*, a goldſmith of Mentz, to whom, with Guttemberg, and Schæffer,

Schæffer, is attributed the invention of printing. It is more probable that he only assisted Guttemberg with money, to enable him to make moveable metal types at Strasburg in 1444. Fust died at Paris 1466 of the plague. The report of his having been arrested as a magicician at Paris, for having in his possession various copies of the bible, is false.

FUZELIER, *Lewis*, a dramatic writer of Paris, conducted the Mercury, a periodical work, from 1744 to 1752, when he died aged 80. His tragedies, operas, &c. were written with spirit.

G.

GABRIEL, *Sionite*, a Maronite, professor of oriental languages at Rome, died at Paris 1648. He assisted le Jay in the polygot bible, and published a translation of the Arabic geography.

GABRIEL, *James*, a French architect, died at Paris 1742, aged 77. His merit, as builder of several noble edifices in France, placed him in the office of inspector general of buildings, gardens, arts, and manufactures, and of first architect and engineer of bridges and public ways in the kingdom.

GABRIELLE, *de Bourbon*, daughter of count de Montpensier, married, 1485, la Tremouille, who was killed at the battle of Pavia 1525. Her son Charles was also killed at the battle of Marignan 1515, and she died 1516. Some published treatises remain as proofs of her great piety and devotion.

GABRINO, *Augustine*, of Brescia, called himself prince of the number seven, and monarch of the holy trinity. His followers amounting to 80 called themselves knights of the Apocalypse. He rushed into a church on palm sunday 1694, while the priests were singing Who is the king of glory? and with a drawn sword he proclaimed himself the king of glory. He was confined in a mad-house, and his sect dispersed.

GACON, *Francis*, a French poet, of Lyons. He became father of the oratory, and died 1727, aged 58. He is known for his severe satires against Bossuet, Rousseau, la Motte and others. Though he had personally attacked the members of the academy, yet the poetical prize was adjudged to him 1717. The best of his works is a translation of Anacreon.

GADDESDEN, *John of*, an Englishman, the first employed as physician at the court. He wrote "rosa Anglica" a treatise containing a compendium of all the practice of physic in England in his time. He was an ecclesiastic, and as a medical man was very superstitious.

GAERTNER, *Joseph*, of Calu in Swabia, studied at Tubingen, but his fondness for natural history was so great that he abandoned divinity for his favorite pursuits, and for mathematics and medicine. He attended the lectures of Haller at Gottingen, and after travelling over part of Europe he in 1759 applied himself to botany and vegetable anatomy at Leyden. In his visit to England he was kindly received by men of rank and of science, he was made fellow of the royal society and enriched the philosophical transactions with a curious paper on the fructification and propagation of conservæ, &c. In 1768, he was appointed professor of botany and natural history at Petersburg, and examined the natural curiosities of the Ukraine. He returned to Swabia in 1770, and, in 1778, again visited London to finish the drawings and figures for his great work called carpology, dedicated to sir Joseph Banks. This indefatigable naturalist died 1791, aged 59.

GAFFARELL, *James*, a French writer, born in Provence, 1601, and educated at Apt. He applied himself to the Hebrew language, and to Rabbinical learning, and at 22 wrote a large 4to. volume in defence of the mysterious doctrine of the Cabala. He was librarian to Richelieu, and travelled into Italy to collect valuable books and manuscripts. On his return his abilities were employed by his patron in the unavailing task of reconciling the protestants to the papists. He died at Sigonce, where he was abbot, 1681, aged 81. His works are numerous, learned, and curious. The most known are "unheard of curiosities concerning the Talismanic sculpture of the Persians, — the horoscope of the patriarchs and the reading of the stars," a work which passed through three editions in six months, and in asserting some bold things concerning magic, drew upon the author the censures of the Sorbonne, — a history of the subterranean world, with an account of grottoes, vaults, and catacombs, seen during his travels, with plates.

GAFURIO, *Franchino*, of Lodi, became head of the choir in Milan cathedral, and also musical professor. He wrote in Latin, theoricum

oricum opus muſicæ diſciplinæ — angelicum & divinum opus muſicæ, maternâ linguâ ſcriptum — de harmoniâ muſic. inſtrument. &c. He died 1520, aged 69.

GAGE, *Thomas*, an Iriſhman, ſent as miſſionary from Spain to the Philippines 1625. He acquired ſome property, which he came to enjoy in England, where, in 1651, he publiſhed his account of the Eaſt-Indies.

GAGNIER, *John*, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris. He was an able orientaliſt, and abandoning the popiſh faith, for the tenets of the Engliſh church, he came to England. He lived ſome time at Oxford, by teaching Hebrew, but during the abſence, and after the death, of Dr. Wallis, he was appointed Arabic profeſſor, and delivered lectures to the univerſity, till his death 1725. In 1706, he edited Gorion's hiſtory of the Jews, in Hebrew, with a Latin tranſlation, and notes 4to. and in 1723, he publiſhed Abulfeda's life of Mahomet, in Arabic, with a Latin tranſlation.

GAGUIN, *Robert*, a French hiſtorian. He was employed by Charles VIII. and Lewis XII. in embaſſies to England, Germany, and Italy. He was royal librarian, and general of the Unitarians, and died 1501. His chief work is " de geſtis Francorum" from 1200 to 1500 in 11 books folio.

GAILLARD, *de Lonjumeau*, biſhop of Apt, from 1673, to his death 1695, is to be recorded as being the firſt projector of an univerſal hiſtorical dictionary. He patroniſed his almoner Moreri, and enabled him to conſult the libraries of Europe, and the Vatican. According to Moreri's dedication, Gaillard was a man of eminent virtues, exemplary in public and private life.

GAINSBOROUGH, *Thomas*, an Engliſh painter, born at Sudbury, Suffolk, 1727. He was ſelf taught, and after trying his powers in delineating the ſcenes of the country, he came to London, where he acquired celebrity, by the ſuperior ſtyle of his portraits, and the elegant ſimplicity of his landſcapes. He was of a very benevolent turn of mind, and it is ſaid that he impoveriſhed himſelf by his liberality. He died 1788, aged 61. His eldeſt brother was alſo eminent as an artiſt, and another, miniſter of a diſſenting congregation at Henley, Oxon, was ſaid to be a very ingenious mechanic.

GALADIN, *Mahomet*, emperor of the Moguls, died 1605. He gave twice a day audience to his ſubjects, and was very careful that their complaints ſhould be liſtened to and redreſſed.

GALAS, *Matthew*, a page to baron Beaufremont, who ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valor under Tilli, that he ſucceeded him as commander of the imperial forces. After ſerving Frederic II. and Philip the IV. of Spain, he fell into diſgrace in conſequence of the loſs of a battle, againſt Torſtenſon, near Magdebourg. He was reſtored to favor, but died ſhortly after, at Vienna, 1647.

GALATEO FERRARI, *Antonio*, of Galatina, in the territory of Otranto, was phyſician to the king of Naples, and died at Lecce, 1517 aged 73. He wrote " a deſcription of Iapygia" — a tract in praiſe of the gout — Latin verſes — a treatiſe on the elements, &c.

GALE, *John*, a baptiſt preacher, born 1680, in London. From Leyden where his abilities had been acknowledged with applauſe, he went to Amſterdam, and began a laſting intimacy with J. le Clerc. In 1711 he publiſhed his reflections on Wall's defence of infant baptiſm, and ſo high was the character of the work, that he acquired great influence among the diſſenters. A meeting, upon the diſputed ſubject of baptiſm, took place between Wall and Gale, but though each endeavoured to convince the other, both parted diſſatisfied, and Wall publiſhed ſoon after in 1719, his defence of the hiſtory of infant baptiſm, which was ſo highly reſpected, that the univerſity of Oxford preſented him with the degree of D. D. To this it is ſaid that Gale prepared an anſwer, which death prevented him from completing. He died of a fever 1721, aged 42. He beſides publiſhed ſome ſermons, 4 vols.

GALE, *Theophilus*, a diſſenter, born 1628, at King's Teignton, Devonſhire. He entered at Magdalen college, Oxford in 1647, and in 1650 was choſen fellow and became an active tutor. He afterwards ſettled at Winchester, but at the reſtoration he was ejected from his fellowſhip for refuſing to conform, and in 1662 attended as tutor the two ſons of lord Wharton to Caen in Normandy. He returned in 1665, and ſaved his papers from the conflagration of London in 1666. He ſucceeded in 1677 to a congregation in Holborn, and then took a few private pupils at Newington. He died 1678 leaving his property for the education of ſtudents in his own perſuaſion. He alſo bequeathed his library for the promotion of the ſame principles in New England. Beſides his court of the Gentiles publiſhed in four parts, between 1669 and 1677, in which he proved that the theology and philoſophy of the pagans were derived from the holy ſcriptures, he wrote " the true idea of Janſeniſm," 4to. — the anatomy of infidelity, &c. 8vo. &c.

GALE, *Thomas*, a divine, born 1636 at Scruton, Yorkſhire, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He was profeſſor of Greek in the univerſity, and 1762 was elected maſter of St. Paul's ſchool, and received a handſome preſent of plate from the city, for writing the inſcription on the monument which records the conflagration of London. In 1676 he became prebendary of St. Paul's, and was made member of the Royal ſociety. After preſiding

ing over his school for 25 years he was made dean of York in 1697. He died at his deanery, 1702, aged 67. He published the Greek mythologic authors, ethic and physical — historiæ poeticæ scriptores, — rhetores selecti, Gr and Lat. 1679 — Cicero's works, 2 vols. folio, — historiæ Anglicanæ scriptores quinque, fol. — historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonnicæ, Ang. Danicæ scriptores quindecim, &c.

GALE, *Roger*, F. R. and A. S. S. son of the dean, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He represented North Allerton in three parliaments, and was commissioner of excise. He was the first president of the antiquarian society. He was one of the most polite scholars of the age, and died at Scruton 1744, aged 72. He published Antonini iter Britanniarum commentariis illustratum, 4to. — the knowledge of medals, translated from the French, and other works.

GALE, *Samuel*, the youngest of the three sons of dean Gale, published some essays in the Archæologia, and died 1754, aged 72.

GALEANO, *Joseph*, a physician of Palermo, who died 1675, aged 70. He wrote several treatises on his profession, and especially "Hippocrates redivivus, &c."

GALEN, *Matthew*, of Zealand, professor of divinity, wrote commentarium de catholico & christiano sacerdote, 4to. — de originibus monast. &c. and died 1573.

GALEN, *Bernard Van*, of Westphalia, was originally in the service of the elector of Cologne, and then took orders and became bishop of Munster, but when the pope refused to confirm his elevation, he determined to secure his power by having a garrison of soldiers. The citizens in vain interfered, Galen was resolved to have recourse to arms, but hostilities were suspended, and his attention was drawn to the war against the Turks, in which he had an important command. In 1665, he attacked the United States. Though pacified by the interference of France, he again, in 1672, formed a league with England and France, against the States, and afterwards directed his arms against Sweden, and distinguished himself in this war. He died 1678, aged 74.

GALEOTI, *Marcio*, of Narni, instructed youth at Bologna, and afterwards in Hungary, where he became known to the king, Matthias Corvinus, who made him his secretary. He was invited by Lewis XI. into France, and came to Lyons to meet him. The unexpected meeting of the king at the gates of the city proved fatal to Galeoti; descending too hastily from his chariot, to pay his respects, he fell down, and being very corpulent, so much injured himself that he died soon after. He published in 1478, the bon mots of Matthias Corvinus, and also a treatise in 4to. "de homine interiore, & de corpore ejus."

GALIANI, *Ferdinand*, of Chieti, in Abruzzi, was educated under his uncle the archbishop of Tarento. In 1750 he published his work on money and specie, in consequence of the scarcity of cash in the two Sicilies, and in 1772 appeared his catalogue of stones found near Vesuvius, which he presented to Benedict XIV. with this inscription, Beatissime pater, fac ut lapides isti fiant panes. The witty sentence procured a living from the pope, and Galiani, in 1759, was sent as secretary to Paris. He returned, in 1779, and died at Naples 1787. Besides his anonymous dialogues on the corn trade, written while at Paris, he published a commentary on Horace — a treatise on the duties of princes, &c.

GALIGAI, *Eleonora*, the wife of Concini, marechal d'Ancre, was daughter of a joiner and a washerwoman in Italy. She was foster-sister to Mary of Medicis, who loved her, and to this were owing her greatness and misfortunes. She came to France, and though her features were plain and even disgusting, she married Concini, but did not shew that moderation which her great powers of mind seemed to promise. Haughty and imperious, her conduct soon gave offence to Louis XIII, the son of her partial mistress, who caused her husband to be assassinated, and herself to be brought to trial, though no crime but that of being a favorite could be found against her. She was charged with sorcery; and when questioned by what magic she had so fascinated her mistress, she made this well known answer, "By that power which strong minds naturally possess over the weak." She was condemned 1617, and executed.

GALILEI, *Galileo*, a celebrated astronomer, born at Florence 19th February, 1564. His father wished him to apply to medicine but his strong attachment to mathematics prevailed, and so rapid was his progress, that in 1589 he was appointed mathematical professor at Pisa. His opposition there to the maxims of Aristotle rendered his situation unpleasant, and in 1592 he removed to Padua. His treatise on "mechanics," and his "balance," or the problem of Archimedes about the crown, made him known as a man of genius. In 1609, while at Venice, he heard of the invention of the telescope by Metius, and immediately applied the powers of his mind to improve that astonishing instrument, by which he penetrated into unknown regions. He discovered mountains in the moon, and first observed four of the satellites of Jupiter, to which he gave the name of Medicean stars in honor of his patron Cosmo II. He was in 1610 re-established at Pisa by the duke, and continuing his astronomical labors, he observed the phases of Venus; but his discoveries were too opposite to the doctrines of Aristotle, to escape the censure of the age. No sooner did he assert, with Copernicus, that the sun, disfigured by spots, remains immoveable in

in the centre of the univerſe, and that the earth turns round in annual and diurnal motions, than he was ſummoned before the inquiſition for opinions ſo contrary to the word of God. After a year's confinement he was reſtored to liberty 1616, on the promiſe of renouncing his heretical opinions; but conſidering forced oaths as not obligatory, he continued his diſcoveries in the planetary ſyſtem. In 1632, his dialogues on the two ſyſtems of Ptolemy and Copernicus drew down upon him the vengeance of the monks. Though indeed he left the queſtion undecided, yet he wiſhed to lean to the opinions of Copernicus, and by thus overthrowing the philoſophy of Ariſtotle, and in bold language ridiculing the blindneſs of his followers, he ſhewed himſelf an obſtinate heretic. He was therefore cited before the inquiſition at Rome, and after being made to abjure his errors, and doing penance by repeating every week the ſeven penitential pſalms, he was detained in priſon till 1634. Indignant at the cruelty of this treatment, he yet continued his purſuits; but in ſilence and fear. His exceſſive application, together with frequent expoſure to the night air, had ſuch an effect upon him, that in 1639 he loſt his ſight. He died three years after at Arcetri near Florence, 8th Jan. 1642, aged 78. Galileo has thus immortalized himſelf by his important diſcoveries; he firſt obſerved the inequalities on the ſurface of the moon, and knew her vibration; he planned the accurate calculation of the longitude by the eclipſes of the Medicean ſtars; he invented the cycloid, and obſerved the increaſing celerity in the deſcent of bodies. His works were collected in 3 vols. 4to. 1718. His ſon *Vincenzo* was a man of genius, and author of ſome treatiſes and inventions in mechanics and muſic.

GALISSONNIERE, *Rolland Michael Barria marquis*, a French admiral born at Rochefort, 1693. After ſerving in the navy, he was made governor of Canada 1745, and in 1756 he had a ſevere engagement near Minorca with the Engliſh fleet under Byng. He died the ſame year at Nemours.

GALLAND, *Auguſtus*, a French counſellor of ſtate, who wrote memoirs for the hiſtory of France and Navarre, folio—a treatiſe on the enſigns and ſtandards of France, &c. He died about 1644.

GALLAND, *Antony*, a French antiquary, born in Picardy, 1646. He was educated at Noyon and Paris, and in conſequence of his knowledge of the Hebrew and the oriental languages, he was ſent to the Eaſt by colbert. He was member of the academy of inſcriptions, and profeſſor of Arabic at Paris, where he died 1715. He publiſhed a collection of maxims and bon mots from oriental writers—a treatiſe on the origin of coffee—an account of the death of the Sultan Oſman &c.—Arabian nights' entertainments, &c.

GALLITZIN, *Baſil*, a Ruſſian in favor with princeſs Sophia during the minority of the Czars Peter I. and Iwan. He was unfortunate againſt the Tartars, and when the princeſs was diſcovered in her intrigues to deſtroy the Czar Peter, and to raiſe her favorite to the throne by marrying him, ſhe was confined to a monaſtery near Moſcow, and Gallitzin baniſhed to Siberia. He afterwards retired to a monaſtery, where he died 1713, at the age of 80. Though unſucceſsful in his ambitious views, he was a man of great merit, whoſe attention introduced improvement and civilization into the Ruſſian empire, and prepared the way for the reign of Peter the Great.

GALLITZIN, *Michael Michaelowitz, prince of*, was born 1674, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf under Peter the Great againſt Charles XII. of Sweden. He commanded 10 years in Finland, and concluded the peace of Neuſtadt. He died 1730. At the victory of Lerna he aſked only the pardon of one of the captives for the reward of his ſervices.

GALLOIS, *John*, a Frenchman well acquainted with ancient and modern languages, and of ſuch univerſal information that he engaged with de Sallo in the conducting of the Journal des Scavans, a periodical paper, which, from its commencement, 1665, has, under various names, claimed the public attention. Gallois was patroniſed by Colbert, whom he inſtructed in Latin chiefly in his coach, as he travelled between Verſailles and Paris. He was made member of the academy of ſciences 1668, and of the French academy 1673, and after his patron's death librarian to the king. He died of the dropſy 1707.

GALLUCCI, *Tarquino*, an Italian jeſuit, who wrote "Virgilianæ indicationes," in which he aſſerted the ſuperiority of Virgil over Homer, againſt madam Dacier. He died 1649, aged 75.

GALLY, *Henry*, of Beckenham Kent, was educated at Benet's college, Cambridge. In 1721 he was made lecturer of St. Paul's, vent-garden, and rector of Wanden, Bucks, and in 1728 was preſented to a prebend of Glouceſter by King, lord chancellor, to whom he was chaplain. He afterwards had a prebend at Norwich, and became rector of Aſhton, Northamptonſhire, and St. Giles' in the Fields, and in 1735 chaplain to the king. He died 1769. He wrote ſome ſermons, beſides the characters of Theophraſtus, tranſlated from the Greek, with notes—a diſſertation againſt pronouncing the Greek language according to accents, 1754, 8vo.—a ſecond diſſertation, 8vo. &c.

GALVANI, *Lewis*, a phyſiologiſt, born at Bologna. He ſtudied medicine under Galeazzi, whoſe daughter he married, and in 1762 he began to give lectures in his native city. He accidentally diſcovered, while prepreparing broth from frogs for his ſick wife, that

that the muſcles of theſe animals were thrown into convulſion by the touch of a diſſecting knife. The ſubject was accurately examined, and upon incontrovertible grounds he proved that the nerves of all animals are thus powerfully acted upon, and he gave his name to this new ſyſtem of phyſiology. His obſervations were communicated to the world in his treatiſe de viribus electricitatis in motu muſculari commentarius. 1791, and the ſubject afterwards engaged the attention of Valli, Fowler, Aldini, and eſpecially Volta, who introduced great improvements in the ſyſtem. After the death of his wife, in 1790, Galvani became a prey to a ſevere melancholy, and died 1798, aged 61. He wrote beſides tracts on medical ſubjects, &c.

GALVANO, *Antony*, governor of the Moluccas, was vigorous in his adminiſtration, and cleared the ſea of pirates. He reduced himſelf ſo much by his liberality that he returned poor to Europe, and not meeting with honorable treatment from John III, king of Portugal, he died in an hoſpital at Liſbon 1557.

GAM, *David*, a brave Welchman at the battle of Agincourt. He obſerved of the enemy that there were enough to kill, enough to take priſoners, and enough to fly. He fell nobly defending Henry V. and juſt as he expired he was knighted by his grateful ſovereign on the field of battle.

GAMA, *Vaſco*, or *Vaſquez de*, a Portugueſe, born at Sines, immortalized as the diſcoverer of a paſſage to the Eaſt Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. He ſet ſail from the Tagus 8th July, 1497, with four ſhips, and though his expedition was conſidered as perilous, he boldly encountered the ſtorms of the African coaſt, and the more dangerous mutiny of his followers, and on the 20th Nov. doubled the cape, which hitherto had been called the Cape of Tempeſts, and proceeded as far as Calicut. He re-doubled the cape April, 1499, and returned home after an abſence of two years and nearly two months, and was loaded with honors due to his ſervices. In 1502 he again viſited the Eaſt Indies, with 20 ſhips, as admiral of the eaſtern ſeas, and returned Sept. 1503, with 13 ſhips richly laden. Under John III. he was appointed viceroy of India, and for the third time returned to the country and fixed the ſeat of government at Cochin, but he unfortunately died 24th Dec. 1525. He was a man of the greateſt intrepidity and the moſt perſevering courage, but alſo poſſeſſed in a very eminent degree the virtues of private life. His virtues have been immortalized by the poem of Camoens, called "the Luſiad" tranſlated into Engliſh by Mickle.

GAMACHES, *Stephen Simon*, of the French academy of ſciences, died at Paris 1756, aged 84. He was author of phyſical aſtronomy, 2 vols. 4to.—literary and philoſophical diſſertations, 8vo.—ſyſtem of the heart—the elegancies of language, &c. a valuable book.

GAMACHES, *Philip de*, author of 2 vols of commentaries on the ſumma of Aquinas, was divinity profeſſor in Paris univerſity, and died at Paris 1625.

GAMALIEL, a jewiſh doctor, the ſecret diſciple of our Saviour. He defended the conduct of the apoſtles againſt the Sanhedrim, and when Stephen had been ſtoned to death, it is ſaid that he cauſed his remains to be buried.

GAMBARA, *Lorenzo*, an Italian poet, died 1586, aged 90. He wrote a Latin poem on Columbus, beſides eclogues, &c.

GAMBARA, *Veronica*, a lady of Breſcia, married the lord of Corregio, and after his death devoted herſelf to literature, and the education of her two ſons. She died 1550, aged 65. Her poems poſſeſs merit.

GAMBOLD, *John*, of Haverfordweſt, was educated at Chriſt-church, Oxford. He was vicar of Stanton Harcourt, and wrote there "the martyrdom of Ignatius," a tragedy, 1740, and in 1742 edited, at the Oxford preſs, the new teſtament after Milles. He joined in 1748 the united Moravian brethren, and was for many years their miniſter in Neville's court, Fetter-lane. He was conſecrated biſhop of his fraternity 1754, and in 1765 he eſtabliſhed a congregation at Coothill in Ireland. He died in his native town 1771. He wrote ſeveral things for the uſe of his Moravian brethren, beſides a character of count Zinzendorf—16 diſcourſes on the ſecond article of the creed—and the hiſtory of Greenland, &c.

GANGANELLI, *Vid.* Clement XIV.

GARAMOND, *Claude*, of Paris, known as an ingenious engraver and letter founder, firſt baniſhed the uſe of the Gothic, or black letter, and founded his types in ſo complete a manner that by way of excellence the ſmall Roman letters were denominated by his name. At the deſire of Francis I. he founded three different Greek types, for Robert Stephens, for the publication of the Greek teſtament, and of the Greek claſſics. He died 1561.

GARASSE, *Francis*, a jeſuit, of Angouleme, wrote elegies on the death of Henry IV. and a poem in heroic verſe addreſſed to Lewis XIII. on his inauguration. As a preacher he was very eloquent. In his ſtyle he was ſcurrilous, and his "horoſcope of anti-Coton, &c." and his "calviniſtic elixir, &c." were proofs of the buffoonery with which he defended his order. In 1620 he publiſhed "Rabelais reformed, &c." and afterwards in other publications attacked the ghoſt of Paſquier. His "ſomme theologique des verités capitales de la religion chretienne," firſt raiſed diſſenſion between the jeſuits and Janſeniſts. The book was attacked by the abbot of St. Cyran, and in 1626, the rector of the Sorbonne complained of the evil tendencies of a compoſition which recommended heretical opinions. Garaſſe was, after a ſolemn examination, cenſured, but the animoſity excited between the two orders continued with increaſing violence. Though ſupported by the jeſuits, Garaſſe was baniſhed. During the peſtilence at Poictiers, he

he ſhowed himſelf charitably active in the relief of the infected, and fell a victim to the contagion, 1631. He is ſtyled by Warburton in his commentary on the eſſay of man, an eminent caſuiſt.

GARCILASSO, or GARCIAS LASSO DE LA VEGA, a Spaniſh poet, born at Toledo, 1500. He was patronized by Charles V. and he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as much by his valor as by his poetry. After ſerving in the campaigns of Germany, Africa, and Provence, he received a wound on the head from a ſtone thrown from a tower, when at the heap of a battalion, and died three weeks after at Nice, in his 36th year. To his genius the poetry of the Spaniards is greatly indebted. His works are written not only in elegant language, but with true poetic fire, and his odes are ſaid to equal thoſe of Horace in ſweetneſs. His works were publiſhed with learned notes by Sanchez, Naples, 1664, in 8vo.

GARDIE, *Pontus de la*, a French adventurer in the ſervice of Briſac, and afterwards of the Danes, and then of the Swedes. He was ambaſſador from Sweden at Vienna and at Rome, and in 1580 he was employed againſt the Ruſſians. He was drowned accidentally at Revel 1585.

GARDIN DUMESNIL, *N.* profeſſor of rhetoric at Paris, was eminent as a ſcholar, as appears in his ſynonymes Latines, in imitation of Girard's ſynonymes Francois. He died 1802, aged 82.

GARDINER, *Stephen*, the illegitimate ſon of Lionel Woodville, biſhop of Saliſbury, and brother to Elizabeth queen of the fourth Edward, was born at Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk 1483, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. His introduction into the Norfolk family, and into the ſervice of Wolſey, rendered him a favorite at court. In the buſineſs of the divorce he was ſent in 1527 to Rome, where he warmly eſpouſed the cauſe of his ſovereign. For his ſervices he was made ſecretary of ſtate, and in 1531 raiſed to the ſee of Wincheſter. He went afterwards as ambaſſador to the French court, and when Henry broke off his dependence on the papal ſee, the new biſhop defended it in his tract de verâ obedientiâ. After various employments he was directed by Henry to draw up articles on an accuſation of hereſy, againſt his laſt wife Catherine Parr, but the queen averted the ſtorm. Under Edward VI. he ſhowed himſelf averſe to the introduction of the reformation, and though impriſoned, he perſevered in his oppoſition. Under Mary he was reſtored to his biſhopric, and raiſed to the office of lord chancellor and of prime miniſter. Much to his diſgrace he conducted himſelf with caprice and unpardonable cruelty. The proteſtants were with little ceremony committed to the flames, and theſe meaſures of violence and blood were ſanctioned by the queen. He died 1555, aged 72. In his private character he was not without ſome good qualities. He was learned, and promoted the cauſe of learning. His gratitude to Wolſey, to whom he was indebted for part of his greatneſs, is highly commendable, and though much injured by Henry VIII. he never mentioned his name without marks of reſpect and affection. That he poſſeſſed ambition, his life ſufficiently proves, and that he was not unſkilled in diſſimulation is evident from the ſucceſs with which he ſupported his meaſures in the midſt of jarring factions.

GARDINER, *James*, an officer in the army of George II. who on reading a religious book, called heaven taken by ſtorm, reformed the licentious conduct of his youth. He was killed at the battle of Preſton-pans, in ſight of his own houſe, 1745.

GARENGEOT, *René, Jacques, Croiſſant de*, a French ſurgeon, royal lecturer on ſurgery at Paris. He acquired celebrity by the ſucceſs of his operations, and the ingenious works which he wrote on his profeſſion. He died at Paris 1759. His works are a treatiſe on ſurgical operations, 2 vols. 8vo.—on ſurgical inſtruments, 2 vols 12mo.—the anatomy of the viſcera, 12mo. &c.

GARLANDE, *Jean de*, of Garlande in Normandy, wrote "a poem on the contempt of the world."—Floretus, on the doctrines of faith—Facetus, on the duties of men towards God—dictionarium artis alchymiæ. He was living in 1081, and paſſed much of his time in England, with William of Normandy.

GARNET, *Henry*, one of the conſpirators in the gunpowder plot, was educated at Wincheſter ſchool, from whence he went to Rome, and, in 1575, took the habit of the jeſuits. In 1586, he returned as the provincial of his order, and began to plot the overthrow of the religion of the country. By impiouſly aſſerting that the innocent might be involved in the deſtruction of the guilty, he encouraged his aſſociates in that dreadful plot which was prevented by a happy diſcovery. He was ſent to the tower and hanged for high treaſon, at the weſt end of St. Paul's 1606. He paſſed as a martyr among the catholic enthuſiaſts.

GARNETT, *Thomas*, of Weſtmoreland, was educated at Sedburgh ſchool, and Edinburgh. He ſtudied ſurgery in London, and ſettled at Harrowgate, and then removed to Liverpool with the intention of emigrating to America. The interference of his friends prevented this, and he applied himſelf to chemiſtry and natural philoſophy, and after reading ſome lectures at Liverpool and Mancheſter, he was appointed Anderſon's lecturer at Glaſgow. The eſtabliſhment of the royal inſtitution in London drew him to the capital, and he read lectures there to numerous audiences, and afterwards in his houſe Great Marlborough ſtreet. He died of a fever 1802. As an author he was reſpectable, and as a lecturer intelligent. He publiſhed analyſis of the Harrowgate waters,—a tour through Scotland, 2 vols. 4to.—a lecture on health, 12mo.—various papers, &c. on medical

dical and physical subjects, and lectures on Zoonomia.

GARNIER, *Robert*, a French tragic poet, born at Ferté Bernard in Maine, 1534. He was compared to Sophocles and Euripides. His merits were rewarded by some honorable offices, and he died 1590. His works, consisting of tragedies, besides elegies, songs, &c. were in a style and manner very obsolete.

GARRARD, *Mark*, a painter of Bruges, in the service of queen Elizabeth, and of Anne the wife of James I. Some of his pieces are preserved in England. He died in London 1635, aged 74.

GARRICK, *David*, an illustrious English actor. His grandfather was a Frenchman, and his father was a captain in the army, resident at Lichfield. David was born at Hereford, where his father was on a recruiting party, and was baptized there 20th Feb. 1716. He was educated at Lichfield school, but was more attached to theatrical pursuits than learning, so that he acted with his fellow pupils the play of "the recruiting officer," and supported himself the character of serjeant Kite. He afterwards resided with his uncle a wine merchant at Lisbon, but soon returned to Lichfield school, and after being six months the pupil of Dr. Johnson, he accompanied him to London in 1735. He studied for a while mathematics, and then entered into partnership in the wine trade with his brother Peter, in Durham yard, but a theatrical life was his favorite object, and after the death of his uncle, the Lisbon merchant, who left him 1000l., and of his father and his mother, he now without the controul of superiors indulged the favorite bent of his heart. His powers were improved by the conversation of the most popular actors, but Garrick still diffident, flew from a London audience to Ipswich, where in 1741, he performed the part of Aboan in Oroonoko, under the assumed name of Lyddal. His efforts were received with encreasing applause, and thus flushed with provincial approbation, he came to Goodman's fields, and acted Richard III. Oct. 19th, 1741. So superior were his abilities, that the other theatres were left empty, and the house in Goodman's fields was daily crowded with all the beauty and the taste of the town. This was viewed with envy by his rival heroes Quin and Cibber. By the influence of sir John Barnard, an act was obtained to shut up the theatre of Goodman's fields, so that Garrick, abandoning a situation where he divided the profits with Giffard the manager, made an engagement with Fleetwood the patentee of Drury-lane for 500l. a year. Thus popular in England, Garrick passed to Dublin in 1742, where, in consequence of the crowded houses and the intense heat of the weather, a contagious disorder fatally broke out in the town, which was called Garrick's fever. In 1747 he became joint patentee of Drury-lane, and in 1749 he married mademoiselle Violetti, an Italian stage dancer. In 1763 he went to Paris and Italy and though some attributed this journey to a jealousy at the successful efforts of Beard in the management of Covent-garden, it was more probably undertaken for the restoration of his health and that of Mrs. Garrick, who received benefit from the baths of Padua. He returned to London in April 1765, so fearful of the public opinion, that with a timidity unworthy of his character, he endeavoured to prevent censure, and on this occasion caused, by means of a friend, to be published "the sick monkey," a poem in which, by drawing the censures of animals on himself and his travels he attempted to blunt the edge of ridicule. In 1769 he projected and conducted the jubilee at Stratford, in honor of Shakespear, which, though admired on one side and ridiculed on the other, should be mentioned with commendation as the homage of a great man to an immortal genius. By the death of Lacy in 1773, the whole management devolved on him, but three years after he left the stage, and disposed of his moiety to Sheridan, Linley, and Ford, for 35,000l. He was seized while at lord Spencer's with a fit, and removed to his house in the Adelphi, where he died three weeks after, 20th Jan. 1779. Besides the display of his astonishing powers on the stage, Garrick merited the public approbation as a writer. The biographia dramatica mentions not less than 38 of his plays, some of which were original, and some translations, besides a great number of prologues, epilogues, songs, elegies, &c. A monument has been erected to his memory in Westminster-abbey, and his life has been written by Thomas Davies.

GARSAULT, *Francis Alexander*, a Frenchman, who paid much attention to literature and the arts, and particularly to the history and character of the horse. He died at Paris of a paralytic stroke 1778, aged 85. He wrote the anatomy of the horse translated from the English of Snap, 4to—le nouveau parfait marechal, a work of merit, &c.

GARTH, *sir Samuel*, a physician and poet, born in Yorkshire, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He settled in London, and was elected fellow of the college of physicians 1692. His assistance and influence were great in the dispute between the physicians and the apothecaries about the establishment of dispensaries, and he supported the former, who wished to administer to the relief of their fellow-creatures gratis. Irritated at the conduct of the apothecaries, who opposed the benevolent plans of the college, he employed his pen to ridicule them, and in 1699 produced his "dispensary," which in a few months went through three editions. The sixth edition appeared 1706, much improved with the episodes and inscriptions, but though it gained so much of the public attention, it wants something of poetical ardor, as Johnson has observed, and no longer supported by accidental popularity,

it is now almoſt forgotten. In 1697, Dr. Garth ſpoke the annual Latin ſpeech on St. Luke's day; and in this he ſhowed himſelf an elegant and refined ſcholar, and an able and eloquent orator. This high reputation, recommended by polite manners, ſoon placed Garth at the head of his profeſſion. His ſpirited conduct, in raiſing a ſubſcription for the interment of Dryden's corpſe, which the ſon of lord Jefferies had inſulted and abandoned, encreaſed his popularity, and he was one of the firſt who united to form the Kitcat club, in 1703, compoſed of above 30 noblemen and gentlemen to ſupport the ſucceſſion of the Hanoverian family. In politics, Garth was the friend of Marlborough and Godolphin, and on their diſgrace he, though ridiculed by Prior, defended their conduct, and honored their meritorious ſervices. On the acceſſion of George I. he was knighted with Marlborough's ſword, and appointed king's phyſician in ordinary, and phyſician general to the army. He died, after a ſhort illneſs, 1718-9. Pope, who loved and admired him, obſerved that if there ever was a good chriſtian without knowing himſelf to be ſo, it was Dr. Garth. Beſides his diſpenſary he publiſhed "claremont," on the villa of the duke of Newcaſtle, and other fugitive pieces, beſides an edition of Ovid's metamorphoſes, a book to which he was partial, &c.

GARZI, *Lewis*, of Piſtoia in Tuſcany, was conſidered as the ſucceſsful rival of Carlo Marat. His fineſt piece is the painting of the dome of the church of Stigmatie at Rome, by order of Clement XI., undertaken when he was 80. He died 1721, aged 83.

GASCOIGNE, *ſir William*, chief juſtice under Henry IV. was born at Gawthorp in Yorkſhire 1350. He was made king's ſerjeant 1398, and in 1401 chief juſtice of the king's bench. He treated with the rebels under the earl of Northumberland, but when archbiſhop Scroop was taken in arms, he refuſed to condemn him, obſerving that neither the king nor his ſubjects could legally adjudge a biſhop to death. He purſued his laudable exertions to improve the morals and the juriſprudence of England, and he made ſome wholeſome regulations for the limitation of attornies, who it ſeems were become a public grievance. His preſence of mind and dignity were nobly exhibited, when the prince of Wales, determined to reſcue one of his ſervants who was arraigned before the king's bench, preſumed to interrupt and even to ſtrike the chief juſtice. Gaſcoigne committed the prince to the cuſtody of the king's bench to await his father's pleaſure. The king heard of the circumſtance with becoming propriety, and thanked God "that he had given him a judge who knew how to adminiſter, and a ſon who could obey juſtice." The venerable judge died 1413.

GASCOIGNE, *George*, an Engliſh poet, born in Eſſex, and educated at both univerſities. He ſtudied at Gray's Inn, and cultivated poetry under the patronage of lord Grey de Wilton and though his verſes and language are obſolete, yet he poſſeſſes ſtrength, energy, and elegance. He died 1578.

GASPARINI, a grammarian, born near Bergamo. During the troubles of Italy, he labored earneſtly to reſtore learning, and was profeſſor of belles lettres at Padua. He died 1431, aged 61. He wrote in elegant Latin commentaries on ſeveral of Cicero's works, beſides "letters and orations."

GASSENDI, *Peter*, a French philoſopher, born 1592, near Digne in Provence. In his infancy he frequently amuſed himſelf by gazing at the moon and ſtars, and at ſchool at Digne, he far outſtripped all his fellow-ſtudents in every branch of ſcience. At 16 he was made teacher of rhetoric, and three years after he removed to Aix, as profeſſor of philoſophy. His "paradoxical exercitations," againſt Ariſtotle's philoſophy gained the attention of Nicolas Peireſc, and of Joſeph Walter prior of Valette, and by their means he entered into orders, and became warden of Digne church, where he continued 20 years. He was in 1645 appointed profeſſor of mathematics at Paris, and in this office unfortunately contracted a cold, which aſſumed ſuch unpleaſant ſymptoms that he left Paris for his native air. His ſtudious purſuits enfeebled his conſtitution, but he was in ſome degree relieved by phlebotomy. He had already undergone that operation nine times when he remonſtrated, but one of his phyſicians prevailed upon the other two to aſſent to the neceſſity of a repetition of the bleeding, and the yielding patient ſubmitted to it, even to a fourth time. He ſoon after ſunk under his complaints, and placing the hand of his faithful amanuenſis on his heart, after hearing that the motion of that ſpring of life was faint and fluttering, he exclaimed in theſe laſt words, "you ſee what is man's life," and immediately expired 1655. His papers were left to the care of his friend Monmor, who deemed them all worthy of the name of the philoſopher. Theſe therefore with the books printed before appeared uniformly in 6 vols. fol. at Leyden, 1658. This great man, who lived and died a catholic, was the correſpondent of Kepler, Longomontanus, Snellius, Hevelius, Galileo, Bullialdi, Kercher, and other reſpectable ſcholars, and to his genius, learning, and application, are owing in ſome degree the rapid improvements in philoſophy, which baniſhed the hypotheſis of Ariſtotle from the ſchools of Europe.

GASSION, *John de*, of Pau, was diſtinguiſhed in favor of the proteſtants, and under Guſtavus of Sweden, whoſe body guards he commanded in the German wars. On the death of Guſtavus he returned to France and fought under la Force. His valor was eminently diſplayed at the victory of Rocroy. He was in the wars of Flanders, and fell at the ſiege of Lens 1647.

GAST, *John*, of Dublin, was educated at Dublin college, and became rector of Arklow, which he afterwards exchanged in 1775 for St. Nicholas without Dublin. He alſo obtained the archdeaconry of Glandelogh, and the living of Newcaſtle, and died 1788, aged 73. He publiſhed in 1753 the rudiments of Grecian hiſtory, a work of merit—and a letter from an Iriſh clergyman to his popiſh pariſhioners.

GASTAUD, *Francis*, of Aix in Provence, preacher in Paris, and afterwards a pleader in his native city, was very violent in his diſlikes and in his attachments. He died 1732 at Viviers, where he had been baniſhed, and as he had inſulted the biſhop of Marſeilles in his writings, he was denied the honors of ſepulture. He wrote a ſet of homilies, &c.

GASTON of France, *John Baptiſt*, duke of Orleans, ſon of Henry IV. and brother of Lewis XIII. is known for his deep intrigues againſt Richelieu. He died 1660, aged 52.

GASTON DE FOIX, duke of Nemours, ſon of the count d'Etampes, by Mary the ſiſter of Lewis XII. diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Italy. He defeated the Swiſs, and obtained a victory at Ravenna, and ſoon after fell in the field of battle 1512, aged 24.

GASTRELL, *Francis*, born at Slapton, in Northamptonſhire, was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Chriſt church, Oxford. He was preacher an Lincoln's inn, and Boyle's lecturer, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings in defence of the chriſtian religion. In 1700, he became chaplain to Harley, ſpeaker of the commons, and in 1702, was appointed canon of Chriſt's church, Oxford. In 1714, he was raiſed to the ſee of Cheſter, with permiſſion to retain his canonry. He refuſed to admit Peploe vicar of Preſton to the wardenſhip of Manchester college, becauſe he had not taken the degree of B. D. as the ſtatutes required. The candidate had been admitted to that degree by the archbiſhop, but Gaſtrell conſidered a metropolitan degree as nothing, till the court of king's bench decreed, that the primate's qualification was ſufficient. On this occaſion the biſhop received the thanks of the univerſity of Oxford, for his vindication of their privileges in his conduct and in the pamphlet, which he wrote in his own defence. Gaſtrell became obnoxious to the miniſters of George I. and boldly oppoſed the proceedings againſt Atterbury, and cenſured his accuſers as violent, acrimonious, and uncharitable. He died of the gout 1725. He is well known for his conſiderations concerning the Trinity, and "remarks on the ſcripture doctrine of the Trinity, by Dr. Samuel Clarke," beſides "the chriſtian inſtitutes, or the ſincere word of God, &c," a uſeful performance,—a defence of the chriſtian religion againſt the deiſts, &c.

GATAKER, *Thomas*, an Engliſh divine, born 1574, in London. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and on the foundation of Sidney college, he was on account of his abilities admitted fellow. He was appointed 1601, preacher of Lincoln's inn, and in 1611, he married and took the living of Rotherhithe in Surrey. In 1620, he travelled into the low countries, and as a writer excited the public attention by his "diſcourſe on the nature and uſe of lots, a treatiſe hiſtorical and theological 1619," 4to. and by his defence of it 1623. On the removal of Comber, he was offered the maſterſhip of Trinity college, Cambridge, which his infirm health did not permit him to accept. He was one of the aſſembly of divines at Weſtminſter, and though he declared ſtrongly in favor of epiſcopacy, he ſigned the covenant. In 1648 he was the firſt of the 47 miniſters who ſigned a remonſtrance to the army, and the general, againſt the deſign of trying the king, and both in private, and in the pulpit, he ſpoke againſt the independents. When his pariſhioners refuſed to pay him the compoſition agreed in lieu of the tithes, he bore it with patience, and turned his attention to literary purſuits. He died 1654, aged 80. To extenſive erudition, he united great moderation, and benevolent principles. He oppoſed ſtrongly in the reigns of James, and Charles I., the high notions of churchmen, and deprecated the fatal conſequences which he foreſaw would fall on the government, and on the church. The moderation of his conduct drew upon him the virulence of fanatics, but he preferred peaceful retirement, and the uniform conduct which his conſcience approved, to all the reputation of guilty elevation and ſucceſsful artifice. He was one of the divines who wrote annotations on the bible, eſpecially Iſaiah, Jeremiah, and the Lamentations, and Calamy has obſerved that no commentator, ancient or modern, is entitled to higher praiſe. He wrote beſides "Marcus Antoninus" meditations, with a diſcourſe on the philoſophy of the Stoics, and a commentary"—"opera critica," and he was beſides engaged in a controverſy with Lilly, the aſtrologer.

GATIMOSIN, the laſt of Mexican kings, was nephew to Montezuma. He was tortured in a fiery ordeal by Cortez and the Spaniards who wiſhed to diſcover his treaſures, and three years after, he was ignominiouſly hanged in his capital, with many of his caciques, 1526.

GAUBIL, *Anthony*, a miſſionary in China, where he reſided 30 years. He was born at Caillac, 1708, and died 1759. He was interpreter at the court of Pekin, and aſtoniſhed even the Chineſe themſelves for his knowledge of their language. He ſent ſome curious anecdotes to Europe, and publiſhed a good hiſtory of Gengis Khan, 4to. and a tranſlation of Chou-king.

GAUBIUS, *Jerome David*, of Heidelberg, ſtudied medicine under his uncle a phyſician at Amſterdam, and then went to Haderwyck,

and to Leyden. In 1731 he succeeded Boerhaave, as lecturer of botany and chemistry at Leyden, and obtained the medical professorship three years after. He died 1780, aged 75. His works are a thesis on the solids,—another on the method of prescribing, and writing recipes, a valuable work,—institutiones pathologicæ medicinal, 4to.—adversaria de variis argumentis, &c.

GAUDEN, *John*, a prelate born 1605, at Mayfield, Essex. He was educated at Bury St. Edmund's school, and St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1630, he married the daughter of sir William Russel, of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, and obtained that vicarage, and afterwards the rectory of Brightwell, Berks. He was chaplain to lord Warwick, and he preached before the House of Commons, in a style which procured, with their approbation, the present of a large silver tankard with an appropriate inscription, and afterwards the deanery of Bocking in Essex. He submitted to the parliament, and was one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, though Godwin was afterwards in his room. When preparations were made to try the king, he petitioned against it, and after the king's death he published "a just invective against those who murthered king Charles I. &c." His zeal was further manifested in printing the "icon basilice," with a copy of the MS. of which, written by the unfortunate Charles, he had been intrusted, and though diligent search was made for the publisher, Gauden escaped discovery. In 1659 he published "the tears, sighs, &c. of the church of England, &c. in 4 books folio." and on the death of Brownrigg he was made preacher to the Temple, and bishop of Exeter. In 1662 he was removed to Worcester, but, it is said, that he was so disappointed in not being translated to Winchester, that he died of a broken heart, that same year. Though he had cleared upwards of 20,000l. by renewing leases at Exeter, his widow, with his five children, petitioned for the half year's profits of the see of Worcester, which was refused. Gauden has been censured for ambition, and he is described by Clarendon, Burnet, and others, as so inconstant, ambiguous, and covetous of preferment, that he would follow any party or subscribe to any opinions to gain his ends. He wrote several tracts on the politics, and theological disputes of the times. Some have considered the icon basilice, as wholly written by him, but the style is so superior to that of the bishop, that the king is now regarded as the author of it.

GAUDENZIO, *Paganin*, of the Valteline, received his education at Rome where he acquired celebrity as Greek professor, and afterwards at Pisa where he filled the chair of belles lettres. He wrote declamationes—obstetrix literaria—academ. instar.—de philosophiæ apud Roman. initio and progressu, 4to. &c. and died 1648, aged 52.

GAVESTON, *Peter*, son of a Gascon gentleman, is known in English history as the favorite of Edward II. In his elevation he was overbearing, and cruel, and therefore beheaded by the barons, 1312.

GAULMIN, *Gilbert*, a French writer of celebrity, who died 1665, aged 60. He wrote commentaries on Psellus and Theod. Prodromus, besides remarks on the false Callisthenes,—an edition of Ismenus and Ismenias, &c.

GAURICO, *Luca*, a professor of astronomy at Ferrara. His prediction that Bentivoglio would lose the supreme power of Bologna, exposed him to persecution, and he removed to Venice, and then to Rome. He was made bishop of Civita in Naples, but resigned in 1550, and came to Rome, where he died 1558, aged 53. His works on astrology and astronomy appeared at Basil 3 vols. fol.

GAUSSEM, *Jane Catherine*, a celebrated actress, who after enjoying for 30 years the applauses of a French audience, retired 1764, from motives of religion, and died, 1767, aged 56.

GAUTHIER, *Jean Baptiste*, a French abbè, born at Louviers 1685. He died of a fall 1755. His chief works are "a tract against Pope's essay on man" which he describes as impious,—letters against Hardouin and Berruyer, 3 vols. 12mo.—an attack upon the Jesuits, 3 vols. and other works.

GAY, *John*, an English poet, born 1688, near Barnstaple, Devon, and educated at the free school of his native town. When his parents who were poor, though of a respectable family, bound him apprentice to a silk-mercer in London, he attended behind the counter with silent indignation, and soon purchased his indentures of his master. Flattered with the friendship of Swift and of Pope, he courted the public approbation in 1711, by his first piece, "rural sports, a Georgic," Though successful as an author, his resources were scanty, and his creditors threatened his liberty, when the patronage of the duchess of Monmouth, by appointing him her secretary, placed him above want. In this prosperity he wrote his "trivia, or the art of walking the Streets," and the next year he formed the plan of his "pastorals." In espousing the cause of Pope, who had been insulted by Philips, he produced an excellent poem "the shepherd's week" which rivalled his antagonist's performance. He was sent as secretary to lord Clarendon, in his embassy to Hanover, but the death of queen Anne seemed to ruin his hopes, but he ensured the patronage of the princess of Wales by a well-timed compliment. The sweetness of his manners, and the sincerity of his heart, gained him friends wherever he appeared. He went to Aix in France with Mr. Pulteney, and at his return he introduced on the stage his "three hours after marriage," which did not meet the same success which his "what dy'e call it,"

it" had before commanded. In 1718, he was with Pope at lord Harcourt's where he celebrated in beautiful verſe the ſad cataſtrophe of the two lovers deſtroyed by lightning. In 1720, he recruited his finances by a handſome ſubſcription to his poems, in 2 vols. 4to but the whole amounting to 1000l. was loſt in the ſouth ſea ſcheme. This had ſuch effect upon his ſpirits, that he almoſt ſunk under the loſs, but by the advice of Dr. Arbuthnot he gradually recovered. In 1724, he read his "captives" before the princeſs of Wales, and at her requeſt wrote his elegant fables for the uſe of the duke of Cumberland. In 1727, he produced his "beggar's opera" which met with unuſual ſucceſs, and was acted 63 ſucceſſive nights in London, 50 at Bath and Briſtol, and with equal popularity in other places. So great was the public admiration, that the ſongs of the opera appeared on the fans of the ladies, and the perſon who acted Polly, though hitherto obſcure, became an important character in the hiſtory of the town, and at laſt roſe by marriage to the rank of a ducheſs. This favorite play owed its celebrity to the unpopularity of the court, and the reſentment of the poet, who was offered the place of gentleman uſher to the young princeſs Louiſa, which he rejected with marked indignation. He produced a ſecond part to the beggar's opera, by the title of "Polly" but the court forbad its appearance on the ſtage, and Gay obtained an unuſually large ſubſcription for its publication. To make his triumph complete, the duke and ducheſs of Queenſbury embracing his cauſe, reſigned their places at court to patronize him. Thus raiſed to independence and comfort he began to improve "the wife of Bath" a play which had been received with indifference in 1714, but the ſecond repreſentation in 1720, was unſucceſsful, and brought a ſevere fit of melancholy. Some lucid intervals indeed interpoſed during the gloomy depreſſion, and under the hoſpitable roof of the duke, at Ameſbury, he finiſhed his opera of "Achilles." He came to town to preſent his play to the ſtage; but an inflammatory fever brought on a mortification in his bowels, and he died at Burlington houſe 11th December 1732. After lying in ſtate at Exeter change, his remains were conveyed to Weſtminſter abbey, and interred againſt the tomb of Chaucer, where his monument is erected. The opera of Achilles afterwards appeared for the benefit of his two widowed ſiſters, Catherine Ballet, and Joanna Forteſcue, who inherited equally his property of about 3000l. A few years afterwards his comedy "the diſtreſſed wife" was publiſhed, and in 1754, a humorous piece called the rehearſal at Goatham. His papers were left to the care of Pope who ſuppreſſed ſome of them as friendſhip and delicacy required.

GAYOT DE PITAVAL, *Francis*, of Lyons, wrote "cauſes celebres," a voluminous work, in 20 vols. 12mo. which, though intereſting in ſome parts, is inſipid in ſtyle. He was ſucceſſively an abbé, a ſoldier, and at 50 an advocate, and died 1743, aged 70.

GAZA, *Theodore*, of Theſſalonica, in Greece, upon the invaſion of his country by the Turks, in 1430, came to Italy, and became one of the brighteſt ornaments to whom Europe is indebted for the revival of learning. In 1450 he came to Rome, and was engaged by Nicolas V. in tranſlating Greek authors into Latin, and after the death of that pontiff, in 1456, he went to the court of Alphonſus of Naples. By the patronage of his friend Beſſarion he was preſented to a ſmall benefice in Calabria. In his old age he preſented one of his performances beautifully written in vellum to Sixtus IV. and while he expected a liberal reward, he was aſked by the pontiff what his expences had been, and theſe were carefully repaid, which ſo excited his indignation, that he exclaimed, "It was high time to return home, ſince the over-fed aſſes of Rome had no reliſh but for thiſtles and weeds." The money he had received he contemptuouſly threw into the Tiber, and died ſoon after of grief. The works of Gaza conſiſted of original pieces, and of tranſlations,—grammaticæ Græcæ libri quatuor, written in Greek,—diber de Atticis menſibus—and a tranſlation of Cicero's de ſenectute, & de ſomnio Scipionis, into Greek—and Ariſtotle's hiſtory of animals, tranſlated into Latin, and other works. Gaza's learning and reputation were ſo highly reſpected that Scaliger ſays, there were not more than three he was inclined to envy, Theodore Gaza, Angelus Politianus, and Picus of Mirandula. He is ranked among the beſt tranſlators of Greek authors into Latin. He died at Rome 1478, aged 80.

GAZALI, or ABON HAMED MOHAMMED ZEIN EDDIN AL THUSI, a muſſulman doctor, who died at Khoraſſan, 1112, aged 56. He wrote the ſeveral claſſes of ſciences which concern religion."

GAZOLA, *Joſeph*, of Verona, died 1715 aged 54. He is very candid as a phyſician and acknowledges that patients as often died by the ignorance of their phyſicians, as by the force of diſeaſe.

GEBER, *John*, an Arabian phyſician of the ninth century, who wrote a commentary on Ptolemy's "ſyntaxis magna, &c." His works contain much knowledge, though in ſuch affected jargon that Dr. Johnſon has derived the word gibberiſh from the cant of Geber, and his followers.

GED, *William*, a goldſmith of Edinburgh, who invented a plate for printing whole pages, inſtead of uſing a type for every letter. This had firſt been practiſed by the Chineſe and Japaneſe in blocks of wood. In the proſecution of his plan, Ged applied to the univerſity of Cambridge, to print bibles and prayer-books after the new method; but much money was ſunk in the attempt, and by the villainy of

the preſſmen, and the ill conduct of his partners, he was ruined. He returned to Scotland 1733, and gave a ſpecimen of his plan by the publication of a Salluſt, in 1744. He died 1749.

GEDDES, *James*, born 1710, in the ſhire of Tweedale, diſplayed great powers while at Edinburgh, and was rapidly advancing to celebrity in the profeſſion of the law, when he was cut off by a lingering conſumption before he reached his 40th year. To the labors of the law he added a very poliſhed taſte for claſſical literature. He wrote "an eſſay on the compoſition and manner of writing of the ancients, particularly Plato."

GEDDES, *Michael*, was for ſome years chaplain to the Liſbon factory, where the inquiſition ſuſpended his labors, and obliged him to return to England. He died 1715, chancellor of Sarum, and author of a hiſtory of the church of Malabar—the church hiſtory of Æthopia, &c.

GEDDES, *Dr.* of Ruthven, Bamffſhire, was educated at a village ſchool in the Highlands, and removed 1758 to the Scottiſh college at Paris. He became a prieſt and chaplain in lord Tranquair's family. In 1769 he was miniſter at Auchinhalrig, Bamffſhire, and 10 years after he obtained the degree of LL.D. at Aberdeen, and then removed to Duke's ſtreet chapel, Lincoln's Inn fields, and the imperial ambaſſador's chapel. He began in 1782 his tranſlation of the Bible, of which he publiſhed a proſpectus in 4to. 1786, with an appendix 1787. He then engaged in a controverſy with Prieſtley on the divinity of Chriſt, and publiſhed his general anſwer in 1790 to the various queries, criticiſms, and hints, offered to him on his meditated work. His firſt volume appeared in 1792, under the auſpices of lord Petre, as far as the end of Joſhua, but ſo ſevere was oppoſition, that the biſhops of his perſuaſion, offended with his verſion, actually ſuſpended him from his eccleſiaſtical functions. Regardleſs of this, he publiſhed his ſecond volume 1797, in language ſtill more exceptionable, ſo that he found it neceſſary to defend himſelf againſt the attacks of his opponents and of critics by his "critical remarks" in 1800. He died 1802, aged 65. He was in his character irritable, petulant, and vindictive. though he poſſeſſed great learning and a capacious mind. He wrote an apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain.

GEDOYN, *Nicolas*, of Orleans, ſtudied at Paris, and was a jeſuit for 10 years; but returned to the world, and as the friend of Ninon de l'Enclos, he figured as a man of wit and letters. He was a member of the French academy, and of that of belles lettres, and in 1732 was abbot of Notre-dame de Beaugency. He wrote ſome ingenious eſſays and diſſertations, and is chiefly known for his elegant tranſlations of Quintilian, and of Pauſanias. He died 1744, aged 77.

GEER, *Charles de*, of Sweden, was educated at Utrecht and at Upſal. He acquired property by the introduction of new machines in the iron works of Dannemora, and by an apparatus for drying corn by ſmelting houſes. He was, in 1761, made knight of the Polar ſtar, and a baron. He died 1778, aged 58. He was anthor of memoires pour ſervir á l'hiſtoire des inſectes, 7 vols. 4to.— on the procreation of inſects—and papers on the tranſactions of the academies of Stockholm, and Upſal, &c.

GEINOZ, *Francis*, a Swiſs abbé, author of ſome valuable diſſertations on ancient medals —on the plan and character of Herodotus, &c. He died at Paris 1752, aged 56.

GEJER, *Martin*, of Leipſic, profeſſor of Hebrew, and author of commentaries on ſeveral of the books of the Old Teſtament, &c. —and a treatiſe on the mourning of the Hebrews, in 2 vols. folio, died 1681, aged 67.

GELASIUS I. biſhop of Rome, after Felix II. 492, enagaged unſucceſsfully to ſettle the diſputes between the eaſtern and weſtern churches. He wiſhed to expunge from the liſt of ſaints the name of Acacius, which Euphemius of Conſtantinople oppoſed. He died 496.

GELASIUS II. was raiſed to the pontificate 1118, and ejected by Cencio Frangipani, conſul of Rome, and by the influence of Henry V. and after in vain endeavoring to regain the popedom, he retired to Clugny in France, and died 1119.

GELDENHAUR, *Gerard Eobanus*, a German, born at Nimeguen 1482. He was invited to the court of Charles of Auſtria, which he declined for the office of ſecretary to the biſhop of Utrecht. He viſited the ſchools and churches of Wirtemberg, and was ſo ſtruck with the innocent manners of the proteſtants that he abjured for their tenets the popiſh faith. He afterwards married, and was engaged in the education of youth at Worms, at Augſburg, and laſtly at Marpurg, where he died of the plague 1542. He was well ſkilled in poetry, hiſtory, and rhetoric, but the freedom with which he inveighed againſt the pope offended his friends, particularly Eraſmus, who compared him to the traitor Judas, and ſpoke with contempt of his conduct. He wrote hiſtoria Batavica — hiſtoria ſuæ ætatis — Germanic. hiſtoriæ illuſtratio de viris illuſtr. inferior. Germaniæ, &c.

GELENIUS, *Sigiſmund*, of Prague, travelled to improve his knowledge of modern languages, and during his reſidence at Baſil, he became acquainted with Eraſmus, who recommended him to Frobenius as a corrector of the learned works in his printing houſe. He wrote ſome valuable works, eſpecially Latin tranſlations of Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus of Appian, Philo, Joſephus, Origen, and ſeveral others. He alſo publiſhed a dictionary in four languages, Greek, Latin, German, and Sclavonian. His talents have

have been commended by Valesius, Erasmus, and others. His disregard for honors was uncommon, he rejected the offers of the court of Bohemia for the enjoyment of humble life, and though deserving the most affluent fortune, he struggled, says Thuanus, all his life with poverty. He died at Basil 1555.

GELLERT, *Christian Furchtegott*, born at Haynichen near Freyberg in Misnia, 1715, studied at Meissen and Leipsic, and as the circumstances of his family were narrow, maintained himself as tutor in private families. At the age of 43 he was made professor of philosophy at Leipsic, and died 1769. He was of a very generous disposition, but of hypocondriac habit, and of a constitutional fear of death, which, however, gradually disappeared, so that he expired calm and composed. He acquired celebrity by his poetry. His "fables and tales" are best known. He wrote besides, hymns, didactic poems, the devotee, a comedy, &c.

GELLI, *John Baptist*, of Florence. Though but a taylor he possessed great powers of mind, and wrote some very valuable books. He died 1563, aged 65. He wrote translations from Latin and Greek authors, dialogues after the manner of Lucian translated into Latin, French, and English, also dissertations, two comedies, la sporta and l'errore, and other things.

GELLIBRAND, *Henry*, professor of astronomy in Gresham college, was born in St. Botolph's parish, Aldersgate, 1597, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. He became curate of Chiddington, Kent, and was intrusted by his dying friend, Briggs, the Savilian professor at Oxford, to complete his trigonometria Britannica, which he did in 1632. He was called before the high commission court for permitting his servant William Beale to publish an almanac for 1631, omitting the popish saints, and substituting the names of the martyrs, for which he was acquitted, though Laud opposed it. He had not sagacity enough to abandon the Ptolemaic for the Copernican system, and hence his treatises in explanation of plane and spherical triangles—on the improvement of navigation, &c. are confused and unsatisfactory. He died of a fever in his 40th year.

GEMELLI-CARRERI, *Francis*, was author of an interesting account of a voyage round the world, between 1693 and 1698. Some imagine that he imposed this as a fictitious account on the public.

GEMIGNANO, *Giacinto*, a painter, born at Pistoia. He died 1681, aged 70. The churches of Rome are adorned with his pieces.

GEMINIANI, *Francisco*, an eminent performer on the violin, and composer, born at Lucca 1680. He came to England 1714, where he was introduced to George I. He refused to accept the place of master and composer of music in Ireland, because he was a Roman catholic, observing that he never would sacrifice his religion to private interest. He was so fond of painting, that he injured his income by purchasing pictures, but he found in the earl of Essex a good friend. He, however, rejected, as offensive to an independent spirit, the offer of a pension of 100l. a year from the prince of Wales. He had employed much time on a treatise on music, which, while on a visit at Dublin, a treacherous female servant conveyed away from the house, and this had such an effect upon him, that he died soon after, 1762. He composed Corelli's solos into concertos, and published six concertos of his own.

GEMISTUS, *George*, retired to Florence upon the taking of Constantinople by the Turks. He lived to above the age of 100, distinguished for learning and virtues. He was a strong Platonist, and wrote commentaries on the magic oracles of Zoroaster—historical treatises—de gestis Græcorum post Mantinæ pugnam, &c.

GEMMA, *Reinier*, of Dockum in Friesland, died 1555, aged 43. He published physic at Louvain, and wrote methodus arithmeticæ—de usu annuli astronomici—demonstrationes geometricæ de radii usu, &c.—de locorum describend. ratione, &c.—de astrolabio catholico, &c.

GENDRE, *Lewis le*, a French historian, raised to notice by Harlay archbishop of his province. He died 1733, aged 74. He wrote an history of France to the death of Lewis XIII. 3 vols. folio, a valuable work—manners and customs of the French—the life of Francis Harlay his patron—an essay on the reign of Lewis the great.

GENDRE, *Lewis le*, a deputy in the national convention, who, after being 10 years a sailor, and then a butcher, displayed himself the fit instrument of the atrocities of Marat and Robespierre. He figured in all the horrors of the 10th of August, and of September, and the night before the execution of Lewis, he proposed in the jacobin club, that the body should be cut into 84 pieces, and sent to the 84 departments. In his missions at Lyons, Rouen, Dieppe, &c. he every where spread terror and dismay, but though the friend of Robespierre, he no sooner saw his fall, than he drove away, with a pistol in his hand, all the members of the jacobin club, and brought the key of their hall to the convention. He continued afterwards the enemy of the terrorists, and in his conduct showed deep art and dissimulation, as he had survived every faction. He died as Paris 1797, aged 41, desiring in his will that his body might be sent to the anatomical school for dissection, wishing, as he expressed it, to be useful to mankind, even after death.

GENEBRARD, *Gilbert*, a benedictine monk, of Riom in Auvergne 1537. He espoused the cause of the league, and after being 13 years professor of Hebrew at Paris, he was nominated to a bishopric, which for his animosity against Henry IV. he was not permitted to enjoy. By the interest of the duke of Mayence, he afterwards obtained the archbishop of Aix, but he became there very unpopular, and died 1597.

in exile at his priory of Semur, in Burgundy. Besides his polemical works, he wrote "a sacred chronology" much esteemed—a commentary on the psalms—a translation of Josephus, &c.

GENESIUS, *Josephus*, one of the Byzantine historians, wrote the history of Constantinople from Leo the Armenian to Basilius the Macedonian, about 910.

GENEST, *Charles Claude*, a poet, born at Paris 1636. In his attempt to go to India he was taken by the English, and supported himself by teaching French in England. He returned to France and obtained an abbey, and died 1719, aged 84. He wrote, among other tragedies, Penelope, much admired—some epistles—and a didactic poem on the proof of the existence of a God, and the immortality of the soul.

GENGIS KHAN, son of a khan of the Moguls, was born 1193. At 13 he began to reign, but the conspiracies of his subjects obliged him to fly for safety to Aventi-Khan, a Tartar prince, whom he supported on his throne, and whose daughter he married. These ties were not binding, Avenri joined against Gengis, who took signal vengeance over his enemies, and then with a victorious army directed his power against the neighbouring states, and in 22 years conquered Corea, Cathay, part of China, and the noblest provinces of Asia. His further projects of dominion were stopped by death 1227, and his vast kingdom divided among his four sons.

GENNARI, *Benedetto*, of Bologna, died 1715, aged 82. He was patronised by Lewis XIV. and in England by Charles II. and the English nobility.

GENNARO, *Joseph Aurelius*, of Naples, was distinguished as an able civilian. The best known of his works, chiefly on civil law, and written in a pleasing style, is "respublica jurisconsultorum," in which, in the fascinating form of a novel, he gives an account of the most intricate parts of the civil law. He died 1762, aged 61.

GENOVESI, *Anthony*, of Castiglione, acquired celebrity at Naples as lecturer in philosophy, but exposed himself to censure by his metaphysics, in which he recommended the works of Galileo, Grotius, and Newton. Though protected by the king of Naples, his application for the theological chair drew upon him from the clergy the ill founded charge of heresy. He was afterwards professor of political philosophy, and died 1769, aged 57. He wrote in Italian, a system of logic,—humorous letters—Italian morality, his best work, &c.

GENSONNE, *Armand*, an advocate at Bourdeaux, born 1758. At the revolution he attacked the government, and first gave currency to the opinion that suspicion was a sufficient reason to condemn a person to death. He wished to refer the sentence of Lewis to the primary assemblies, and he had boldness enough to demand the punishment of the Septembrizers. This proved so offensive to Robespierre, that he was marked for destruction with the Girondists, and was guillotined 1793.

GENTILIS, *Scipio*, of Ancona, studied at Tubingen, Wittemberg, and Leyden, and was professor of civil law at Altorf. He died 1616, aged 51. He wrote "de jure publico populi Romani," "de conjurationibus," de bonis maternis, &c. Tasso's Jerusalem, translated into Latin verse, &c.

GENTILIS, *John Valentine*, a relation of the preceding, who left Naples, not to be burnt in consequence of his attachment to Arianism. He fled to Geneva, but nearly was condemned to the flames by Calvin, He at last was condemned to lose his head at Berne 1567.

GENTILIS, *Alberico*, of Ancona, son of a physician, was a lawyer, and coming to England as a protestant, he was made professor of law at Oxford, and died 1608, aged 58. He wrote six dialogues on the interpretation of the law,—a treatise de jure belli, commended by Grotius, &c.

GENTILESCHI, *Horatio*, an Italian painter, born at Pisa 1563. After being admired in Genoa, Rome, Florence, and Savoy, he came to England, and employed his pencil in adorning the ceilings of Greenwich and York house, and died here after 12 years' residence, aged 84. His last work is the portico of Bentivoglio's palace at Rome.

GENTILESCHI, *Artemisia*, daughter of the preceding, was eminent as an historical painter. Her David with the head of Goliah is her best piece. She took some of the portraits of the royal family and of the nobility in England; but chiefly lived at Naples, where her gallantry became as public as her eminence as a painter.

GENTLEMAN, *Francis*, an actor, author of 11 dramatic pieces, died 1784, aged 66.

GEOFFROI, *Stephen Francis*, a French physician, born at Paris 1672, son of an apothecary. He visited Italy, Holland, and England, to complete his medical studies, and became professor of chemistry and of medicine at Paris. He died 1731. His chief work is "materia medica" in Latin, 3 vols. 8vo. translated by Bergier.

GEOFFROY, of Monmouth, a British historian, author of Chronicon, five historia Britonum, a curious book, full of legendary tales in the history of the first British kings. He was archdeacon of Monmouth, and bishop of St. Asaph, which he resigned to live at Abingdon, where he was abbot, about 1150.

GEORGE, *St.* the patron of England, was supposed to have suffered martyrdom in the reign of Diocletian. Little is known of his history, though he is celebrated by many ecclesiastical writers.

GEORGE, of Trebizond, a native of Candia, who was a popular professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Vicenza, and afterwards became secretary to Nicholas V. He died in a good old age, 1484. He wrote de arte rhetorica—reflections on some of Cicero's orations and

and letters, &c. and also translated into Latin Eusebius' evangelical preparations—some of the works of Aristotle—Plato de legibus, &c.

George, the Cappadocian, was elected bishop of Alexandria by the Arians after the expulsion of Athanasius 354. On his elevation he betrayed the most oppressive conduct, he laid taxes severe and arbitrary on the people, and at last was assassinated, 361.

George, duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. of England, was condemned to death for conspiring against his brother. He was, 1478, smothered in a vessel full of Malmsey wine, a liquor to which he was particularly partial. Some suppose that he suffered, because it had been foretold by some soothsayer, that the king's children would be deprived of the throne by a man whose name was to begin with a G.; that monster was the duke of Gloucester, Richard III.

George, prince of Servia, was exposed to the attacks of Mahomet II. to whom he had given his daughter Mary in marriage. After seeing his children cruelly treated by the enemy, and his cities depopulated, he died in consequence of a wound which he had received 1457, in a battle against the Hungarians.

George Lewis I. son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover, and Sophia, grand-daughter of James I. was born 1660. He was at the head of the imperial armies in 1708 and 1709, and on the death of Anne, in 1714, he was called to the throne of England. By favoring the whigs, who had contributed to his elevation, he offended the tories, and instead of reconciling all parties, he thus sowed the seeds of rebellion. An insurrection took place in Scotland, in 1715, in favor of the pretender. During his reign, the duration of parliament was extended from three to seven years, and the order of the bath was revived, but the south-sea scheme proved the ruin of several thousand families. George, distinguished by firmness and political sagacity, died suddenly at Osnaburgh, 11th June 1727, in his way to Hanover.

George Augustus II. son of the preceding, was born 1683, and succeeded 1727. He was engaged in war with the Spaniards, and sent against the American settlements Vernon, who took Porto-bello, though he was unsuccessful at Carthagena. In the continental wars he headed his troops at Dettingen, 1743, where he obtained a brilliant victory. The insurrection of the Scotch, in 1745, was quelled by the duke of Cumberland, who defeated the rebels at Culloden 1746. Though the peace of Aix-la-chapelle in 1748, restored tranquillity on the continent, fresh disputes arose in 1755, in North America. Braddock was defeated, and Byng was shot, for not giving battle to the combined fleets, and relieving Minorca, but at last the disasters of the war were forgotten in the glorious successes of Mr. Pitt's administration. The destruction of the French power in the East Indies, and the fall of Louisburg, Quebec, and Canada, were followed by the defeat of the French fleet under Conflans. George died in the midst of these successes, by the sudden bursting of the right ventricle of the heart, 25th October 1760, in his 77th year. His domestic happiness was much embittered by his disputes with his son the prince of Wales, who died 1751. The reign of this monarch was splendid more than useful, he supported the rights of the queen of Hungary in the war of 1741, but luxury and corruption were permitted to flourish unchecked, and the conduct of the sovereign was not always consonant with the strictest principles of morality.

Gerard, *Tom* or *Tung*, the institutor of the knights hospitalers of Jerusalem, afterwards at Malta, was born at Amalfi. He took the religious habit at Jerusalem in 1100, and associated with others to relieve all christians in distress, and bound himself to observe also chastity, poverty, and obedience. He died 1120, and his order was confirmed by Anastasius IV.

Gerard, *Balthazar*, the assassin of William I. prince of Orange, was a native of Villefans, Franche Comté. He ingratiated himself into the friendship of the prince, by an affected air of devotion, and at last perpetrated the deed which he had for six years coolly meditated, by shooting him through the head with a pistol. He suffered the same punishment as Ravaillac, and Damien, and died a martyr to the church of Rome 1584. The prince of Orange was the head of the protestants, and thence this fanatic was incited by his clergy to seek, as he said, by his death, the expiation of his sins, and eternal glory.

Gerard, *Dr. Alexander*, professor of philosophy, and divinity in Aberdeen, was a native of Aberdeenshire, and died 1795, aged 67. He wrote an essay on genius, 8vo.—2 vols. of sermons—an essay on taste, 8vo.—on the genius and evidences of christianity, 8vo. &c.

Gerard, *John*, of Jena, theological professor and rector of the university, was author of harmonia linguarum oriental.—disputationum theologic. fasciculus—de sepulturâ Mosis, &c. and died 1668, aged 47.

Gerard, *John*, of Nantwich, Cheshire, was eminent as a botanist, and published an account, in Latin, of the trees, shrubs, plants, foreign and domestic, in his own garden, 4to. His chief work is herbal, or general history of plants. He died 1607, aged 62.

Gerardi, *Christofaro*, a painter of Florence, who died 1556, aged 56. He excelled in landscape and the grotesque.

Gerberon, *Gabriel*, a Benedictine monk of St. Maur, was born 1628. Long distinguished as a theological professor, he was ordered to be arrested by Lewis XIV. for the freedom of his opinions on the Jansenist controversy, but he escaped to Holland, and in 1703 was seized by the bishop of Mechlin, and imprisoned at Amiens. He died at the prison of St. Denys 1711, aged 82. His chief work is the general history of Jansenism, 3 vols. 12mo.

GERBIER, *ſir Balthazar*, a painter of Antwerp, recommended by Buckingham to Charles I. who knighted him, and ſent him to Bruſſels as his reſident. He died 1661, aged 69.

GERBILLON, *John Francis*, a jeſuit miſſionary in China, who died at Pekin 1707. He wrote an account of his travels. He was in great favor with the emperor of China, for whom he wrote elements of geometry, from Euclid and Archimedes.

GERDES, *Daniel*, of Bremen, became profeſſor of divinity at Duiſburg, and in 1735 at Groningen, where he died 1765, aged 67. He wrote veſperæ vadenſes, or diatribæ theologico-philologicæ de hyperbolis, &c. 4to.—obſervationes ad quædam loca S. S. &c.

GERHARD, *Ephraim*, of Sileſia, profeſſor of law at Altorf, died 1718, aged 36. He wrote delineatio philoſophiæ rationalis, &c.

GERLACH, *Stephen*, of Swabia, was educated at Tubingen, where he became profeſſor of divinity and dean of the church. He wrote epitome of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory—journal of the embaſſies to the porte—diſſertations, &c. He died 1612, aged 66.

GERMAIN, *Thomas*, of Paris, reſided for ſome years at Rome, diſtinguiſhed as an ingenious goldſmith and as an architect, and eminent alſo in drawing. His metal ſculptures were ſo neatly wrought that they obtained high celebrity at Paris, and ſold very dear. He died 1748, aged 74.

GERMANIO, *Anaſtaſio*, of Piedmont, though ſelf-taught, acquired celebrity at Padua, and at Turin, where he was elected profeſſor of canon law. He was made biſhop of Tarantaſia, and died at Madrid, where he was ambaſſador from the duke of Savoy 1627, aged 76.

GERSON, *John*, was canon and chancellor of Paris. When Petit juſtified the murder of Orleans, by the duke of Burgundy, he inveighed againſt it, and had the doctrine condemned by the univerſity. He was at the council of Conſtance as ambaſſador from France, and in his eloquent ſpeeches he aſſerted the ſuperiority of the ſynod over the pope. He retired to Germany and died 1429, aged 66. His writings have been publiſhed by Du Pin, 5 vols. fol.

GERSTEN, *Chriſtian Lewis*, mathematical profeſſor at Gieſſen, was depoſed from his office for refuſing to ſubmit to the ſentence of a court of law, and was alſo impriſoned for 12 months for writing an improper letter in vindication of his contumacy. He died 1762, aged 61. He wrote methodus nova ad eclipſes teriæ, et appulſes lunæ ad ſtellas ſupputandas —tentamina ſyſtematis novi ad barometri mutationes, &c.

GESNER, *Conrad*, a ſcholar, phyſician, and philoſopher, born at Zurich 1516. The poverty of his father would have checked his abilities, had not Ammien, profeſſor of Latin and eloquence at Zurich, with generoſity, taken him and provided for his education. The death of his father left him his own maſter, and he viſited Straſburg where he made ſome progreſs in the Hebrew language, and as he was allowed a ſmall penſion from Zurich univerſity, he made the tour of Europe. He returned to Straſburg and was called back to Zurich to preſide over a ſchool. His appointment was not adequate to his expences, and determining to apply himſelf to phyſic he left Zurich, and ſtudied the Greek phyſicians in their own language at Baſil, till he was nominated Greek profeſſor at Lauſanne. Thus independent, he applied himſelf to the medical profeſſion, and paſſed to Montpellier, where he ſtudied anatomy and botany, and on his return to Zurich he practiſed as phyſician. He was appointed there profeſſor of philoſophy, which he held 24 years till his death. He died of the plague 1565. For the variety of his attainments, and his erudition, he was deſervedly called the German Pliny. He wrote not leſs than 66 various pieces on ſubjects of grammar, botany, medicine, and natural hiſtory. He firſt diſtinguiſhed the genera of plants by the compariſon of their flowers, ſeeds, and fruits.

GESNER, *Solomon*, bookſeller of Zurich, was author of ſome elegant poems in the German language. He was member of the ſenate of Zurich, and alſo obtained celebrity by his landſcape painting. The moſt admired of his compoſitions is the death of Abel, in poetic proſe, tranſlated into Engliſh. He died 1788, aged 58. He wrote beſides, "night"—Daphnis, a paſtoral—idylls—a letter on landſcape painting—poems, &c. He alſo publiſhed 10 landſcapes engraved by himſelf.

GESNER, *John Matthew*, of the family of Conrad Geſner, was born near Newburg in Germany 1691. He ſuperintended the public ſchool at Weinheim, and eleven years after he removed to the more lucrative ſituation at Anſpach, and laſtly to Gottingen, where he became profeſſor of humanity, public librarian, &c. He died at Gottingen in 1761. He is known as the author of ſome valuable editions of the claſſics, of which Horace and Claudian are the more popular.

GESNER, *John James*, of Zurich, was profeſſor in the univerſity, and died there 1787, aged 80. He wrote theſaurus univerſalis omnium numiſmatum veterum Græcor. & Roman. 4 vols. fol.—ſpecimen rei nummariæ numiſmata regum Macedon, &c.

GESNER, *Solomon*, of Sileſia, was divinity profeſſor at Wittemberg 1593, and afterwards dean and rector of the univerſity. He wrote the prophecy of Hoſea from Jerome's verſion —diſſertation on Geneſis, &c.—ſermons, eſſays, &c. and died 1605, aged 46.

GETHIN, *lady Grace*, daughter of ſir George Norton, of Abbots-Leith, Somerſetſhire, married ſir Richard Gethin of Ireland; but did not live long enough to diſplay to the world the ſuperior talents ſhe poſſeſſed, as ſhe died at the premature age of 21, 1697. She was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, where a beautiful monument records her merits, and where, to perpetuate

petuate her memory, she founded a sermon to be preached every Ash-Wednesday for ever. After her death were published "reliquiæ Gethinianæ," being a collection of choice discourses, pleasant apophthegms, and witty sentences, &c. This work, containing much good sense, and many judicious observations, deserves the compliments which she received from the pen of Congreve.

GETHING, *Richard*, a curious penman of Herefordshire, settled in London about 1616, at the Hand and Pen, Fetter-lane, London. He published copy books of various hands with plates.

GEVARTIUS, *John Gaspar*, an eminent critic, born at Antwerp 1593. He became town clerk of Antwerp till his death 1666. He published lectionum Papinianarum libri quinque in Statii sylvas, 8vo.—electorum libri tres, &c.

GEUSS, *John Michael*, of Holstein, professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, and author of the theory of the art of constructing mines—a voyage to Iceland, from the German, 2 vols. 4to.—an edition of logarithmi numerorum ab unitate ad 10,000, &c. died at Holstein 1786, aged 41.

GHILINI, *Jerome*, of Monza, in Milan, was educated by the jesuits, and studied the civil and canon law at Parma. He married, but upon the death of his wife became an ecclesiastic. He lived to the age of 80. He is known for his "theatro d'huomini letterati," reprinted 2 vols. 4to 1647. The work, though praised by Baillet, is considered as insipid, partial, and often incorrect. He wrote besides, cases of conscience, &c.

GHIRLANDAIO, *Domenico*, a Florentine painter, born 1449. He was intended for the profession of a goldsmith, but he studied painting, and though his pieces possess not superior merit, he is respected as the master of the great Michael Angelo. His three sons, *David*, *Benedict*, and *Randolph*, were distinguished as painters. He died at the age of 44.

GIANNONI, *Peter*, a Neapolitan, author of the history of his country, which so offended the court of Rome that he fled to the king of Sardinia's dominions, and died in Piedmont 1748, aged 68.

GIBALYN, *le Comte de*, author of "le monde primitif," died 1784, aged 59. For this work he twice received the prize of 1200 livres from the French academy.

GIBBON, *Edward*, author of the "history of the decline and fall of the Roman empire," was born at Putney, 8th May 1737, of an ancient family. From Kingston school he removed to Westminster, and became gentleman commoner at Magdalen college, Oxford. At the university he paid much attention to books of divinity, especially the works of Bossuet, and as he had never imbibed proper notions of religion, he either from conviction or singularity embraced the Roman catholic principles, and in 1753 renounced the heresy of the protestants. This displeased his father, who sent him to Lausanne, where, under the friendly care of Pavilliard, a protestant divine, he was made to understand the pure doctrines of the gospel, and in 1754 he renounced his errors, and received as a pledge of his reconciliation the sacrament, according to the rites of the reformed church. During his residence at Lausanne, he paid much attention to classical literature, and acquired a perfect knowledge of the French language. He here became intimate with the daughter of a protestant minister, an accomplished woman, who afterwards became the wife of Necker; but his wish to form a matrimonial connection with the lady was checked by his father, and while he sighed as a lover, he obeyed as a son, and abandoned the object of his passion to lead the rest of his life in peevish celibacy. In 1758 he returned to England, but though the captain of the grenadiers of the Hampshire militia, he continued his studies in the midst of the camp, and found more pleasure with his favorite authors, than in the society of profligate associates. His essai sur l'etude de la literature appeared in 1761, dedicated to his father, and was admired as an elegant performance. At the peace of 1763 he quitted the militia, and travelled through Paris and Switzerland to Italy, and in the midst of the ruins of the capitol, formed the plan of that great work which has immortalized his name. He contributed much to the completion of the "memoires literaires" of Great Britain by Deyverdun 1767, and in 1770 he attacked Warburton's hypothesis on the descent of Æneas to the infernal regions. The death of his father, in 1770, left him master of a comfortable though encumbered estate, and therefore as an owner of landed property, he obtained a seat in parliament for Liskeard in 1774. The first volume of the decline and fall of the Roman empire appeared in 1776, and was continued and completed in five other quarto volume The book was received with universal applause, and his bookseller, Mr. Cadell, sensible of its merits, liberally paid him on the completion of the history 8000l. Much as the historian is commended, it is to be lamented that he has inveighed with sarcastic rudeness against christianity. The unsettled state of his own religious opinions, and the frequent visits which he paid to the infidel hero of Ferney, left it indeed doubtful whether he was much more than a masked atheist; but it required the deep arts of hypocrisy to pretend to develope the awful causes which produced the redemption of mankind, and to unveil the mysteries which cover the revelation of heaven to fallen sinners. It is therefore not to be wondered, that the two offensive chapters on the growth and progress of christianity were attacked by various writers, but the phlegmatic historian deigned to give a reply only to Mr. Davis because he had accused him with want of fidelity. Though the abilities of the historian were acknowledged of superior rank, he

never ventured to speak in parliament, but during the eight years in which he held a seat, he gave a silent vote for the minister. His "memoir on the war with France," in consequence of her espousing the cause of the colonies, written in French, was much admired, and procured for him a seat at the board of trade. In 1783 Gibbon returned to Switzerland, to complete the three last volumes of his history, and he returned to England 1788, where the work was published on his birthday. He afterwards returned to Lausanne, but the French revolution, the origin of which he had falsely hailed as the regeneration of mankind, disturbed the tranquillity of his retirement, and he hastened back to England. He died of a dropsy 16th Jan. 1794, at the house of his friend lord Sheffield. His posthumous works, with memoirs written by himself, and finished by lord Sheffield, appeared in 2 vols. 4to. His character as a writer has been well drawn up by Mr Porson in his letters to Travis. His history he allows to be an able performance. His industry is indefatigable, his accuracy scrupulous, his reading, which is sometimes ostentatiously displayed, immense, his attention always awake, his memory extensive, his periods harmonious. In endeavouring however to avoid vulgar terms, he too frequently dignifies trifles, and clothes common thoughts in a splendid dress, that would be rich enough for the noblest ideas. In his anxiety to vary his phrase, he becomes obscure, and instead of calling his personages by their names, he describes them by their birth, alliance, office, or other circumstances of their history. An unpardonable fault, too, is his rage for indecency, which pervades the whole work, especially the last volumes, though it is remarkable he is so affectedly prudish, that he dares not call Belisarius a cuckold, because it is too bad a word to be used by a decent historian.

GIBBONS, *Grinling*, a Dutch sculptor, settled in England. The best specimen of his art are the foliage in Windsor chapel, the choir of St. Paul's cathedral, the font of St. James's church, Westminster, and the ornaments of Petworth house. He died 1721.

GIBBONS, *Orlando*, of Cambridge, was organist of the royal chapel, and music doctor at Oxford, 1622. He died of the small pox at Canterbury, aged 42. His compositions in music were far superior to all those of his age. He published madrigals, 1612, &c.

GIBBS, *James*, an architect, born at Aberdeen 1685. Besides the design of St. Martin's church, London, which cost 32,000l. in the erection, the new church at Derby, the senate house, and the new buildings at King's college, Cambridge, and St. Mary's church in the Strand, are part of his works. He sold his designs in 1728 for 1500l. and the plates for 400l. He died 1754.

GIBERT, *Balthasar*, of Aix, after being four years professor of philosophy at Beauvais, was elected to the chair of rhetoric at the college of Mazarin, where he presided 50 years. He died at Regennes 1741, aged 77. His works are rhetorique, ou les regles de l'eloquence —jugement des savans sur les amateurs qui ont traité de la rhetorique, 3 vols —observations sur le traité de etudes de Rollin, &c.

GIBERT, *John Peter*, of Aix, professor of theology at Toulon in 1709, removed to Paris. He lived here in a very retired manner, and though offered several benefices he refused them. He died poor at Paris 1736, aged 76. He wrote practical cases concerning the sacraments—memoirs concerning the holy scriptures—institutions ecclesiastical and beneficial, &c.—usage of the Gallican church in censures, &c.

GIBERTI, *John Matthew*, of Palermo, obtained favor at the court of Leo X. and Clement VII. and became governor of Tivoli, and bishop of Verona. He was, in 1527, one of the hostages delivered to the imperialists, and according to the prejudices of those times, he was treated even with cruelty. When set at liberty he retired to his diocese; but returned to Rome at the invitation of Paul II. and established in his own house a Greek press, and thus enabled learned men to publish some editions of the writings of the fathers. He died 1543.

GIBSON, *Edmund*, was born at Knipe, near Bampton, Westmoreland, 1669. He entered as servitor at Queen's college, Oxford, and published 1691, William Drummond's "polemo middiana," and James V. of Scotland's "cantilena rustica," 4to. with curious notes. In 1692 he published a Latin translation of the "chronicon Saxonicum," 4to. and soon after "librorum MSS. in duabus insignibus bibliothecis, catalogus," dedicated to Tenison bishop of London, who appointed him his chaplain. He took his master's degree in 1694, and the next year showed his abilities as an antiquarian by publishing Camden's Britannia, with additions, dedicated to Tenison from whom he obtained the rectory of Lifted, Essex, in 1700, the rectory of Lambeth, and the mastership of St. Mary's hospital 1703, and in 1710 the archdeaconry of Surrey. His "codex juris ecclesiastici Anglicani" in fol. appeared in 1713. When Wake succeeded to the primacy 1715, Gibson was raised to the see of Lincoln, and in 1723 was translated to London. He died at Bath 1748, leaving several children. As a prelate Gibson ranks high. Vigilant over the rights of the church, he warmly supported the test act, and was zealous that those who were admitted into holy orders should be persons of character, discretion, and learning. The establishment of preachers from Oxford and Cambridge, at Whitehall, alternately took place at his suggestion. He wrote besides some tracts and pastoral letters.

GIBSON, *William*, a self-taught mathematician, was born at Boulton near Appleby, Westmoreland, and died 1791, aged 71.

GIBSON, *Thomas*, a physician, of Morpeth, in

in Northumberland. He was eminent for his knowledge of botany, hiſtory, phyſic, and divinity. He favored the reformation, and died in London 1562. The titles of his writings are preſerved in Tanner, &c.

GIBSON, *Richard*, called the dwarf, was a painter in the time of ſir Peter Lely. He was originally ſervant to a lady at Mortlake, who encouraged his fondneſs for painting, and placed him under de Cleyn, maſter of the tapeſtry works at Mortlake, and the deſigner of the cuts for Ogilvy's works, and Sandys' Ovid. Gibſon's pieces in water colors, but eſpecially his copies of Lely's portraits, gained him reputation. He was page to Charles I. alſo a favorite with Oliver Cromwell, and drew him ſeveral times, and he alſo inſtructed in drawing Mary and Anne, afterwards queens. He married Mrs. Anne Shepherd, likewiſe a dwarf, and the ceremony was honored by Charles I. who gave away the bride. Though only three feet ten inches, they had nine children, five of which reached maturity, and were well proportioned, and of the common ſize. Gibſon died in Covent Garden, in his 75th year, and his wife twenty years after, 1709, aged 89.

GIBSON, *William*, nephew of Richard, was ſucceſsful as a limner, and a copier of ſir Peter Lely; whoſe collection he purchaſed at his death, and enriched with ſeveral valuable foreign pieces. He died 1702, aged 58.

GIBSON, *Edward*, kinſman to William, firſt painted in oil, and afterwards acquired great celebrity in crayons. His abilities were cut ſhort by death when very young.

GIDEON, one of the judges of Iſrael, of the tribe of Manaſſeh, was called by God while he was threſhing, to extricate Iſrael from the Midianites. He was judge over the nation 40 years, and died B. C. 1236.

GIFANIUS, *Hubertus* or *Obertus*, a critic and civilian, of Buren in Guelderland. He ſtudied at Louvain and Paris, and firſt erected a library for the Germans at Orleans. He was in Italy in the ſuite of the French ambaſſador, and afterwards was profeſſor of philoſophy at Straſburg, and then at Altdorf and Ingoldſtadt. He abandoned the proteſtants for popery, and died at Prague 1604. He wrote notes and commentaries on Homer, Ariſtotle's ethics and politics, Lucretius, and other authors, and ſome law tracts, but he is accuſed with ſuppreſſing the publication of the MSS. of Fruterius, an extraordinary youth, who died at the age of 25 at Paris. He was engaged in quarrels with Lambin and others.

GIFFORD, *Dr. Andrew*, a baptiſt miniſter, aſſiſtant librarian in the Britiſh muſeum. He died 1784, aged 84, leaving his library to the baptiſt meeting, Briſtol.

GIFFORD, *Richard*, a divine, educated at Baliol college, Oxford. He was curate of Richard's caſtle, Herefordſhire, and then morning preacher of St. Anne's, Soho, and in 1758 he became chaplain to the marquis of Tweedale, and the next year obtained Duffield vicarage in Derbyſhire. He was preſented in 1772 to North Okendon rectory in Eſſex, where he was unable long to reſide on account of the fens. He was author of remarks on Kennicott's diſſertation on the tree of life in paradiſe,—contemplation, a poem, 1753, quoted by Johnſon in his dictionary,—outlines of an anſwer to Dr. Prieſtley's diſquiſitions on matter and ſpirit, &c. and died at Duffield 1807, aged 82.

GIGGEO, *Anthony*, a divine, ſettled at Milan. He tranſlated into Latin the commentaries of Solomon, Aben Ezra, and Levi Gerſom, on the Proverbs. His chief work is theſaurus linguæ Arabicæ, 4 vols. fol. He died about 1632.

GILBERT, *William*, a phyſician, who firſt diſcovered ſome of the properties of the loadſtone, was born 1540, at Colcheſter. He was educated at Cambridge, and was fellow of the college of phyſicians 1573. He practiſed in London, and Elizabeth appointed him her phyſician, with a liberal penſion. In 1600, he publiſhed his book "de magnete, &c. phyſiologia nova," which contained the obſervations of former writers. He died 1603. His reputation was very extenſive, ſo that not only Carpenter, Barrow, ſir Kenelm Digby, and others, have compared him to Harvey, to Galileo, to Gaſſendus, and others, but foreigners regarded him as a man of uncommon merit.

GILBERT, *Thomas*, *B.D.* a divine, educated at Edmund-hall, Oxford. He was ejected from Egmond, Salop, for nonconformity, 1662, and died 1694, aged 83. He wrote theological tracts, and it is ſaid made a convert of Dr. South to his opinion concerning predeſtination.

GILBERT, *ſir Humphrey*, a navigator, born at Dartmouth. His mother, when a widow, married Mr. Raleigh, by whom ſhe had the famous ſir Walter. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and was knighted in 1570, for his ſervices in Ireland. He, in 1583, took poſſeſſion of Newfoundland, in the name of Elizabeth, where his attempts to ſettle a colony on the American continent were unſucceſsful. He wrote a book to prove a N. W. paſſage to Cathaia, and the Indies. On his return from Newfoundland his ſhip foundered, and every ſoul periſhed, 1584.

GILBERT, *Jeffery*, chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland, and afterwards in England, abridged Locke's eſſay on the human underſtanding, publiſhed by Dodd 1750, and tranſlated the 12th ode of Horace's ſecond book.

GILDAS, the moſt ancient of Britiſh hiſtorians, is known for his epiſtle written 560, 12 years after the evacuation of Britain by the Romans. He lived near the wall built by Severus.

GILDON, *Charles*, a critic, born at Gillingham, Dorſetſhire, 1666. As his friends were of the Romiſh perſuaſion, he was ſent to Douay, but his inclinations were not for the church. His ſpent in youthful follies in London, the greateſt part of his property, and married a woman

woman of no fortune, and at last to retrieve his affairs, at the age of 23, he went on the stage, but proved unsuccessful. He published various pamphlets and essays, and affected the name and office of a critic, and wrote his "complete art of poetry," and the "laws of poetry," &c. He offended Pope, for which he was placed in the Dunciad. He died 1723.

GILES, *John*, or ÆGIDIUS, was born at St. Alban's in the 13th century, and was physician to Philip, king of France, and professor of medicine at Montpellier and at Paris. He was the first Englishman on record entered among the Dominicans.

GILIMER, or GELIMER, last of the Vandal kings of Africa, deposed his relation Hilderic, 530, but fled into Numidia when invaded by Belisarius. He was taken prisoner, and when led through the streets of Constantinople, he exclaimed, 'vanity of vanities, all is vanity!'

GILL, *Alexander*, was educated at Christ church, Oxford, and made master of St. Paul's school 1608, in which he continued till his death 1635, aged 71. He wrote some theological tracts.

GILL, *Alexander*, son of the above, was of Trinity college, Oxford. He was usher in St. Paul's school, and succeeded his father in 1635. He afterwards kept a school in Aldersgate till his death 1642.

GILL, *John*, *D. D.* a dissenting minister, of Kettering, Northamptonshire, pastor of the anabaptists at Kettering, and two years after at Higham Ferrers. In 1721 he came to Horsleydown meeting, Southwark, and removed to Tooley-street, where he died 1771. His publications were numerous, and in his principles he was a rigid Calvinist. His works are, an exposition of the bible, 9 vols. fol. a valuable performance—the cause of God and truth, 3 vols. 8vo.—a body of divinity, 3 vols. 4to.—tracts, sermons, &c.

GILLES, *Peter*, of Albi, distinguished himself by his knowledge of classical literature, and in 1533 dedicated a book to Francis I. and invited him to send learned men into foreign countries to examine their manners and customs. He was accordingly sent to the Levant, but as he was not supplied with money, he in his distress enrolled himself in the army of Soliman II. He was afterwards in another voyage, and carried by the pirates to Algiers, from which he extricated himself, and died at Rome 1555. He was author of tracts de vi et naturâ animalium —de bosphoro Thracio, &c.

GILLESPIE, *George*, one of the four sent as commissioners from the church of Scotland to Westminster, 1643, wrote Aaron's rod blossoming—miscellaneous questions, &c. and died 1648.

GILPIN, *Bernard*, a divine, born at Kentmire, Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He afterwards went to Christ church, and supported the reformation in consequence of reading the works of Erasmus, and of other German divines. He obtained in 1552 Norton in Durham diocese, but with remarkable humility resigned it, considering himself unfit to preside over a parish. He visited the continent, where he printed a treatise on the sacraments, written by his uncle Tonstal, and returned to England in 1556. He obtained the archdeaconry of Durham, and the rectory of Easington, and afterwards Houghton le Spring. Zealous and active, he enforced residence among the clergy, and every where supported the interests of virtue. His influence was considered as so great, that Bonner marked him for destruction, and Gilpin, summoned to London, already prepared to march to the stake, when the death of Mary stopped the hand of his persecutors, and restored him to his parishioners. This hospitable man was offered the bishopric of Carlisle by Elizabeth, and also the headship of Queen's college, but he refused these honors, satisfied to live and to die among his parishioners. He died 1583, aged 66. His life has been written by Carleton, and by his descendant William Gilpin.

GILPIN, *Richard*, of Cumberland, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He became minister of Greystock, and a popular preacher about London, but was expelled for nonconformity 1662. He then practised physic in the north, and died 1697. Of his works his discourse on "satan's temptations," is best known.

GILPIN, *William*, descended from Bernard Gilpin, of whose life he wrote an account, was born in Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He distinguished himself at the head of a respectable school at Cheam, Surrey, and died 1804, aged 80, vicar of Boldre in Hampshire, and prebendary of Sarum. He published the lives of Latimer, Wickliffe, Huss, and Cranmer—lectures on church catechism, 12mo.—exposition of the new testament, 2 vols. 8vo.—observations on picturesque beauty, 8vo.—a tour to the lakes, 2 vols. 8vo.—remarks on forest scenery, 2 vols. —essays on picturesque beauty—on prints—on the river Wye, &c.—on the western parts of England, 8vo.—sermons to country congregations, 3 vols. 8vo. &c.

GIOCONDO, *Fra Giovanni*, schoolmaster of Verona, had Julius Cæsar Scaliger among his pupils, and was well skilled in architecture, mathematics, theology, and antiquities, and constructed some of the bridges of France and Italy. He died 1521. He published an edition of Cæsar's commentaries, &c.

GIOIA, *Flavio*, of Amalfi, is celebrated as the inventor of the mariner's compass. As the sovereigns of Naples were the younger branches of the royal family of France, he placed at the north of the compass a fleur de lis, a distinction adopted by succeeding navigators. Principato, where he was born, also assumed a compass for its arms. Some have attributed the invention of the compass to the Chinese, and Dr. Wallis to the English. Gioia was born about 1300.

GIOLITO, *Del Ferrari*, a printer of the ſixteenth century at Venice, ennobled by Charles V.

GIORDANI, *Vital*, a Neapolitan mathematician, at firſt a ſoldier in the pope's gallies, then purſer of a ſhip, afterwards keeper of St. Angelo's caſtle at Rome, and laſtly profeſſor of mathematics. He died 1711. He wrote Euclide reſtituto, fol.—de componendis gravium momentis, fol. &c.

GIORDANO, *Luca*, a painter of Naples, who died 1705, aged 76. Several of his pieces are preſerved at Milan, but his moſt finiſhed picture is the battle of the angels, and the fall of Lucifer, at Naples.

GIORGIONE, an illuſtrious painter, ſo called from his noble aſpect, born at Caſtel Franco, Venice 1478. He was the firſt of the Lombards who found out the admirable effects of ſtrong lights and ſhadows. He improved himſelf by the imitation of the works of Leonardo da Vinci. Titian was his friend and fellow pupil, but his frequent viſits alarmed him, and viewing him in the light of a rival and enemy, he excluded him from his houſe. Thus hoſtile each to the other, Titian labored to copy nature, but while he ſurpaſſed Giorgione in the delicacies of natural objects, he was himſelf ſurpaſſed in greatneſs of conception. The houſe where the German merchants aſſemble at Venice, had its front adorned by the pencil of theſe rival maſters, and while Titian embelliſhed one ſide, Giorgione labored on the other, but time unfortunately has defaced theſe ſplendid monuments of human excellence. A Chriſt carrying the croſs, at Venice, is conſidered as the beſt piece from Giorgione's pencil. The ingenious artiſt employed his talents to ſhow that ſculpture is not ſuperior to painting, and he repreſented all the ſides of the body in the ſame picture, by the aid of reflection from a fountain at his feet, from a looking glaſs at his ſide, and a ſhining armor. He died in his 33d year, 1511, of the plague, with which he was ſeized by paying a viſit to a favorite miſtreſs.

GIOSEPPINO, a painter, born 1560. He became the favorite of cardinals and popes, and was made knight of St. Michael by Lewis XII. His battles in the capitol are his beſt pieces. He died 1640.

GIOTTO, an eminent painter, ſculptor, and architect, born near Florence 1276. He was found by Cimabue employing himſelf in the fields in drawing upon the ſand the figures of the ſheep which he was tending, and under the guidance of this friend he roſe to fame. When Benedict IX. wiſhed to ſee deſigns from the Tuſcan artiſts, Giotto, with the greateſt quickneſs, drew with one ſtroke of his pencil, a circle ſo round and ſo perfectly equal, that round as Giotto's O became proverbial. The pope underſtood from this the genius of the painter, and employed him at Rome. His moſt admired piece was a ſhip of Moſaic work over the three gates of the portico at the entrance of St. Peter's church. Giotto returned in 1316 to Florence loaded with riches, and was afterwards engaged in the ſervice of the lord of Lucca, and of the king of Naples, and every where left ſpecimens of his genius and of his art. His death of the Virgin, with the apoſtles about her, was greatly admired. He died 1336, and the city of Florence erected a marble ſtatue over his tomb.

GIRALDI, *Lilio Gregorio*, of Ferrara, was educated in Latin and Greek. He reſided at Modena, and afterwards went to Rome, and ſaw the pillage of that capital by Charles V.'s ſoldiers. After loſing there the whole of his property, he returned to Ferrara poor and enfeebled by diſeaſe. Though afflicted with the gout, he compoſed ſeveral of his books, till he ſunk under his complaint, 1552. He wrote 17 different things, afterwards collected into 2 vols. fol. The moſt valuable of his compoſitions are his hiſtoria de deis gentium—hiſtoriæ poetarum tum Græcorum quam Latinorum dialogi decem—and the dialogi de poetis noſtrorum.

GIRALDI, *John Baptiſt Cintio*, of the family of the preceding, was born at Ferrara 1504. When 21 years old he read lectures on phyſic and polite literature at Ferrara, and in 1542 he became ſecretary to the duke of Ferrara. After teaching belles lettres at Mondovi, he went to Turin, and thence to Pavia, where he was made profeſſor of rhetoric. He took the name of Cintio at Pavia. He was greatly afflicted with the gout, and retired to Ferrara, where he died 1573. He wrote nine Italian tragedies, beſides orations in Latin, and Hecatommithi, or 100 novels. His tragedies are by ſome critics eſteemed excellent compoſitions.

GIRALDUS, *Sylveſter*, a Welchman, born 1145. He ſtudied theology at Paris for ſome time, and returned to England 1172, and four years after was named by Henry II. who knew his merit, to the ſee of St. David's, which he refuſed. In 1185 he was ſent by the king as ſecretary to his ſon John, in Ireland. In this office he made collections of materials for the hiſtory of Ireland, and in 1186 returned to England. In 1198 he was a ſecond time elected to the ſee of St. David's, but as he had a rich competitor, and as every thing was venal at Rome, he did not ſucceed. He died at the age of about 70. He wrote ſeveral works. He was a great enemy to the monks, and very ſuperſtitious, and with reſpect to dreams and viſions ridiculous. Beſides his hiſtory of Ireland, he wrote "itinerarium Cambriæ"—"de rebus a ſe geſtis," &c.

GIRARD, *John Baptiſt*, a jeſuit of Dol, tried by the parliament of Aix, on the accuſation of a girl of 18, for uſing ſorcery, according to her expreſſions, in the violation of her perſon, and in the attempt to deſtroy the fruit of her womb. He was acquitted.

GIRANDON, *Francis*, of Troyes, was ſent to Rome by Lewis XIV. to complete his knowledge

knowledge of the arts. He succeeded Le Brun as inspector general of sculpture to the king, and died 1715, aged 87. His chief works are the mausoleum of Richelieu in the church of the Sorbonne—the equestrian statue of Lewis XIV. and the rape of Proserpine in the garden of Versailles.

GIRON, *D. Pierre*, duke of Ossuna, a proud and imperious Spaniard, who, when viceroy of Naples, encouraged the conspiracy against Venice, which was discovered by Jaffier, one of the accomplices, and which forms the subject of one of the finest pieces of English tragedy. Giron died in prison 1624, aged 49.

GIRTIN, *John*, an English painter, whose landscapes in water-colors, and in oil, were admired. The views of London and Paris, exhibited in the Panorama in London, are pleasing proofs of his genius and taste. Though laboring under the attacks of a dreadful asthma, he followed his profession till within a few days of his death, 1802, in his 30th year.

GIRY, *Lewis*, member of the French academy, translated Tertullian's apology——the sacred history of Sulpicius Severus—Augustine de civitate Dei, &c. and died 1665, aged 70.

GIULANO, *Di Majano*, a Florentine sculptor and architect, who died at Naples 1447, aged 70. The Poggio Reale palace, and other edifices at Naples, are the monuments of his genius.

GLAIN, *N. Saint*, of Limoges, retired to Holland to profess the protestant faith, 1640. After serving in the armies of the republic, he wrote in the Holland gazette, and from a zealous protestant, he became, by reading Spinoza's book, a rank atheist. He translated Spinoza into French, and published it in three different editions, under three different titles, to attract the public attention.

GLANDORP, *Matthias*, of Cologne, after improving himself at Padua and other Italian universities, became physician to the archbishop of Bremen 1628. He died after 1652. His works, which exhibit the powers of an attentive and able man, were printed together 1729, 4to.

GLANVIL, *Joseph*, a divine, born at Plymouth, Devonshire, 1636. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, and in 1656 removed to Lincoln college. Though he had showed strong partiality for Cromwell's usurpation, he at the restoration became an active royalist, and published his popular treatise, called the vanity of dogmatising, &c. against the Aristotelians, so that when the Royal society was established, he was chosen one of that learned body. In 1663 he engaged in a controversy about the possibility of witches and witchcraft, and though his friends advised him to be careful in so delicate a subject, where religion might be treated with levity, he collected not less than 26 modern relations of apparitions, &c. besides that of the invisible drummer which nightly disturbed Mumpesson's house at Tedworth, Wilts, and which was the origin of the controversy. In 1666 he obtained the rectory of the Abbey church, Bath, where he fixed his residence. In 1677 he engaged in a controversy with Crosse, vicar of Chew, Somersetshire, in defence of the Royal society, and the raillery used on both sides, brought a fresh antagonist, Dr. Stubbe, physician at Warwick, who treated our author with great scurrility. Glanvil forgot his resentment; and when Stubbe was unfortunately drowned near Bath, and his remains were brought to be interred into the Abbey church, he preached a very pathetic sermon on the occasion, and paid very handsome compliments to the memory of his departed antagonist. He was presented, in 1678, to a prebendal stall of Worcester. He was attacked by a fever, and died at Bath 1680, aged 44. He was twice married, but had no issue. He was a man of great parts, but though he possessed in a high degree the power of writing with elegance and fluency, his publications were all on temporary subjects. He wrote besides, an "essay concerning preaching—and a seasonable defence of preaching"—a blow at modern sadducism—"reflections on drollery and atheism," &c.

GLANVILLE, *Ranulph*, an English lawyer in the 12th century, mentioned with great respect by the law writers, for collecting all the laws of the kingdom into one body.

GLAPTHORNE, *Henry*, a dramatic writer in the age of Charles I. Besides plays, he wrote poems to his mistress Lucinda.

GLASS, *John*, *M.A.* a divine, of Dundee, educated at New college, Aberdeen. Upon his publication of a pamphlet on the inconsistency of a civil establishment with christianity, he was deposed from his church, and became the founder of the sect called the Glassites, in Scotland, and Sandemonians, in England. As his discipline was rigorous, few embraced his tenets, and the name is scarce known now. He wrote controversial tracts, 4 vols. 8vo. and died at Dundee 1773, aged 75.

GLASS, *John*, son of the preceding, was born at Dundee 1725, and went as surgeon to the West Indies. Quitting the medical profession, he as captain of a ship traded to the Brazils. After an absence of two years, he returned from the Brazils to London in 1765; but, when in sight of Ireland, four of the seamen conspired against him; and after murdering him, his wife and daughter, the mate, one seaman and two boys, they loaded the boat with dollars, and sinking the ship, landed at Ross, and came to Dublin, where punishment overtook them. They were executed 1766. Glass published a description of Teneriff, with the manners, &c. of the Portuguese, 4to.

GLASSIUS, *Solomon*, professor of divinity in Jena university, was afterwards superintendant of the schools in Saxe-Gotha, and died 1656, aged 63. He wrote philologia sacra, 4to.—onomatologia messiæ prophetica—disputationes in august confess.—exegesis evangel. et epistol. —christologia Mosaica, et Davidica, &c.

GLAUBER,

GLAUBER, *Rodolphus*, a German chemiſt, author of a volume "Glauberus concentratus." He has acquired celebrity as the diſcoverer of the neutral purgative ſalt, which ſtill bears his name.

GLEDITSCH, *John Gottlieb*, of Leipſic, became at Frankfort on the Oder lecturer in botany, phyſiology, and the materia medica. He was author of treatiſes on the management of trees—on the means of deſtroying locuſts—on funguſſes—miſcellaneous eſſays on medicine, botany, economy—on bees—on the ſyſtem of plants, &c. and died 1786, aged 72.

GLEICHEN, *Frederic William von*, of Bayreuth, after ſerving his country retired from public life in 1756, and, ſatisfied with the empty title of privy counſelor, devoted himſelf to natural hiſtory. He was ingenious in the delineation of plants, and well acquainted with chemiſtry, and he conſtructed a curious microſcope, with which he made obſervations on ſeminal animalcules, and on the putrefaction of vegetables, of which he publiſhed an account. He died 1783, aged 69.

GLENDOWER, *Owen*, a famous Welſhman, who oppoſed, during 14 years, the elevation of Henry IV. to the Engliſh throne. His name is ſtill revered among the Welch. He died 1415, aged 61.

GLISSON, *Francis*, a phyſician, born at Rampiſham, Dorſetſhire, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge. He became, in the room of Winterton, regius profeſſor of phyſic, which he held 40 years. He was elected fellow of the college of phyſicians, and followed the plans of the great Harvey, depending more upon anatomical diſſection and obſervations than wild theories. During the civil wars he removed to Colcheſter, where he practiſed. He paid great attention to the progreſs of the rickets, a diſorder which then firſt appeared in the counties of Dorſet and Somerſet, and he communicated his obſervations to the world in his "anatomia hepatis," 1654. He was preſident of the college of phyſicians, and died 1677, in the pariſh of St. Bride, London. He contributed much to the advancement of medical knowledge, and he diſcovered the capſula communis, or vagina portæ, and more clearly defined the vena cava porta, and vaſa fellea of the liver. His treatiſe on the liver is his beſt work.

GLOUCESTER, *Robert of*, the moſt ancient of Engliſh poets, floriſhed in the reign of Henry II. Camden ſpeaks very highly of him, and quotes many of his Engliſh rhymes.

GLOVER, *Richard*, a poet, born in London, and educated at Cheam ſchool, where his verſes on the memory of Newton were applauded. He engaged with his father in the Hamburgh trade, and in 1737 he married a woman of fortune, and produced his admired poem Leonidas. He was a popular leader at elections, and when appointed one of the committee in an application to the houſe of commons from the London merchants, he ſpoke with ſuch energy at the bar that his addreſs was printed, and excited univerſal attention. He ſat in parliament for Weymouth, and died 1785, aged 74. Beſides his Leonidas, he publiſhed London, or the progreſs of commerce, a poem—Hoſier's ghoſt, a popular ballad to rouſe the ſpirit of the nation againſt the Spaniſh court—Boadicea, a tragedy, acted at Drury-lane, not with ſucceſs—Medea, another tragedy, better received 1761—Athenaid, an epic poem of inferior merit, 3 vols. 12mo. His great and immortal work Leonidas has paſſed through various editions.

GLUCK, *Chriſtopher*, a muſician, born in the Upper Palatinate. He viſited England and Germany, and afterwards acquired great celebrity at Vienna. He went to Paris, where he obtained a penſion. He wrote beſides operas, letters on muſic, &c. and died at Vienna 1787, aged 73.

GLYNN, *Robert*, of Cambridge, was educated at Eton and King's college. He ſtudied medicine, but preferred the indolent life of a college to practice. After being 63 years, for his wit, his learning, and his intereſting fund of anecdotes, the favorite of his ſociety, he died 1800, aged 82. He is known as the author of the day of judgment, a poem of merit, which obtained the Setonian prize at Cambridge 1757.

GMELIN, *Samuel Gottlieb*, of Tubingen, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his abilities in ſeveral voyages to France, Holland, and the Caſpian ſea. He was ſeized by the Tartars, and died in confinement 1774, aged 29. He publiſhed, in German, "travels in Ruſſia," and "hiſtoria ſucorum," but though a man of genius, he was of a licentious turn of mind.

GMELIN, *John George*, uncle to the preceding, was member of the academy at Peterſburg. He is known by his Flora Siberica, 4 vols. 4to.—and his travels in Siberia, publiſhed in French, 2 vols. He died 1755, aged 46.

GOADBY, *Robert*, a printer of Sherborne, Dorſetſhire, author of an illuſtration of the ſcriptures, 3 vols. fol. and the univerſe diſplayed, and other books. He wrote alſo the life of Bamfylde Moore Carew, king of the beggars; and acquired ſome property by a provincial paper at Sherborne. He died 1778.

GOAR, *James*, a Dominican friar, ſent to the Levant in 1618. He publiſhed "Græcorum eucologium," in Greek and Latin, and alſo tranſlated ſome of the Byzantine hiſtorians. He reſided for ſome time at Rome, and died 1653, aged 52.

GOBEL, *John Baptiſt*, of Hanne, was biſhop of Lydda. He was appointed 1791, firſt conſtitutional archbiſhop of Paris, but he reſigned his epiſcopal habit in the convention, declaring at the age of 70 that he abjured a religion in which he placed no faith, and which diſhonored humanity. This hoary delinquent againſt truth and virtue was accuſed of atheiſm by Robeſpierre, and condemned as

the accomplice of Chaumette. He was guillotined 1793, regretted by none.

GOBELIN, *Giles*, a dyer in the reign of Francis I. known for the invention of the fine ſcarlet, which ſtill bears his name. His houſe at Paris ſtill preſerves his name.

GOBIER, *Charles*, a jeſuit of St. Maloes, wrote the "hiſtory of the Mariannes," and "lettres edifiantes," containing the hiſtory, geography, and politics of thoſe countries, ſubjected to the obſervations of the jeſuits. He wrote other tracts, and died at Paris 1708 aged 64.

GOCLENIUS, *Rodolphus*, author of a tract on the cure of wounds by the magnet, may be conſidered as the founder of modern magnetiſm. He was profeſſor of phyſic and mathematics at Marpurg, and died 1621, aged 49.

GODDARD, *Jonathan*, a phyſician, born at Greenwich 1617, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He travelled, and in 1646 was choſen fellow of the college of phyſicians, and the next year appointed their reader in anatomy. As he favored the meaſures of parliament, he accompanied Cromwell as phyſician to the army to Ireland, and afterwards to Scotland, and was nominated warden of Merton college, Oxford, 1651. He was one of the five delegates appointed to ſettle all grants and diſpenſations, and in the ſhort parliament of 1653, he ſat as ſole repreſentative of the univerſity. At the reſtoration he was driven from his wardenſhip, and he retired to Greſham college, where he had been in 1655 choſen profeſſor of phyſic, but in the eſtabliſhment of the Royal ſociety to which he had much contributed, he was named one of the firſt council 1663. As phyſician, he was ſo conſcientious that he mixed up his own medicines, and even publiſhed a pamphlet ſtrongly recommending it to his fellow phyſicians. After being driven from the Exchange by the fire of London, he was enabled to return to the new lodgings in 1671, where he continued till his death, of an apoplectic fit, 1674. He was the liberal patron of learned men, and in conſequence of his celebrity, had ſeveral books dedicated to him. He procured fame by the invention of ſome drops, long ſince forgotten, but he deſerves to be mentioned with particular honor, if as Seth Ward ſays, he was the firſt Engliſhman who made a teleſcope. His writings are chiefly on medical and philoſophical ſubjects.

GODEAU, *Anthony*, a French prelate, born at Dreux 1605. He was one of thoſe learned men who met at the houſe of Mr. Courart, on ſubjects of ſcience and philoſophy, and to whom the French academy of belles lettres owed its origin. In 1636 he was raiſed to the biſhopric of Graſſe, which he relinquiſhed for that of Vence. He died of a fit of apoplexy 1671. His eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, 3 vols. fol. is very valuable.

GODEFROI, *Denys*, author of memoirs and inſtructions concerning the affairs of the French king, in fol. died 1681. His ſon *John* edited Philip de Comines' memoirs, 5 vols. 8vo. &c. and died 1732.

GODESCHALC, ſurnamed Fulgentius, a monk of Orbais, in the ninth century, known for his controverſy about predeſtination and grace. He was thrown by the archbiſhop of Mentz into priſon, where he died; but his doctrines as well as his ſufferings gained him followers. He died about 869.

GODFREY, *ſir Edmundbury*, an upright magiſtrate, who exerted himſelf in the diſcovery of the popiſh plot. He was ſoon after found dead, pierced with his own ſword, 1687. His death was imputed to the papiſts, and therefore his funeral was performed with great pomp, and no leſs than 72 clergymen preceded his corpſe, and 1000 perſons of rank attended the proceſſion.

GODFREY, of Bouillon, an illuſtrious chieftain during the cruſades. He was, after the fall of Jeruſalem, elected king of that city, but from motives of humility, he declined the lofty title, ſatisfied with the appellation of duke of the holy ſepulchre. He defeated the Egyptian ſultan, and made himſelf maſter of all the holy land. He made an excellent code of laws for his ſubjects, and died after enjoying his dignity little more than a year, 1100. He is one of the heroes of Taſſo's poem.

GODIVA, a lady of beauty and celebrity, ſiſter to Burgenhall, ſheriff of Lincolnſhire, and wife of Leofric, earl of Leiceſter. She ſolicited her huſband to exonerate the people of Coventry from a heavy tax, and he conſented, provided ſhe rode naked through the ſtreets, which from her generous affection towards the city ſhe did. The adventure was painted in one of the windows of Trinity church, Coventry, with theſe words,

I Luric, for the love of thee,
Do make Coventry toll-free.

GODOLPHIN, *John*, a civilian, born at Godolphin, in the iſland of Scilly, 1617. He was of Glouceſter-hall, Oxford, and ſtudied the civil law. He favored the puritans, and under Cromwell was one of the three judges of the admiralty. At the reſtoration he was made king's advocate, and died 1678. He publiſhed "a view of the admiral's juriſdiction," 8vo. 1661—"the orphan's legacy, &c. 1674,"—"repertorium canonicum, 4to."—the holy limbec, &c.

GODWIN, *earl*, a Saxon baron, who, in 1017, went with Canute againſt Sweden, and received that monarch's daughter in marriage. On the king's death he ſupported Hardicanute againſt his brother Harold, but ſoon after changed ſides. After Hardicanute's death, he declared himſelf in favor of Edward, who had married his daughter, but afterwards conſpired againſt him, and invading the kingdon, he ſpread ſuch terror by ſailing up the Thames, that the king received him again into his protection. He died at Winchester ſuddenly, while dining with the king, 1053.

GODWIN,

GODWIN, *Thomas*, a prelate, born at Ockingham, Berks, 1517. He was of Magdalen college, Oxford, and early embraced the tenets of the proteſtants, and as his fellow collegians were very zealous for the popiſh principles, he quitted Oxford, and took the grammar ſchool at Brackley, Northamptonſhire, where he lived in the reign of Edward VI. At the acceſſion of Mary he was expoſed to perſecution, and leaving his ſchool, he began to practice phyſic. On Elizabeth's acceſſion he took orders, and was introduced to the queen, who admired his eloquence in the pulpit, and rewarded him with the deanery of Chriſt church 1565, and that of Canterbury the next year. In 1584 he was made biſhop of Bath and Wells, but fell under the queen's diſpleaſure for taking a ſecond wife. He died of a quartan ague 1590.

GODWIN, *Francis*, ſon of the preceding, was born at Havington, Northamptonſhire, 1561, and educated at Chriſt church, Oxford. He was rector of Samford Orcais, Somerſetſhire, prependary of Wilts, and ſubdean of Exeter. He accompanied Camden in his travels into Wales in ſearch of antiquities, but while he left his friend to record the features of the country, he turned his thoughts to the hiſtory of ſome of the inhabitants, and produced in 1601, in 4to. " a catalogue of the biſhops of England, ſince the firſt planting of chriſtianity in the iſland, with an hiſtory of their lives and memorable actions." This work gained him the patronage of Elizabeth, who made him biſhop of Llandaff. He, in 1615, publiſhed another edition of his book, which was ſo erroneouſly printed, from his diſtance from the preſs, that he gave another edition in an elegant Latin dreſs, dedicated to James I. who tranſlated him to Hereford 1617. He died of a languiſhing diſorder 1633. After his death was publiſhed " the man in the moon, by Domingo Gonſales, 8vo." an entertaining piece on a philoſophical ſubject, written in 1583, but never publiſhed. He wrote alſo annals of the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary, in Latin, &c.

GODWIN, *Thomas*, born in Somerſetſhire, was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, and in 1609, was elected maſter of Royſe's free ſchool, Abingdon, where his genius and abilities were ſoon diſtinguiſhed by a reſpectable number of pupils. He wrote for the uſe of his ſchool " Romanæ hiſtoriæ anthologia," 1613, 4to. and in 1616, publiſhed at Oxford his " ſynopſis antiquatum Hebraicarum, &c." Some time after he obtained the rectory of Brightwell, Berks, and reſigned his ſchool. He printed 1637 " Moſes and Aaron," and died at Brightwell 1643.

GODWIN, *Mary Wollſtonecraft*, a woman of eccentric character, born at Beverley, in Yorkſhire, 1768. Reduced in her circumſtances by the extravagance of her father, ſhe as a teacher of a day ſchool at Iſlington, and then at Newington, and afterwards as governeſs in lord Kingſborough's family, maintained herſelf with reputation. Too fond of independence to ſubmit to the humors of ſelf-willed children, ſhe had recourſe to her pen, and, in 1787, ſhe ſettled in London, and publiſhed original ſtories for children, and various tranſlations from French, and German authors. She alſo engaged in the analytical review, and, in 1790, was one of Burke's opponents againſt his famous pamphlet on the French revolution, and the next year ſhe publiſhed her vindication of the rights of women, a book which in bold language attempts to overthrow the eſtabliſhed regulations of ſociety, and which, inſtead of conciliating concord and mutual affection in domeſtic life, would render the marriage-ſtate a ſcene of diſtruſt, and contentious rivalſhip. She was in 1792, at Paris, where ſhe formed an improper connection with an American merchant, by whom ſhe had a daughter, and while with him in Norway, ſhe wrote her letters on Scandinavia. The little reſpect ſhe had paid to her character proved a ſource of unhappineſs, and deſerted by her ungrateful favorite, ſhe, on her return to England, attempted to deſtroy herſelf by throwing herſelf into the Thames. She in ſome degree atoned, 1796, for the inſults offered to the good ſenſe of her ſex, and, after defending a promiſcuous intercourſe among the ſexes, as paſſion dictated, ſhe married Mr. Godwin, but died the Auguſt of the following year in child-bed. Her letters, fragments, and poſthumous works appeared after her death.

GOERCE, *William*, of Middleburg, died at Amſterdam, 1715, aged 80. He is author of jewiſh antiquities, 2 vols. fol.—hiſtory of the jewiſh church—eſſay on the practice of painting—on architecture.

GOERTZ, *John baron of*, of Holſtein, gained, by his valor, the good opinions of Charles XII. He had been placed, by Charles, at the head of his finances, and the diſcontents which he cauſed by raiſing money were ſuch, that after the king's death he was beheaded 1719.

GOES, *Hugo Vander*, a painter of Bruges His Abigail in the preſence of David, is moſt admired. He floriſhed about 1480.

GOESIUS, *William*, a critic of Leyden. His notes on Petronius are much admired. He died 1686.

GOETZE, *George Henry*, of Leipſic, died at Lubec, 1702, aged 34. He was ſuperindant of the churches of Lubec, and wrote in Latin, diſſertations hiſtorical, critical, and theological.

GOEZ, *John Auguſtus Ephraim*, of Aſcherleben, educated at Halle, was miniſter of Quedlinburg, where he died 1786, aged 55. He was an eminent naturaliſt, and his various diſcoveries with the microſcope entitle him to praiſe. He publiſhed entomological collections, in four parts — hiſtory of inteſtinal worms, in German, &c.

GOEZ, *Damian de*, a Portugueſe writer, born near Liſbon. He travelled much, and became acquainted with the learned of Europe. He ſettled at Louvain, but a war between Charles V. and Henry II. of France, drove him from his retirement. He was recalled home, but the favors of the monarch were embittered by the perſecution of the courtiers, and by their influence he was confined within the walls of Liſbon on his parole, and was ſoon after found dead in his houſe, with the appearance of having been ſtrangled, or fallen a ſacrifice to a violent apoplexy. He wrote "fides, religio, moreſque Æthiopum" —"de imperio & rebus Luſitanorum," and other works.

GOFF, *Thomas*, was born in Eſſex, 1592, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Chriſt church, Oxford. He obtained the living of Eaſt Chandon, Surrey, where he took for his wife a Xantippe, whoſe violence of temper probably ſhortened his days. He died 1627. Among his writings are five tragedies, ſome ſermons, and two funeral orations on ſir Henry Saville aand Dr. Godwin.

GOGUET, *Antony-Yves*, a French writer, born 1716 at Paris. Though dull in his younger years, his mind expanded, and produced that excellent work called "l'origine des loix, des arts, des ſciences, et de leur progrès ches les anciens peuples 1758," 3 vols. 4to. He did not long enjoy his reputation, as he died of the ſmall pox the ſame year.

GOLDAST, *Melchior Haiminsfield*, a civilian of Biſchoffsel in Switzerland. He was of a very unſettled temper, and he paſſed from St. Gal to Geneva, from Geneva to Lauſanne, and afterwards he was at Frankfort, Forſteg, and other places. He was ſome time ſecretary to the duke of Bouillon, and died 1635, aged 59. He was a moſt indefatigable man, and though his writings were drawn from ſcarce books and old manuſcripts, he diſplayed aſtoniſhing judgment and great erudition. As to the knowledge of the public law of the empire, no man was better intitled to reſpect. His works are monarchia S. Romanii imperii, 3 vols. fol.—Alamaniæ ſcriptores, 3 vols. fol.—commentarius de Bohemiæ regno, 4to.—ſcriptores rerum Suevicarum, 4to. &c.

GOLDHAGEN, *John Euſtachius*, of Magdeburg, tranſlated Herodotus, Pauſanias, &c. into Latin. He died 1772, aged 71.

GOLDMAN, *Nicholas*, of Breſlaw, author of a treatiſe on military architecture, on the proportion of the circle, &c. He died 1665.

GOLDONI, *Charles*, of Venice, early ſhowed a decided partiality for theatrical repreſentation, ſo that his father fitted up a play-houſe on his own premiſes. The Italian ſtage was reformed by the labors and the judgment of Goldoni, whoſe plays were numerous and popular. After acquiring celebrity at home by the genuine wit of his comedies, he went in 1761 to Paris, where he became governor to the Italian theatre, and obtained a penſion. He died 1792, aged 85.

GOLDSMITH, *Oliver*, celebrated writer, born in Ireland about 1731. He was the third of four ſons, and his father intending him for the church, ſent him to Trinity college, Dublin. He preferred, however, medicine to divinity, and paſſed to Edinburgh, but here his benevolence drew him into difficulties; and his offer to anſwer for the payment of the debts of an ungrateful fellow collegian, obliged him to fly from Scotland. He was arreſted at Sunderland, but the friendſhip of two friends, who pitied his imprudence, relieved him, and he immediately embarked for the continent. From Rotterdam, where he had landed, he proceeded to Bruſſels, and to Straſburg, and viſited Louvain, where he took his degree of M. B. He became tutor to a young man whom the ſudden poſſeſſion of a large fortune had induced to make the tour of Europe, but the diſpoſitions of the preceptor and the pupil were ſo different, that, after viſiting the ſouth of France, they ſeparated. After a long excurſion, chiefly on foot, Goldſmith at laſt reached Dover in 1758, perſecuted by poverty. The ruſtic appearance of his dreſs, and his broad Iriſh accent, proved unfavorable to his proſpects of employment, till at laſt a chemiſt in Fiſh-ſtreet, pitying his misfortunes, received him into his laboratory. From the hoſpitable roof of this accidental patron, he ſoon roſe to conſequence under the patronage of his old friend Dr. Sleigh, and after being uſher in a ſchool at Peckham, he commenced writer in the monthly review, and then in the public ledger, where his citizen of the world firſt appeared under the title of Chineſe letters. Now emerging from his obſcure lodgings near the Old Bailey, he took chambers in the Temple, and lived like a man of faſhion and of fortune. His traveller, or proſpect of ſociety, his vicar of Wakefield, and his letters on the hiſtory of England added to his income, and in 1768, his good-natured man, acted at Covent-garden, placed him in the rank of the popular writers of the age. His excellent poem of the deſerted village appeared in 1770, and two years after he produced his comedy of ſhe ſtoops to conquer, which was received with deſerved applauſe. He publiſhed beſides, an hiſtory of England in 4 vols. 8vo.—another in a ſeries of letters from a nobleman to his ſon long attributed to lord Lyttelton, in 2 vols. 12mo.—a Roman hiſtory, 2 vols. 8vo.—a Grecian hiſtory, 2 vols. 8vo.—an hiſtory of the earth and animated nature, 8 vols. 8vo. &c. but though his income was reſpectable he was far from feeling the comforts of independence. His temper was unfortunately peeviſh, and though benevolent, the friend of indigence and pining merit, he was often a prey to childiſh moroſeneſs, and frequently retired from the company of the gay and the convivial to brood over his imaginary woes. The laſt part of life was embittered by the lingering

lingering attack of a ſtrangury, and bodily diſeaſe produced a ſettled melancholy. A nervous fever ſucceeded, and by inadvertently taking an improper doſe of Dr. James's powders he haſtened his own diſſolution. He died 4th April 1774, aged 45. A monument worthy of his fame has been erected to his memory in Weſtminſter abbey, where a Latin inſcription, in nervous language by Dr. Johnſon, records his virtues. As a writer, Goldſmith acquired deſerved celebrity. His poems poſſeſs ſingular beauty, the traveller abounds with animated deſcription, and as Dr. Johnſon obſerved, no poem of greater excellence has appeared ſince the days of Pope. The deſerted village exhibits beauties peculiarly its own, and while the ſimple tale of indigent nature, and of ſuffering humanity can intereſt the heart, ſo long will the lines of this correct poem continue to be read.

Goldsmith, or Gouldsmith, *Francis*, a tranſlator of Grotius' play of Sophomparcas, or hiſtory of Joſeph, into Engliſh verſe, lived in the reign of Charles I.

Golius, *James*, an orientaliſt, born at the Hague 1596. He ſtudied at Leyden, and travelled to France with the ducheſs de la Tremouille, and was invited to teach Greek at Rochelle. He returned to Holland, and accompanied the Dutch ambaſſador in 1622, to the court of Morocco. He carried with him a letter of recommendation from his maſter Erpenius, for the Mooriſh prince, with a preſent of a grand atlas, and of a new teſtament in Arabic, which was received with great ſatisfaction by the king of Morocco. During his reſidence here, Golius devoted himſelf to the Arabic, and in an audience from the king, he was admired for the facility with which he underſtood the language, though on account of its guttural ſounds he could not pronounce it fluently, and on his return he brought with him a valuable collection of books and manuſcripts, hitherto unknown to Europe. On the death of his friend Erpenius, he was choſen as his ſucceſſor in the Arabic chair, but he again travelled into the eaſt. He was 15 months at Aleppo, and made excurſions into Arabia and Meſopotamia, and then came by land to Conſtantinople, and at laſt in 1629, he returned to Leyden, bringing with him ſuch valuable manuſcripts, as have ever ſince been the glory of the univerſity of Leyden. He now began and finiſhed a new teſtament in the Arabic language, with a tranſlation into the vulgar Greek, beſides the confeſſion of the reformed proteſtants, and a catechiſm of liturgy, to be diſperſed among the Greeks and Mahometans in every part of the world. During his abſence, his countrymen, in honor of his ſervices, had appointed him mathematical profeſſor, and ſoon after he was nominated interpreter to the ſtate for eaſtern languages. To theſe honors he added all the virtues of private life; his temperance enſured him a vigorous conſtitution, and at the age of 70 he travelled on foot from the Meuſe to the Waal, a journey of 14 hours. He died 1667, much and deſervedly reſpected. Beſides a valuable "Arabic lexicon," and a new edition of Erpenius' grammar, and a Perſian dictionary, the life of Tamerlane, &c., he engaged in a geographical and hiſtorical dictionary of the eaſt.

Golius, *Peter*, brother of the preceding, was born at Leyden, and eſtabliſhed a monaſtery of Carmelites on mount of Libanus. He was an excellent orientaliſt, and publiſhed ſome books in Arabic and Latin. He died at Surat in the Eaſt Indies, 1673.

Goltzius, *Henry*, a painter and engraver, born 1658, in the duchy of Juliers. He travelled through Germany to Italy diſguiſed as a ſervant, whilſt his ſervant appeared in the character of a maſter. After viſiting Rome and Naples, and ſtudying the works of the beſt maſters he returned to Haerlem, where he died 1617.

Goltzius, *Hubert*, a German writer, born at Venloo, 1526. Though brought up a painter, he devoted himſelf to the purſuits of antiquities, and particularly of medals. He was ſo reſpectable that he was honored with the freedom of Rome, and the books he wrote were ſo curious, that they were deemed the ornaments of the firſt libraries in Europe. He was ſo devoted to the ſcience of antiquity that he gave to his children the names of ancient Romans, ſuch as Julius, Marcellus, &c. He married a ſecond wife, widow of Smetius, more for the antiquities which her huſband had poſſeſſed than for love, and, conſequently, the union proved ſo diſagreeable that the violent temper of his bride ſhortened his days. He died at Bruges 1583, aged 57. His chief publications were "Imperatorum fere omnium vivæ imagines á J. Cæſare ad Carolum V. ex veter. numiſm." — "faſti magiſtratuum, &c."—"de origine populi R."—"faſti conſulares," &c.

Gomar, *Francis*, of Bruges, defended Calvin's principles againſt Arminius, his colleague as divinity profeſſor at Leyden. He died at Groningen, where he was divinity and Hebrew profeſſor, 1641.

Gombauld, *John Ogier de*, a French poet, born in Saintonge, 1567. He was educated at Bourdeaux, and then came to Paris, where his ſonnets and epigrams gained him applauſe. The verſes which he wrote on the king's aſſaſſination by Ravaillac ſo pleaſed the queen regent, that ſhe granted him a preſent of 1200 livres. He was one of thoſe whoſe meetings gave riſe to the academy of belles lettres, 1626, under Richelieu, and he became one of its firſt members. Though a friend of the reformed religion he ſo conducted himſelf that he offended no party. His income was increaſed by an additional penſion from Seguier, chancellor of France, and, by economy, his equipage and finances were always moſt reſpectable. By an accidental fall in his room he was confined for ſome of the

laſt years of his life to his bed. He died 1666, aged 93. At the age of 90 he publiſhed a collection of epigrams, and ſome years after, the tragedy called Danaides. Among his chief productions are "Endymion," a romance, in proſe—Amarintha, a paſtoral—letters—poems, &c.

GOMBERVILLE, *Marin le Roi*, of Chevreuſe, author of "Polexandre—la Cytherée—la jeune Alcidiane, romances—diſcours ſur les vertus & les vices de l'hiſtoire, &c.—poeſies diverſes, &c. died 1674, aged 75.

GOMERSAL, *Robert*, a poet in the time of Charles I. ſtudent of Chriſt-church, Oxford. He left poems and ſermons. His "Levite's revenge," containing poetical meditations on the 19th and 20th chapters of Judges is his beſt piece. He died 1646.

GOMEZ, *de Civdad, Alvarez*, a Latin poet, born near Toledo. He wrote Solomon's proverbs into Latin verſe—the golden fleece, and other works, eſteemed in Spain. He died 1558, aged 70.

GONDEBAUD, third king of Burgundy, attacked Italy, and endeavoured in vain to reunite the catholics and Arians. He was made tributary to Clovis. He put to death his brother Godeſil who had revolted againſt him, and afterwards devoted himſelf to improve the morals and property of his ſubjects, by the eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtem of laws ſtill called la loi Gombelle. He died 516.

GONDRIN, *Lewis Antony*, a favorite of Lewis XIV. When viſited at his country houſe by the monarch, he removed in one night the grove of old trees which had appeared to the king as offenſive to the ſight. Lewis the next day, complained of a large wood which obſtructed his view, and in a moment 1200 men, levelled the diſagreeable wood to the ground. What if the king, ſaid the duchess of Burgundy, if the king wiſhed our heads thus to diſappear, the duke, I fear, would not heſitate to gratify his ſovereign.

GONDY, *John Francis Paul*, cardinal de Retz, was born at Montmirel in Brie, in 1613, and died 1679. He was coadjutor to his uncle the archbiſhop of Paris, and obtained a cardinal's hat. Though a debauchee in his youth, he aſſumed the ſanctity of the preacher, and with ſuch eloquence that he was adored by the people. He caballed againſt Richelieu, and at laſt, after ſix years' exile, and after being impriſoned at Vincennes and Nantes, he was permitted to return. He was, ſays Voltaire, a Catiline in his youth, and an Atticus in his old age. He wrote beſides the conſpiracy of count Fieſco—memoirs of his life, very authentic and intereſting. The beſt edition of this valuable performance is that of Amſterdam 1719, 4 vols. 12mo.

GONGORA, *Lewis de*, a poet of Cordova. He ſtudied at Salamanca, and taking orders, became chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Cordova where he died 1627. His works were all publiſhed after his death, and conſiſt of ſonnets, elegies, a comedy, a tragedy, &c. The Spaniards regard him as the prince of their poets.

GONNELLI, *John*, of Combaſſi, loſt his ſight at the age of 20. He became a ſculptor, and by the touch acquired great excellence, and even attempted portraits, and with ſome ſucceſs. He gave a good likeneſs of pope Urban VIII. and of Coſmo duke of Florence. His works are much admired in France.

GONSALVA, *Fernandez*, the great captain of Cordova, was diſtinguiſhed againſt the Portugueſe, and in the reign of Ferdinand and Iſabella in the conqueſt of Grenada, and in the wars of Italy. This great character, ſo reſpectable for his valor and his private virtues became at laſt ſuſpected to his ſovereign, by the artifice of his enemies, and he died in retirement in Grenada 1515.

GONZAGA, *Lucretia*, a learned woman of the 16th century. At the age of 14 ſhe married Monfrone, who conſpired againſt the duke of Ferrara, and was diſcovered and impriſoned. Lucretia, though he was not put to death, applied to every European power for his deliverance, but her huſband died in priſon. Though afterwards ſolicited in marriage, ſhe lived in widowhood. She was ſo elegant a writer that her epiſtles were collected and publiſhed at Venice 1552. Though ſhe did not profeſs to be learned, yet ſhe infuſed ſpirit, and all the graces and flowers of erudition into her pieces, and ſhe fully deſerved all the flattering compliments of the wits of her time. She died at Milan 1576.

GONZAGA, *Scipio*, an Italian, created a cardinal by Sixtus VI. He died 1593, aged 51, author of ſome poems and manuſcript memoirs of himſelf, &c.

GONZAGA, *Veſpaſian*, duke of Sabbioneta, a city which he founded and adorned with churches and ſchools, died 1591, aged 60, univerſally reſpected.

GOODALL, *Walter*, a Scotch writer, educated at King's college, Aberdeen. He is known as a philologiſt, and as the author of a vindication of Mary, in 2 vols. 1751. He died at Edinburgh 1758, aged 71.

GOODWIN, *John*, educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, was miniſter of St. Stephen, Coleman ſtreet, London, from which he was ejected 1645 for refuſing to adminiſter the ſacrament to his people promiſcuouſly. His principles were ſo violent that he wrote a vindication of the beheading of Charles I. At the reſtoration he was excepted from the act of indemnity, and his works were burnt by the hangman, and he ſoon after died. His writings were in favor of Arminianiſm.

GOODWIN, *Thomas*, a puritanical divine, born 1600, at Roſſeby, Norfolk, and educated at Chriſt church, Cambridge. To avoid perſecution he went to Holland, and ſettled at Arnheim, as paſtor of the Engliſh church there.

there. During the civil wars he returned to London, and was one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and in 1649 was made by Cromwell president of Magdalen college, Oxford. He attended the protector in his last illness, and was ejected from Oxford at the restoration. He afterwards preached to an assembly of independents in London till his death, 1679. His works have been collected 5 vols. folio.

GORDON, *Thomas*, of Kircudbright, Galloway, came to London and distinguished himself in the Bangorian controversy, and as the defender of lord Oxford. He was patronised by Mr. Trenchard, who with him published under the name of "Cato" a number of letters on public affairs. He also published "the independent whig," in which he showed his violence against the hierarchy, but sir Robert Walpole, knowing his abilities, gained him over, and made him commissioner of wine licences. Thus devoted to the minister, he ably defended his measures, and continued attached to him till his death, 1750, at the age of 66. Besides political tracts, he published translations of Sallust and Tacitus.

GORDON, *Alexander*, M. A. a Scotchman, who travelled over France, Germany, &c. and was secretary to the society for the encouragement of learning, afterwards to the Egyptian club, and to the antiquarian society, which he resigned 1741. He went with governor Glen to Carolina, where he died. He wrote "itinerarium septentrionale," or a journey through Scotland, with plates—lives of Alexander VI. and his son Cæsar Borgia, &c. folio—history of ancient amphitheatres—and 25 plates of Egyptian mummies, &c.

GORDON, *James*, a jesuit, taught philosophy and languages at Bourdeaux and Paris, and died at Paris 1620, aged 77. He wrote controversiarum christianæ fidei epitome, 2 vols. folio.

GORDON, *Robert*, of Stralogh, was author of "theatrum Scotiæ," with maps of the country, dedicated to Oliver Cromwell.

GORDON, *Andrew*, of Aberdeen, professor of philosophy in the Scotch monastery of Benedictines at Erfurt, died 1751, aged 39. He wrote phænomena electricitatis expositа, 8vo.—philosophia jucunda et utilis, 3 vols. 8vo.—origin of the present war of Great Britain, 4to. He first substituted a cylinder instead of a globe in his electrical machine

GORDON, *lord George*, son of Cosmo duke of Gordon, was originally in the navy. He was member for Ludgershall, and anxious after popularity he opposed the ministry, and attacked the bill which granted immunities to the Roman catholics. Not satisfied with this, he headed the mob when they presented a petition to the commons, and thus by his artful conduct, he occasioned those dreadful riots, which in 1780 nearly converted the capital into a heap of ruins. For this he was sent to Newgate and tried, but acquitted. In 1786 he was excommunicated for refusing to appear as a witness in a cause, and two years after he was found guilty of publishing a libel against the queen of France. To avoid punishment he fled to Holland, but returned in the habit of a Jew. He was arrested and sent to Newgate, where he died 1793, aged 43.

GORE, *Thomas*, of Alderton, Wilts, was educated at Oxford. He was of Lincoln's Inn, and died 1684, author of some Latin pieces.

GORELLI, of Arezzo, wrote after the manner of Dante, the history of his country from 1010 to 1384, which if not elegant as a poem, is useful as a chronicle.

GORIUS, or GORIO, *Antonius Franciscus*, of Florence, wrote several works on Grecian and Roman antiquities, especially musæum Etruscum, 3 vols. fol.—musæum Cortonense, fol.—inscription in Tuscany, 3 vols. fol.—&c. He died 1737.

GORLÆUS, *Abraham*, an antiquarian of Antwerp, who died at Delft, 1609, aged 69. He published a collection of the rings and seals of the antients, &c.

GOROPIUS, *John*, of Brabant, travelled over Europe, and settled at Antwerp. In his "origines Antverpianæ," he maintained that Flemish was the language of Adam. He died 1572.

GORTER, *John*, of Enhuysen, in West Friesland, became medical lecturer, and public physician at Harderwyck. He afterwards went to Petersburg, but returned in 1758 to Holland, and died 1762, aged 73. He wrote a treatise de perspiratione insensibili Sanctoriana Batavia—compendium medicinæ—de secretione humorum é sanguine ex solidorum fabricâ, &c.

GOTH, *Stephen*, archbishop of Upsal, by attempting to restore the Romish religion in Sweden, in conjunction with John the king, nearly kindled a civil war, in the 16th century.

GOTHOFRED, *James*, was a calvinist, and enjoyed five times the office of syndic, and other high appointments at Geneva, where he died 1652. He wrote several works, which display extensive erudition.

GOTHOFRED, *John*, was well skilled in the history and antiquities of France, and wrote journal de Henry III.—memoires of Marguerite, and an edition of Philip Comines. He died 1732, very old.

GOTTLEBER, *John Christopher*, an excellent German critic, who died 1785, aged 52. Of his works, the best known is animadversions on Plato's works.

GOTTSCHED, *John Christopher*, of Koningsberg, professor of logic, philosophy, and metaphysics, died at Leipsic 1766, aged 66. He was assisted in his dramatic pieces by his wife, and so great was his influence that he banished buffoonery from the stage. His wife died 1762. The best of his works are, essay towards a critical history of poetry for the Germans—

mans — collections for a critical history of the language, poetry, and eloquence of Germany—principles of general philosophy—the German theatre—poems—the death of Cato, a tragedy, &c.

Goudelin, or Goudouli, *Peter*, a Gascon poet, so esteemed that he is called the Homer of Gascony. His works contain great sprightliness and elegance. He died 1649, aged 70.

Govea, *Antony*, professor of law at Toulouse, and then at Turin, besides an excellent edition of Virgil and Terence, wrote Latin epigrams, and a commentary on Cicero's topica. He died after an immoderate meal of cucumbers, 1565, aged 60.

Gouge, *William*, minister of Blackfriars, was of King's college, Cambridge, and is remarkable for not being absent from morning and evening prayers for nine years, and for reading 15 chapters of the bible every day. He was one of the ministers of the assembly of Westminster, and was appointed one of the annotators of the bible. He died 1653. He wrote "the whole armour of God"—exposition of the Lord's prayer—"commentary on the epistle to the Hebrews," and other works.

Gouge, *Thomas*, son of the preceding, was educated at Eton and King's colleges, Cambridge, and became minister of St. Sepulchre, London, for 24 years, but was ejected at the restoration. He died in his sleep 1681, aged 77. He wrote books of practicable divinity, and distributed many thousand copies of the bible, catechism, &c. among the 300 schools which he is said to have established in Wales.

Gouges, *Mary Olympe de*, a native of Montauban. During the revolution, she made Mirabeau the hero of her writings, but the enormities of the times cooled her prejudices, and when Louis XVI. was dragged before the bloody tribunal, she demanded of the convention, the privilege of defending an innocent monarch. This conduct, and her attacks upon Marat and Robespierre, marked her out for death. She was guillotined 1792, aged 38. She wrote some dramatic pieces.

Goulart, *Simon*, born near Paris, 1543, studied at Geneva, where he succeeded Calvin; and died there 1628. He wrote an history of the League—notes on Plutarch's works, translated by Amiot—and on Cyprian's works, &c.

Gould, *Robert*, an English poet, who died 1708.

Goulston, *Theodore*, of Northamptonshire, was educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.D. 1610. He practised in London, and died 1632, and by his will left 200l. to endow a pathological lecture in the college of physicians. He wrote a paraphrase of Aristotle, &c.

Goupy, *Joseph*, a French artist, admired for his execution in water colors. He taught the princess of Wales; and his cartoons were so highly valued that the duke of Chandos gave 300l. for the copy, when they produced at his death only 17 guineas. He died 1747.

Gournay, *Mary de Jars, lady of*, a Frenchwoman, born in Gascony 1565. She showed such respect for Montaigne upon reading his first essays, that she solicited his friendship; and on the death of her father, adopted him as her parent. Thus devoted to the muses she passed the best part of her life, rejecting every connection which might destroy her friendship and her mental enjoyments. On Montaigne's death, she crossed the kingdom to mingle her tears with those of his widow and her daughter; and as a proof of her gratitude she re-printed his Essays in 1634, with an elegant preface. Her works, in prose and verse, were published in 1636, in one volume. She died 1645 at Paris.

Gourville, *John Herauld*, author of "memoirs" containing anecdotes of the French ministers from Mazarin to Colbert, and of Lewis XIV. was originally valet to the duke of Rouchefoucault. He died 1705, aged 80.

Gousset, *James*, a French protestant minister of Blois, professor of Greek and theology at Groningen. He died there 1704, author of several books of erudition, especially an Hebrew dictionary,—dissertations on controversy with the Jews, &c.

Goux de la Boulaye, *Francis le*, of Anjou, travelled through Asia and Africa as a Mahometan, and through Europe as a catholic, of which he published an account in 4to. 1653. He went as ambassador to the great Mogul in 1668, and died of a fever the next year.

Gower, *John*, an old English poet, born in Yorkshire 1320. He was professor of law in the Inner Temple, and according to some was chief justice of the common pleas. His works called speculum meditantis—vox clamantis—confessio amantis, were first printed by Caxton 1483. They possess great spirit, and the author in bold and energetic language, inveighs against the debaucheries of the times, the immorality of the clergy, and the vices of an abandoned court.

Gozzi, *count Gaspar*, a Venetian, who died 1786, aged 73, illustrious for lyrical and satirical poems. He was also the author of a periodical paper "l'observatore," in imitation of the spectator.

Graaf, *Regnier de*, a physician of Schoonhaven in Holland. He studied at Leyden, and settled at Delft, where he practised with great celebrity. He had a controversy with Swammerdam, on account of the three treatises which he published on the organs of generation in the human species. He died 1673, aged only 32.

Grabe, *John Ernest*, of Koningsberg, studied divinity, and determined to go to Rome, to embrace popery, because he considered the Roman

Roman church as the true church of Chriſt. He publiſhed his opinions, but before he reached Rome, he met with three pamphlets written by order of the elector of Brandenburg, in anſwer to his book, and theſe had ſuch an effect upon him, that he reſolved to come to England, as the only place which retained the regular ſucceſſion of the apoſtolic miniſtry, without the ſuperſtitions of Rome. He was liberally received in England, and in proof of his adherence to the Anglican church he took orders, and wrote ſome valuable works in divinity. He alſo publiſhed an edition of the Septuagint, from the Alexandrian MS. preſerved in the king's library. He died 1712, aged 46.

GRADENIGO, *Peter*, doge of Venice, is known for changing the government of his country, from a democracy to an ariſtocracy. He died 1303.

GRÆME, *John*, a Scotch poet. He was intended for the miniſtry by his father, a farmer of the middling claſs, and from the ſchool of Lanark, he was removed to Edinburgh univerſity, where his talents diſplayed themſelves in the compoſition of elegant Latin, and in the more abſtruſe ſciences of natural philoſophy and metaphyſics. His riſing fame was cut ſhort by a rapid conſumption, of which he died 1772, aged 22. His poems conſiſt of elegies and miſcellaneous pieces.

GRAFIGNY, *Frances*, a French lady, who wrote the "Peruvian letters," an admired performance. After her huſband's death, who was chamberlain to the duke of Lorraine, and from whom, for his brutality, ſhe was ſeparated, ſhe went to Paris, to live with the wife of marſhal Richelieu, where ſhe died 1758, aged 65. She wrote alſo Cenie—la fille d'Ariſtide, two dramatic pieces.

GRAFTON, *Richard*, author of an abridgment of the chronicles of England, and of a chronicle and large meere hiſtorye of the affayres of England, and kings of the ſame from the creation of the world, died in London, in the reign of Elizabeth.

GRAHAM, *George*, an eminent watch and clock-maker born at Gratwick, Cumberland, 1675. In 1688 he came to London. To a perfect knowledge of mechanics he added practical aſtronomy, and by his accuracy, he invented and improved ſeveral aſtronomical and mathematical inſtruments. The great mural arch in Greenwich obſervatory, was made under his inſpection, and divided by his own hand; and with his ſector Dr. Bradley firſt diſcovered two new motions in the fixed ſtars. The inſtruments with which the French academicians made obſervations on the figure of the earth, and thoſe in the cabinets of the king of Spain, and other princes, were all conſtructed by this ingenious artiſt. As member of the Royal ſociety, he contributed ſome valuable diſcoveries, eſpecially on the magnetic needle, and a quick ſilver pendulum, and the ſimple pendulum. The remains of this reſpectable man were carried Nov. 24, 1751, with great ſolemnity to Weſtminſter, and depoſited in the ſame grave with his friend and maſter Tompion.

GRAHAM, *Catherine Macaulay*, *Vid.* MACAULAY.

GRAIN, *John Baptiſte le*, a French hiſtorian, maſter of the requeſts to queen Mary de Medicis. He wrote the Decades, containing the hiſtory of Henry IV. and the hiſtory of Lewis XIII. to the death of d'Ancre 1617. He was ſo cenſured by the jeſuits, that he ordered in his will that none of his deſcendants ſhould be educated by the jeſuits. He died at Paris 1643.

GRAINGER, *James*, *Vid.* GRANGER.

GRAMMOND, *Gabriel lord of*, preſident of the parliament of Toulouſe, and author of the hiſtory of Lewis XIII. and of a hiſtory of the wars of Lewis XIII. died 1654.

GRAMONT, *Antony duke of*, marſhal of France, is known as a warrior. He wrote two volumes of memoirs, and after being the greateſt ornament of the court of Lewis XIV. he died 1678, aged 74.

GRAMONT, *Philibert count of*, ſon of the preceding, was a volunteer under Condè and Turenne. He paid his addreſſes to the miſtreſs of Lewis XIV. and in conſequence his ſervices were forgotten, and he fled to England where his agreeable manners gained him admirers. He became a favorite with Charles II. and afterwards married a lady of the name of Hamilton. His memoirs were communicated by him to count Hamilton.

GRAND, *Joachim le*, wrote ſome intereſting tracts on the hiſtory of France, beſides tranſlations of Lobo's and of Ribeyro's hiſtories, and the hiſtory of the divorce of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon, 3 vols, and died 1733, aged 80.

GRAND, *Mark Antony le*, a French actor, who died at Paris 1728. His comedies were received with great applauſe, as well as his performance in ſeveral characters.

GRANDIER, *Urbau*, a Jeſuit of Bouvere. He was an eloquent preacher, but was accuſed by the monks of Loudun of criminal converſation with maids and married women, in his own church, and when acquitted, his enemies inveighed againſt him for cauſing the Urſuline nuns of Loudun to be poſſeſſed with the devil. The folly of this accuſation would have appeared before impartial judges, but the monks perſuaded Richelieu, that Grandier was the author of "la cordonniere de Loudun" a ſevere ſatire upon himſelf. He was therefore ſoon found guilty of magic, witchcraft, and poſſeſſion, and condemned to be burnt alive. The dreadful ſentence was executed, and this innocent man periſhed in the flames, becauſe the virulence of his enemies was ſupported by a gloomy tyrant in power.

GRANDUET, *Charles*, a French actor, for 35 years, the ſucceſsful repreſentative of all the Paris petits-maitres.

GRANET,

GRANET, *Francis*, a French writer, intimate with the abbè de Fontaine. He tranſlated Newton's chronology, and wrote remarks on Racine and Corneille, and was engaged as a journaliſt at Paris, where he died 1741.

GRANGE, *Joſeph de Chancel*, a French writer, who died 1758, aged 82. His tragedies are much admired as well as his miſcellaneous pieces.

GRANGE, *Nicolas*, tranſlated Lucretius with notes, and edited the Greek antiquities of le Bos, &c. and died at Paris 1775, aged 37.

GRANGER or GRAINGER, *James*, *M. D.* a phyſician, author of a poem on the ſugar cane, of a tranſlation of Tibullus, and of ſome medical tracts, was born at Dunſe in Scotland, 1723. He was educated at Edinburgh, and was ſurgeon in the army, during the German campaign of 1748, and afterwards practiſed in London. Probably his ſucceſs as a phyſician was not equal to his expectations, as he left London and embarked to ſettle at the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. In his paſſage he cured Mrs. Burt, who ſailed in another ſhip of the fleet, and who had been ſeized with the ſmall pox, and thus gained the affection of her daughter, whom he married. In the midſt of a reſpectable practice, Granger did not forget the muſes. He wrote his ſugar cane, which he came to England to publiſh, and after a few years' reſidence, again returned to his favorite iſland, where he died of a contagious fever, 1767. In his character he was a man of pleaſing manners, and of great benevolence of heart. His merits as a poet are well known. Beſides the ſugar cane, he wrote an ode to ſolitude,—a weſt Indian ballad,—hiſtoria febris anomalæ Batavæ,—a tranſlation of Tibullus' elegies into Engliſh verſe, &c.

GRANGER, *James*, author of the biographical hiſtory of England, 4 vols. 4to. a valuable work, was rector of Shiplake, Oxon, and died 1776, in conſequence of an apoplectic fit, with which he had been attacked, whilſt adminiſtering the ſacrament.

GRANT, *Francis*, *lord Cullen*, an eminent lawyer of Scotland, educated at Aberdeen and at Leyden. He became the friend of ſir George Mackenzie, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the revolution. While ſome of the aged lawyers of Scotland, argued in favor of the Stuarts, he manfully adopted the principles of the Engliſh nation, and aſſerted the right of the people to fill up the vacant throne. This recommended the ſucceſſion of William III. and Grant thus became a popular advocate. Without his ſolicitation he was created a baronet by Anne in 1705, and a year after he was nominated one of the judges of Scotland, when he aſſumed the title of lord Cullen. After 20 years of honorable labor devoted to the good of his country, and the impartial adminiſtration of her laws, he fell a ſacrifice to an illneſs of three days 1726, in his 66th year. Reſpected as a judge he was equally great as a writer. His eſſays on law, religion, education, and on ſeveral literary ſubjects, proved his ſolid ſenſe, extenſive erudition, and ſtrongly fixed principles.

GRANT, *Patrick*, a Scotch judge, by the title of lord Preſton-Grange, was born at Edinburgh and ſtudied at Glaſgow, Paris, and Leyden. He was in 1746 lord advocate, and in 1754 advanced to the bench. He wrote ſome ingenious pieces againſt the rebellion of 1745, and died at Edinburgh 1762, aged 64.

GRANVILLE, *George*, viſcount Landſdowne, an Engliſh poet, ſecond ſon of Barnard Granville eſq. brother of the firſt earl of Bath of this name, who had a principal ſhare in bringing back Charles II. At the age of 11 he entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, and two years after was created M.A. He expreſſed a wiſh, on the inſurrection of Monmouth, to arm in the defence of the king, and alſo at the invaſion of the prince of Orange, but he was rebuked by his father, and acquieſced in the meaſures of parliament. He devoted himſelf to the cultivation of the muſes, and ſoon told the world, in all the ſweetneſs of amorous poetry, how much he was charmed with the beauty of Myra, a name under which he immortalized the inexorable counteſs of Newburgh. In vain his friends expoſtulated with him for proſtituting his poetry at the ſhrine of unyielding charms; he indulged his favorite paſſion, and, in enjoying the company of the fair, he celebrated, after the example of his predeceſſor Waller, the reigning beauties of the age. He wrote alſo ſome dramatic pieces, and his "Britiſh enchanters," was applauded for 40 ſucceſſive nights. At the age of 35, he was introduced to queen Anne, and found that polite reception which his character deſerved. In ſeconding the views of miniſtry in their war againſt Spain, he tranſlated the ſecond Olynthiac of Demoſthenes to animate his countrymen, and preſented to Harley the journal of Wimbledon's expedition againſt Cadiz in 1625, that his errors might be avoided in the projected plan under Ormond, but in vain, for the attempt was unſucceſsful, though Vigo fell into the hands of the Engliſh. After the death of his father, Granville was in parliament for Fowey, and by the death of his elder brother, governor of Barbadoes, he was now at the head of his family, and in poſſeſſion of a very ample fortune. A change of adminiſtration, however, cut off his proſpects of aggrandizement, till, at the trial of Sacheverell, his friends were again replaced into favor, and he became ſecretary at war, in the room of Walpole. In 1711 he married Mary, lord Jerſey's daughter, widow of Thomas Thynne, and was created baron of Bideford, viſcount Landſdowne, in Devonſhire. Though he was one of the 12 perſons who were created peers at the ſame time, for the purpoſes of party,

party, his elevation caused not so much noise as that of the others, as already two peerages had been extinct in his family, which, for antiquity, and fortune, was equal to any in the kingdom. In 1712 he was made privy counsellor, comptroller, and afterwards treasurer of the household. The death of the queen removed him from his offices; but not forgetting his friends, he strongly protested against the attainting of Ormond and Bolingbroke. As he was suspected of favoring the pretender, he was arrested and committed for two years a close prisoner to the Tower. On the breaking out of Atterbury's accusation, he retired to France to avoid the imputation of treason and the persecution of his enemies. After 10 years' residence at Paris he returned to England, and published, in 1732, his poems, together with a vindication of his uncle sir Richard Granville, against the misrepresentations of Burnet, Echard, and Clarendon, in 2 vols 4to. He died 1735, aged 68.

GRAPALDUS, *Francis Marius*, of Parma, distinguished himself so much in an embassy to the pope, that Julius II. crowned him with his own hand. He wrote a book in which he described all the parts of a house with great judgment and taste.

GRASWINCKEL, *Theodore*, of Delft, died at Mechlin 1666, aged 66. He was made knight of St. Mark by the Venetians for vindicating them against the duke of Savoy in his work called libertas Veneta. He wrote besides de jure majestatis against Buchanan, &c.

GRAVELOT, *Henry Francis Bourguinon*, an engraver of Paris, who spent some time at St. Domingo, and came to London, where he resided 13 years. He adorned the best editions of the French poets, and died 1773, aged 74.

GRAVES, *Richard*, was born at Mickleton, Gloucestershire 1715, and after receiving his education at Abingdon school, and Pembroke college, Oxford, he in 1736 was elected fellow of All-Souls. He studied physic for some time, but abandoned it for divinity, and was presented in 1750 to the rectory of Claverton near Bath, and to this was added in 1763 the living of Kilmerston. He distinguished himself much as a popular writer, and every where displayed that freedom and good humor so eminently visible in his character. The best known of his publications are the festoon, or collection of epigrams, 12mo.—lucubrations, in prose and rhyme, published under the name of Peter Pomfret—the spiritual Quixote, 3 vols. 8vo. a work of merit, in which he successfully exposed to ridicule the conduct and tenets of the methodists — Eugenius, or anecdotes of the golden bull — Columella, or the distressed anchoret — Plexippus, or the aspiring plebeian — political pieces, under the name of Euphrosyne—recollections of some particulars in the life of his friend Shenstone—life of Commodus, from the Greek of Herodian—Hiero, or royalty, from Xenophon—sermons on various subjects—meditations of Antoninus, from the Greek—the reveries of solitude—the coalition, or rehearsal of the pastoral opera of Echo and Narcissus—the farmer's son, as a companion to Anstey's farmer's daughter—the invalid, with the means of enjoying long life—senilities, &c. He died at his rectory of Claverton, 1804, in his 90th year.

GRAVESANDE, *William James*, a mathematician of Delft in Holland, educated at Leyden, and intended for the law. He settled at the Hague 1707, and practised at the bar, but his acquaintance with learned men led him to literature, and he united in the periodical review called "le journal literaire", from 1713 to 1722. In 1715 he was one of the delegates sent to congratulate George I. on his accession to the English throne, and in England he became the friend of Newton, whose sublime philosophy he afterwards taught when elected to the mathematical and philosophical chair at Leyden. He died 1742. He wrote among other things "an introduction to Newton's philosophy"—"a small treatise on the elements of algebra,"—a course of logic and metaphysics.

GRAVINA, *Peter*, an Italian poet, who published a 4to. volume of poems, admired for harmony, sweetness, and delicacy.

GRAVINA, *John Vincent*, a lawyer, born at Roggiano, 1664, and educated under his relation Gregory Caloprese. He afterwards studied at Naples, and each day dedicated 10, often 12, hours to his improvement. He went to Rome and was made professor of canon law in the Sapienzi college. He was invited by liberal promises to settle in Germany, and also at Turin, but he preferred his residence, where he died of a mortification in his bowels, 1718. Though learned, he was unhappily of a disagreeable temper, and spoke with such contempt of mankind, that he raised himself many enemies. He wrote "de ortu et progressu juris civilis," the best edition of which is that of Naples, 2 vols. 4to. with the addition of his treatise de Romano imperio. He wrote also five tragedies, besides philological treatises, orations, &c.

GRAUNT, *Edward*, head master of Westminster school, and author of Græcæ linguæ specilegium et institutio Græcæ grammaticæ," died 1601.

GRAUNT, *John*, author of "observations on the bills of mortality," was born in Birchin-lane, London, 1620. He was brought up in the principles of the puritans, and received no advantages from grammar education, but was barely qualified in writing for the business of a haberdasher. In this employment he gained the confidence of his fellow citizens; so that he rose to all the offices of his ward; was a common council-man, and a captain, and then a major of the train bands. His "observations" first appeared in 1661, and with such

ſucceſs, that Lewis XIV. of France adopted his plans for the regular regiſter of births and burials, and Charles II. recommended him to the Royal ſociety to be elected one of their members in 1661-2. In 1665 the third edition of his popular book was printed by the ſociety's printer, and the author flattered by the honors paid to his literary ſervices, abandoned the buſineſs of ſhopkeeper, and in 1666 became a truſtee for the management of the New River. In this office, it has been reported by Burnet, that he was guilty of a moſt diabolical crime: by ſtopping all the cocks which conveyed water from Iſlington to London, the night before the great fire which conſumed the city. The accuſation, however, is falſe, as he was admitted among the truſtees 23 days after the conflagration happened; and the malevolent report aroſe only after his death, and probably owed its origin to his change of religious principles, as about 1667 he reconciled himſelf to the tenets of the church of Rome. He died 1674.

GRAY, *Thomas*, an Engliſh poet, born in Cornhill 1716. He was educated at Eton, and Peter-houſe, Cambridge, and in 1738 he came to ſtudy the law. His purſuits were ſuſpended, while he accompanied Horace Walpole on the continent. Two months after his return, in 1741, his father died, and he then diſcovered that his income was inadequate to ſupport him in the ſtudy of the law, therefore he returned to Cambridge, where he afterwards chiefly fixed his reſidence. Between the years 1759 and 1762, he conſulted the Harleian and other MSS. in the Britiſh muſeum, from which he made ſome curious extracts. In 1768, he was appointed profeſſor of modern hiſtory at Cambridge, but his health was ſuch, that he never executed the duties of the office. He died of the gout in his ſtomach 1771. As a ſcholar, Gray was profound, elegant, and well informed; he had read all the hiſtorians of England, France, and Italy, and was well verſed in antiquities, in criticiſm, in morals and politics; and he poſſeſſed the moſt refined taſte in painting, architecture, and gardening. His letters are correct, pleaſing, and inſtructive. His poems, which are very few, but moſt elegant and ſublime, were publiſhed in 1775, in 4to. by his friend Maſon, who had lived with him in intimacy ſince 1747, and who, therefore, was well qualified to prefix to the edition "memoirs of his life and writings."

GRAZZINI, *Antony Francis*, one of the founders of the academy of la Cruſca, was born in Florence, and conſidered as equal to Boccace. He publiſhed ſix comedies, and other things, and died 1583.

GREATRAKES, *Valentine*, an Iriſhman, acquired celebrity by attempting to cure diſeaſes by the mere touch. He came to England; but his cures were unſucceſsful with the populace. He is deſcribed as an extraordinary perſon by Boyle, who with ſeveral others atteſted his cures. But, though Glanville imputed his healing powers to ſome ſanative qualities about his perſon, his enthuſiaſm was ſtrongly aſſiſted by the imagination of his patients. He died about 1680.

GREAVES, *John*, a mathematician, born 1602 near Alresford, Hants. At 15 he entered at Baliol college, and in 1624 he was elected firſt of five candidates to a fellowſhip in Merton college. He devoted himſelf to mathematics and oriental learning, and in 1630, was choſen geometry lecturer in Greſham college. In 1635, he went to Holland to attend Golius at Leyden, and afterwards paſſed to Paris, and viſited Rome and Italy. Lord Arundel admired his ſpirit in Italy, and endeavoured to prevail upon him to accompany him to Greece, with a liberal allowance of 200l. per annum, but Greaves had formed the deſign of penetrating to Egypt, and therefore on his return to England, he communicated his plan to his patron Laud. Laud liberally encouraged him; but when the city of London was ſolicited to ſubſcribe to the deſign, it was rejected, and Greaves remembered ever after the illiberality of the Londoners. In June 1637 he proceeded to Conſtantinople, where ſir Peter Wyche, the ambaſſador, introduced him to Cyril the Greek patriarch, who enabled him to procure valuable MSS. but whoſe death, ſoon fruſtrated his deſign. He then embarked for Alexandria, and after viſiting Rhodes he reached Egypt, Sept. 1638. After twice penetrating into the deſart, meaſuring the pyramids, and making various obſervations on the climate, monuments, and manners of the country, he left Alexandria April, 1639. He came back through Italy, and reached London 1640, richly loaded with the claſſical ſpoils of the Eaſt, Arabic, Perſic, Greek MSS. beſides gems, coins, and other valuable antiquities. His attachment to his patron, and to his royal maſter, expoſed him to the perſecution of the parliament, he was removed from his profeſſorſhip at Greſham college, and though appointed to the Savilian profeſſorſhip of aſtronomy at Oxford, and permitted by the king to retain his Merton fellowſhip, he found himſelf diſturbed in the arrangement of his papers for the preſs. Though the commons were acrimonious againſt the partizans of royalty, he found an active patron in Selden, who was burgeſs in the houſe for Oxford, and to whom he dedicated his "Roman foot." At laſt he was ejected from the Savilian profeſſorſhip, in which he was ſucceeded by Seth Ward, and he afterwards went to reſide in London, where he enriched Engliſh literature by the tranſlation of Arabic and Perſian manuſcripts with explanatory notes. He died 1652. His coins were left to his friend ſir John Marſham, and his aſtronomical inſtruments were preſented to the Savilian profeſſorſhip of Oxford, with ſeveral of his papers. The beſt known of his works are, his "pyramidographia," and his "deſcription

" deſcription of the Roman foot and denarius."

GRECOURT, *John Baptiſt Joſeph Villart de*, a French poet, of Tours. He quitted the church, and became the favorite of men of rank and faſhion, on account of his wit. He died 1743, aged 60. He wrote tales, epigrams, ſongs, fables, ſonnets, &c.

GREEN, *Robert*, a poet in the reign of Elizabeth, of St. John's college, Cambridge, and afterwards of Clare hall. The humor which he poſſeſſed was unfortunately proſtituted to encourage vice and obſcenity, and he ſhowed himſelf a moſt abandoned libertine in theory and practice. He is ſaid to be the firſt Engliſh poet who wrote for bread, and happy had it been if virtue had been the idol of his muſe. It is ſaid that he felt remorſe with penury and diſeaſe. He died about 1592, of a ſurfeit, after eating too many pickled herrings, and ſwallowing too much Rheniſh wine. His pieces are now little known.

GREEN, *John*, a prelate, born near Hull, in Yorkſhire, 1706. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, and afterwards uſher of Lichfield ſchool, and then chaplain to Somerſet, who became his patron, and gave him the rectory of Borough Green, near Newmarket. In 1748 he was regius profeſſor of divinity, in 1750 maſter of Corpus Chriſti, Cambridge, and in 1756 dean of Lincoln, and vice chancellor of the univerſity. He was raiſed to the ſee of Lincoln, and in 1764 he reſigned the headſhip of his college. On the debate concerning the diſſenters in 1772, he favored the bill for their relief, and was the only biſhop who voted with that ſide of the houſe. He died ſuddenly at Bath 1779. He wrote the " academic, or a diſputation on the ſtate of the univerſity of Cambridge," and ſome ſermons.

GREEN, *Edward Burnaby*, author of ſome poetical works, was educated at Benet college, Cambridge. He tranſlated Anacreon, Apollonius Rhodius, and part of Pindar, and paraphraſed Perſius, and died 1788

GREEN, *Matthew*, an Engliſh poet. His parents were diſſenters, but he abandoned their tenets for the church of England. He held an office at the cuſtom-houſe. His beſt poem is the "ſpleen," containing wit, elegance, and originality. He died at the age of 41, 1737.

GREENE, *Dr. Maurice*, was organiſt before the age of 20, to St. Dunſtan in the Weſt, and afterwards in the year 1718 to St. Paul's, and in 1727 to the royal chapel. In 1730 he took his doctor's degree at Cambridge, and was alſo appointed profeſſor of muſic to the univerſity. He projected the plan of reforming our church muſic, and died 1755.

GREENHILL, *John*, an Engliſh painter, of Saliſbury. He ſtudied under ſir Peter Lely, who was ſo jealous of his powers, that he never would uſe his pencil before him, till he inadvertently betrayed himſelf by taking a likeneſs of his wife. His licentious mode of life, it is ſaid, haſtened his end. He died 1676.

GREENVILLE, *ſir Richard*, was born in Cornwall 1540. He ſerved in the imperial army againſt the Turks, and was knighted 1571. He was, in 1585, ſent on an expedition to America, and in 1591 intercepted a rich Spaniſh fleet. With only a few ſhips he attacked the enemy's ſquadron of 52 ſail; but when about to ſink his own ſhip, he was carried on board the Spaniſh fleet, and died three days after of his wounds.

GREENVILLE, *ſir Bevil*, grandſon of ſir Richard, was born in Cornwall, and educated at Exeter college. During the civil wars he behaved with courage, and after defending his ſovereign, in various encounters, he fell at the battle of Lanſdowne, near Bath, 1643, aged 47.

GREGORY, *St.* ſurnamed the Great, was made prefect at Rome 573, but ſoon after retired to a monaſtery. He was ſent, by Pelagius, to Conſtantinople, and on the death of that pontiff, he was elected in his room, 590. He labored earneſtly to heal differences, and to make proſelytes; and in Sardinia, and alſo in England, by the preaching of Auguſtine, the monk, the bleſſings of the goſpel were rapidly ſpread. He died 604, aged 60.

GREGORY II. elected pope after Conſtantine, 715, died 731.

GREGORY III. ſucceeded the preceding 731. He ſolicited the aſſiſtance of Charles Martel againſt the Lombards, who ravaged Italy, and was the firſt who added temporal conſequence and impoſing ſplendor to the eccleſiaſtical power of the holy ſee. He died 741.

GREGORY IV. elected pope 827 or 828, viſited France, to reconcile the jarring intereſts of the royal family, and died at Rome 844.

GREGORY V. *Brunon*, elected pope after John XVI. 996, was oppoſed by Creſcentius, the conſul of Rome, who raiſed to the holy ſeat the anti-pope, John XVII. but the uſurper was expelled. He died 999, aged 27.

GREGORY VI. *John Gratian*, elected pope 1044, after Benedict IX, labored zealouſly to reſtore the revenues of the church to their former floriſhing ſituation. Diſguſted with the ill conduct of his ſubjects, he abdicated the tiara 1046, and was ſucceeded by Clement II.

GREGORY, VII. *Hildebrand*, ſon of a carpenter of Soano, in Tuſcany, was in 1073 elected ſucceſſor to Alexander II. Aſſuming extraordinary powers, he claimed ſuperiority, not only in all ſpiritual but temporal affairs, and regarded the ſovereigns of Europe as vaſſals whom he could depoſe and appoint at his pleaſure. His preſumption embroiled him with Henry IV. emperor of Germany, who ſubmitted to his power by the moſt mortifying penance. A reconciliation was followed by freſh diſputes, and at laſt Henry elected another pontiff, while the offended Italian prevailed upon the German princes to appoint another

another emperor. Gregory, at last, tired with the dissentions which his ambition had raised, and disgusted with the murmurs of the Romans, retired to Salerno, where he died 1085.

Gregory VIII. *Albert de Mora*, succeeded Urban III. 1187, and died two months after.

Gregory IX. *Ugolin*, nephew to Innocent III was elected pope 1227. He excited the christian princes to a crusade, and died 1241.

Gregory X. *Theobald*, was elected 1271, while in the Holy-land, with Edward king of England. He summoned a council at Lyons, and laboured to heal all schisms in religion. He died 1276.

Gregory XI. *Peter Roger*, elected pope 1370, was a zealous promoter of concord and reconciliation among the christian princes, and distinguished himself by his liberal patronage of letters. He quitted Avignon, where the popes had fixed their residence for several years, and transferred the see to Rome, where he died 1378, aged 47.

Gregory XII. *Angelo Corario*, elected pope 1406. He was opposed by Benedict XIII. and at last a general council at Pisa, deposed both the competitors, and elected Alexander V. in their room. Gregory died 1417, aged 92.

Gregory XIII. *Hugh Buoncompagno*, pope after Pius V. 1572, warmly opposed the protestants. He embellished Rome with churches, palaces, and porticoes, and immortalized himself by the reformation of the calendar. He was assisted in this necessary alteration by Lilio, an able astronomer of Rome, but though the plan was useful, it was pertinaciously rejected by the protestant princes of Europe. He died 1585, aged 83.

Gregory XIV. *Nicolas Sfondrate*, elected pope after Urban VII. 1590, declared himself against Henry IV. of France, and levied an army, but his troops were defeated. He died of the stone 1591, aged 57.

Gregory XV. *Alexander Ludovisio*, was elected pope 1621, and died 1623, aged 69. He erected the see of Paris into an archbishopric.

Gregory, *James*, a mathematician, born and educated at Aberdeen. In 1663, at the age of 24, he invented the reflecting telescope, which still bears his name. He went to Italy, at that time considered as the cradle of mathematical knowledge, and discovered a new analytical method of summing up an infinite converging series to calculate with exactness the area of the hyperbola, and of the circle. On his return to London in 1669 he was chosen member of the Royal society, and soon after engaged in a controversy with Huygens about the quadrature of the circle, in which his arguments were false. His reputation as a mathematician, and as the inventor of the reflecting telescope, and of the burning concave mirror, was so well established, that the Royal academy at Paris proposed him to the French king as deserving a pension, a step not adopted. In 1672 he had a dispute with sir Isaac Newton, after his wonderful discoveries on the nature of light, about the various utility of his dioptric telescope against that of the catoptric instrument of his antagonist. He died of a fever 1675, in his 36th year. A short history of his mathematical discoveries was published by his friend Mr. Collins, with his letters in the "commercium epistolicum." His works are optica promota seu abdita radiorum reflexorum & refractorum mysteria, &c. 1663, translated by Dr. Desaguiliers into English—vera circuli & hyperbolæ quadratura, &c.

Gregory, *David*, nephew to the preceding, was born at Aberdeen 1661, and educated there and at Edinburgh. The fame of his uncle excited his attention in mathematical pursuits, and at the age of 23 he was placed in the mathematical chair of Edinburgh. He published, in 1684, an ingenious treatise called "exercitatio geometrica de dimensione figurarum," 4to, and soon after, on the appearance of Newton's principia, he studied the great truths of the philosopher, and first introduced them into the university schools. He obtained the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford, and displayed great powers in the elements of optics and physical and geometrical astronomy. He proposed to publish the works of all the ancient mathematicians, and produced an edition of Euclid in Greek and Latin, and prepared with his friend Halley, an edition of the conics of Apollonius. His labors, however, were stopped by death, at his villa near Maidenhead, 1710. His eldest son *David*, was educated at Christ-church, and successively became regius professor of modern history, canon and dean of his college. Many of his papers were inserted in the philosophical transactions, &c. His brother *James* was for 33 years mathematical professor at Edinburgh, where he was succeeded by Maclaurin.—Another brother, *Charles*, was 32 years mathematical professor at St. Andrew's, where he was succeeded by his son *David*, author of a system of arithmetic and algebra.

Gregory, *John*, an English divine, born at Agmondesham, Bucks, 1607. As his parents were poor, his opulent neighbours sent him to Christ-church, Oxford, as servitor, under Morley, afterwards bishop of Winchester. He rose in the esteem of his fellow students, and was made by dean Duppa, chaplain of the cathedral. When Duppa was promoted to Chichester, and afterwards to Salisbury, he accompanied him as his chaplain, and obtained a stall in Sarum. The violence of the times, however, did not long permit him to enjoy his ecclesiastical honors, and, in his distress, he resided with Sutton, who kept an ale-house at Kiddington-green, near Oxford, to whose son he had been tutor, and there he died of the gout in his stomach, 1646. His works were notes and observations on some passages of scripture

—as

—an edition of Ridley's view of the civil and eccleſiaſtical law—" Gregorii poſthuma," &c.

GREGORY, *Edmund*, author of the " hiſtorical anatomy of chriſtian melancholy"—of " a meditation on Job," was of Trinity college, Oxford, and died 1650.

GREGORY, *Dr. John*, a phyſician of Aberdeen. He ſtudied at Edinburgh and Leyden, and was profeſſor of philoſophy and medicine at Aberdeen. He wrote " comparative view of the ſtate of man, and other animals"—a father's legacy to his daughter—and other moral pieces. He ſettled in London, but removed to Edinburgh as profeſſor of phyſic, in 1766, and died there 1773, aged 49.

GREGORIUS, *Georgius Florentius*, or *Gregory of Tours*, a biſhop of Tours, wrote the hiſtory of France—lives of the ſaints—and other works. Gibbon cenſures his ſtile as devoid of elegance and ſimplicity. He died about 595.

GRENAN, *Benignus*, profeſſor of rhetoric at Harcourt, died at Paris 1723, aged 42. His Latin verſes contain great elegance, with many delicate ſentiments.

GRENCE, a French painter of merit. His pieces are much admired, eſpecially the ſacrifice of Jephtha, Diana and Endymion, Suſannah, &c.

GRENVILLE, *George*, was known in parliamentary hiſtory, for his two bills for the more regular payment of the navy, paſſed in 1757, and for the trial of conteſted elections, paſſed in 1770. He was in 1754 made treaſurer of the navy, and became firſt lord of the treaſury in 1763, but reſigned two years after to lord Rockingham. He died 1770, aged 58. Of his ſons, lord Grenville and Mr. Thomas Grenville, have raiſed themſelves high in the public eſtimation.

GRESHAM, *ſir Thomas*, was born in London 1519, and apprenticed to a mercer. He was alſo member of Caius college, Cambridge, where his proficiency was ſuch that he was called by Caius the founder, " doctiſſimus mercator." He was admitted into the mercers' company in 1543, and about that time married, and, in 1551, he went to Antwerp as agent to king Edward, for taking up money from the Flemiſh merchants. In this office he diſplayed great dexterity, and made the balance of trade preponderate in favor of England. On Mary's acceſſion he was removed from office, but preſenting a petition to the queen, and repreſenting the many ſervices which he had rendered to the kingdom, he was reſtored to favor. In 1559, he was knighted, and in the midſt of his great commercial proſperity, he built himſelf a manſion-houſe on the weſt ſide of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, but his happineſs was embittered by the death of his only ſon, a youth of 16, in 1564. Full of liberality, he wiſhed that the merchants of London might meet in a more convenient place than the open air in Lombard-ſtreet, and therefore, agreeable to his ſuggeſtions, the city of London bought about 80 houſes, which were pulled down, and on the ſite of them was begun, 7th June, 1566, the erection of a noble building. It was completed in 1569, at ſir Thomas's expence, after the model of the exchange at Antwerp, and Jan. 29th, 1570, Elizabeth, attended by her nobility, viſited it, and by the voice of a herald, proclaimed it, " the Royal Exchange." Sir Thomas afterwards built Oſterley park manſion for his reſidence, and appropriated his houſe in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet to literary purpoſes, though earneſtly ſolicited to apply it to the foundation of a college at Oxford, or particularly at Cambridge, where he had received part of his education. In 1575 he founded Greſham college, leaving the half of his property in the Royal Exchange to the corporation of London, and the other to the mercers' company, to endow ſeven lectures in divinity, law, phyſic, aſtronomy, rhetoric, geometry, and muſic, at 50l. each, with his houſe where the lectures were to be delivered. Beſides theſe donations, he was a liberal benefactor to various charities. This truly illuſtrious character fell down ſenſeleſs on his return from the exchange to his houſe, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, and expired ſoon after, 21ſt Nov. 1579. His corpſe was attended to the grave by 100 poor men and as many women, clothed in black, and the expences of the funeral, in thoſe cheap days, amounted to no leſs than 800l. The character of this generous and public ſpirited man has been drawn accurately by Mr. Ward, who obſerves that, to the knowledge of ancient and modern languages, and an eagerneſs to patroniſe literature, he united a very comprehenſive knowledge of commercial affairs, foreign and domeſtic. He acquired an immenſe fortune, which rendered him not only the higheſt commoner in the kingdom, with the appellation of the Royal merchant, but the moſt capable and the moſt willing to employ his opulence in ſuch acts as dignify human nature.

GRESSET, *John Baptiſt Lewis*, a celebrated French poet, known chiefly for his elegant and intereſting poem called Vert-vert. He was director of the French academy, and obtained the order of St. Michael, and letters of nobility. He died at his native town Amiens, 1777, aged 68.

GRETSER, *James*, a learned jeſuit, was 24 years profeſſor of morality and ſchool divinity at Ingoldſtadt. He publiſhed many books on theological ſubjects, and againſt the proteſtants, and died at Ingoldſtadt 1635, aged 74.

GREVILLE, *Fulk*, or *Foulk*, lord Brooke, was born 1554, at Beauchamp court, Warwickſhire, and educated at Shrewſbury ſchool and at Trinity college, Cambridge. After travelling abroad he was introduced to Elizabeth, and became a great favorite, obtaining an income of above 2000l. as clerk of the ſignet to the council of Wales. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf, with his friend ſir Philip Sidney, in the tilts and tournaments which engaged

gaged the public attention on the expected marriage of Elizabeth to the duke of Anjou, and in 1597 was knighted. Though under James he obtained the grant of Warwick caſtle, on the reparation of which he ſpent 20,000l. yet he found Cecil jealous of his power, and therefore retired to privacy. He wiſhed to engage in the hiſtory of his country from the union of the two roſes in Henry VII. but Cecil refuſed him the peruſal of thoſe papers which might have thrown light on the annals of that intereſting period. After Cecil's death he became, in 1615, a favorite at court, and was made under treaſurer and chancellor of the exchequer, and in 1620 he was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage. He continued in the favor of Charles I. and founded a hiſtory lecture in the univerſity of Cambridge, with an annual ſalary of 100l. The ſucceeding hiſtory of his life is moſt melancholy; Ralph Heywood, a domeſtic, conſidering his ſervices long unrewarded, upbraided him with unuſual freedom, and upon finding his application diſregarded, ſtabbed him mortally in the back with a knife or ſword, and then retiring to his chamber, deſtroyed himſelf with the ſame weapon. This happened at Brook-houſe, Holborn, 30th Sept. 1628. Lord Brooke deſerves to be recorded as the friend and patron of learned men, and among his reſpectable aſſociates may be numbered beſides Sidney, Spenſer, Shakeſpeare, Ben Jonſon, Egerton, Overal, Camden, Speed, Davenant, &c.

GREVIN. *James*, a French poet and phyſician, born at Clermont 1538. He was in the ſervice of Margaret of France, ducheſs of Savoy, and died at Turin 1573. He wrote three plays; and had he not died thus prematurely, he would have been diſtinguiſhed ſtill more by his genius as a poet, and by extenſive practice as a phyſician.

GREVIUS, or GRÆVIUS, *John George*, a Latin critic, born at Naumbourg in Saxony, 1632. He finiſhed his ſtudies at Leipſic, but though intended for the law, he paid much attention to claſſical literature, and quitted the tenets of Luther for thoſe of Calvin. He ſettled at Deventer, where he ſucceeded his friend Gronovius. After adorning, by his eloquence ſucceſſively, the chairs of eloquence, politics, and hiſtory; and after being honored with the particular attentions of the ſtates of Utrecht, he was ſuddenly carried off by an apoplexy, 1703, aged 71. By his wife he had 18 children, but only four daughters ſurvived him. As an editor and annotator, Grævius has acquired celebrity. Heſiod, Suetonius, Cicero, Florus, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Cæſar, Lucian, &c. were edited by him, beſides Callimachus, which his ſon, who died in his 23d year, had nearly completed. His chief work is his "theſaurus antiquitatum Romanarum," 12 vols. fol. to which he added theſaurus antiq. et hiſtor. Italiæ, printed after his death, 3 vols. fol.

GREUZE, a French painter. His pere de famille, his filial piety, and his young woman deploring the loſs of her canary bird, are fine performances.

GREW, *Obadiah*, of Atherſton, Warwickſhire, was of Baliol college, and ſettled at Coventry as miniſter of St. Michael's there. Exemplary in his conduct, he was an indefatigable pariſh prieſt, and as he ſided with the preſbyterians, ſo he oppoſed them in their views of cutting off the king; and even drew a promiſe from Cromwell, as he paſſed through Coventry, in 1647, that no violence ſhould be offered to his royal maſter. At the reſtoration he refuſed to conform, for which he was ejected from his pariſh, and he died 1698. He publiſhed meditations on the parable of the prodigal ſon, and other theological tracts.

GREW, *Nehemiah*, ſon of the preceding, was eminent as a writer and a phyſician. His great merits and extenſive practice, in London, recommended him to the Royal ſociety, of which he became fellow; and in 1677, ſecretary. Beſides the publication of the philoſophical tranſactions, he ſent to preſs the anatomy of plants, fol.—comparative anatomy of the ſtomach, &c. fol.—catalogue of the rarities of the Royal ſociety—coſmologia ſacra, &c. He died ſuddenly, 1711, in London

GREY, *lady Jane*, celebrated for her virtues and her misfortunes, was daughter of Henry Grey by Frances Brandon, daughter of Mary, dowager of France, and ſiſter to Henry VIII. She was born in 1537, at Bradgate-hall, Leiceſterſhire, and from her very infancy ſhewed great quickneſs and comprehenſion of mind. She became ſuch a proficient in languages, that ſhe ſpoke and wrote, with aſtoniſhing facility, the French, Italian, Latin, and it is ſaid the Greek; and was alſo well ſkilled in Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldee. To theſe acquirements were united great beauty, the mildeſt manners, and the moſt captivating virtues of humility, benevolence, and modeſty. Regardleſs of the frivolous occupations of the great, ſhe ſought for gratification in reading and meditation, and ſhe obſerved to Aſcham, who found her reading Plato, while the reſt of the family were hunting in the park, that the ſport which they were enjoying, was but a ſhadow compared to the pleaſure which ſhe received from the ſublime author. The alliances of her family, however, were too powerful to ſuffer her to live in her beloved ſecluſion. No ſooner was the declining health of the ſixth Edward perceived, than Dudley, duke of Northumberland, prevailed upon the monarch to ſettle the crown on lady Jane, whoſe attachment to the reformation was indubitable; and to paſs over his ſiſters Mary and Elizabeth. When this was effected, the favorite married his ſon Guildford Dudley to the future queen, and thus paved the way for his own family to the throne. But while others rejoiced in theſe plans, Jane alone ſeemed unconcerned, and when, on Edward's death, ſhe was hailed as queen by Northumberland, ſhe refuſed the proffered

proffered dignity, till the authority of her father the duke of Suffolk, and the entreaties of a husband, whom she tenderly loved, prevailed upon her reluctantly to consent. She was as usual conveyed to the tower, preparatory to her coronation, and she was proclaimed queen in the city, and honored with all the marks of royalty. This sunshine of prosperity was, however, but transitory; her rival Mary proved more powerful, and the kingdom seemed to espouse her cause with such loyalty, that Northumberland and Suffolk yielded to the popular voice, and lady Jane, after being treated as queen for a few days, descended again, and with exultation, to privacy. But misfortunes accompanied her fall. She saw her father-in law, and his family, her own father and his numerous adherents, brought to the Tower, and at last expire under the hand of the executioner, and she herself, together with her husband, were to complete the bloody tragedy. She and lord Guildford and Cranmer were carried to Guildhall, from the Tower, and attainted of high treason, and condemned, but it is imagined that had not Wyatt's rebellion at that time alarmed the suspicions of the bigoted Mary, the innocent Jane might have been pardoned. Three months after her condemnation, she was ordered to prepare for death, and as her husband was dissuaded from increasing their mutual bitterness by taking leave of each other, she gave him her last farewel through the window as he passed to the place of execution, and soon after she saw his headless body wrapped in a linen cloth borne to the chapel. From the horrid sight she was soon summoned herself to the scaffold, where she suffered with the most christian resignation, exclaiming with fervency, "Lord, into thy hands I commend my spirit." This bloody catastrophe took place 12th Feb. 1544. Jane carried with her to the grave, the regrets and the affections of the protestants, and Mary in shedding the blood of those who were so nearly related to her, seemed to proclaim that she little regarded the sacrificing of the lives of her subjects to her own bigoted principles.

GREY, *Dr. Zachary*, an English scholar, descended from a Yorkshire family. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, and afterwards removed to Trinity hall, where he took the degree of L.L.D. He was rector of Houghton-Conquest, Bedfordshire, and vicar of St. Giles' and St. Peter's in Cambridge, and died 25th Nov. 1766, aged 79. He was author of near 30 publications, the best known of which is his edition of Hudibras, with curious and interesting notes, 2 vols. which has been censured and ridiculed by Warburton and Fielding, but ably defended by Warton on Shakespeare. He also answered Neale's history of the Puritans, 5 vols. 8vo. Dr. Grey was twice married and left two daughters.

GREY, *Dr. Richard*, an English divine, born 1693. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, and obtained the livings of Kilncote, Leicestershire, and afterwards Hinton in Northamptonshire, and a prebend in St. Paul's. He was made D. D. 1731, by the university for his "system of English ecclesiastical law." He published besides in 1736 an anonymous pamphlet called "the miserable and distracted state of religion in England, upon the downfall of the church established," 8vo.—and also "a new method of learning Hebrew without points,"—liber Jobi —the last words of David—four sermons, &c. He left some daughters, and died 18th Feb. 1771, aged 78.

GRIBALDUS, *Matthew*, a learned civilian of Padua, who left Italy to embrace the protestant faith, and became professor of civil law at Tubingen. He followed the errors of the anti-trinitarians, for which he was obliged to fly from Tubingen, and he was at last seized at Bern, where the plague carried him off Sept. 1564, and thus prevented the ignominious death which his persecutors would have inflicted upon him He wrote some valuable books on civil law, the best known of which is his "commentarii in legem de rerum mixturâ, et de jure fisci."

GRIBNER, *Michael Henry*, professor of the law at Wittemberg, died 1734. He wrote several works in Latin on jurisprudence, &c. and his abilities are mentioned with respect by Saxius in his Onamasticon.

GRIERSON, *Constantia*, a woman of great respectability as a scholar in Greek and Roman literature. She was born in Kilkenny Ireland, of poor and illiterate parents, but she proved her title to celebrity by her edition of Tacitus, dedicated to lord Carteret, and by that of Terence, inscribed to his son, and also by her poems, and a Greek epigram of great merit. In acknowledgment of her literary abilities, lord Carteret inserted her name in the patent which granted the office of king's printer to her husband for life. She died in 1733, aged only 27. She received, as she informed Mrs. Pilkington, some instruction from the clergyman of her parish, but for the best part of her learning, she was indebted to her own industry. To her learning and philosophical knowledge, she united great modesty, genuine piety, and every female virtue.

GRIFFET, *Henry*, a jesuit of Moulins, who died at Brussels 1775, aged 77. He published Daniel's history of France, in which he continued the reign of Lewis XIII. in 7 volumes 4to. besides sermons, and a popular

work called "delices des pays bas," in 5 volumes 12mo.

GRIFFIER, *John*, an eminent painter, called old Griffier, and abroad the gentleman of Utrecht. He was born at Amſterdam, and died in London 1718, aged 60. His views on the Thames were much admired, as alſo his etched prints of birds, beaſts, &c, from the deſigns of F. Barlow. His ſon *Robert* called the young Griffier, was born in England, and was living in 1713. He was an excellent landſcape painter.

GRIFFIN, the laſt prince of Wales before its total ſubjugation by the Engliſh, was inhumanly put to death in London by his conqueror.

GRIFFITH, *Michael*, a native of London, who ſtudied at Seville and in the Low Countries, and became a jeſuit, and was ſent as miſſionary of his order to England. He died at St. Omer's 1652, aged 65. He wrote annales eccleſiæ Britannicæ, 4 vols. fol. —Britannia illuſtrata, 4to.

GRIFFITHS, *Ralph*, a native of Shropſhire, known in the republic of letters, as the firſt editor and printer of the monthly review, a periodical work, begun in 1749, and by his aſſiduity and the co-operation of men of talents and information, raiſed to great celebrity. This uſeful work was ſo ably and ſucceſsfully conducted, that it procured him a comfortable independence, on which he retired to his reſidence at Turnham Green, ſome years before his death. He was honored for his ſervices to literature with the degree of LL.D. from one of the American univerſities, and he died 1803, aged 83.

GRIGNAN, *Frances Margaret de Sevigné, counteſs of*, daughter of the celebrated madam de Sevigné, was born in 1646. She married, in 1669, count Grignan, an officer of high rank at the court of Lewis XIV. Her reſidence in Provence with her huſband, and at a diſtance from her mother, was the cauſe of the writing of thoſe excellent letters which paſſed between the mother and daughter. She had two daughters and one ſon. She died 1705, one year after the death of her ſon, and her huſband ſurvived her till 1714, aged 85.

GRIGNON, *Jaques*, a French engraver at the end of the 17th century. His beſt works are his portraits. He engraved ſome pieces from Chauveau's deſigns for "les tableaux de la penitence."

GRIMALDI, *John Francis*, a painter born at Bologna 1606. He ſtudied under his relations the Caraccis, and was honorably employed by Innocent X. in adorning the Vatican, and the other edifices of Rome. He alſo was engaged by Mazarin at Paris for three years in embelliſhing his palace and the Louvre, but the troubles of the times, and the warmth with which he eſpouſed the cauſe of his patron, obliged him to fly to the jeſuits for protection. On his return to Rome he gained the patronage of Innocent's two ſucceſſors, Alexander VII. and Clement IX., and devoted the labors of his pencil in their ſervice. He was alſo ſkilled in architecture, and 42 of his engravings in aqua fortis, are mentioned with great recommendation. In him the celebrity of the painter was united with great benevolence and the moſt charitable diſpoſition. He died of a dropſy at Rome 1660, leaving a conſiderable fortune among his ſix children, the youngeſt of whom, *Alexander*, diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a painter.

GRIMANI, *Domenico*, ſon of the doge of Venice, was born there 1460. He was a learned man and the correſpondent of Eraſmus, and tranſlated ſome of Chryſoſtom's homilies into Latin. He was made a cardinal and died 1523.

GRIMANI, *Hubert*, an excellent portrait painter of Delft, who died 1629, aged 30.

GRIMAREST, *Leonard*, a French writer, who died 1720. He wrote the life of Charles XII. and that of Moliere, ſeverely cenſured by Voltaire.

GRIMAUD, *N. de*, profeſſor of medicine at Montpellier, is author of a treatiſe on fevers—memoirs on nutrition, &c. He died 1791.

GRIMMER, *James*, a much admired landſcape painter of Antwerp, who died 1546, aged 30.

GRIMOUX, a French painter, who affected to make no diſtinction between night and day. His portraits are highly valued as cabinet pieces. He died 1740.

GRIMSTON, *ſir Harbottle*, a learned lawyer maſter of the rolls to Charles I. He died 1683, aged 99.

GRINDAL, *Edmund*, archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born 1519, at Halſingham, in Cumberland. He entered at Magdalen college, Cambridge, and then removed to Chriſt's, and afterwards to Pembroke hall, where he became fellow, 1538, and M. A. 1541. He was afterwards choſen lady Margaret's public preacher, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much, that Ridley, biſhop of London, made him his chaplain, 1550. The next year he was appointed chaplain to the king, and in 1553 he obtained a ſtall at Weſtminſter, and was marked as one of thoſe who were to enjoy in two portions the rich biſhopric of Durham, but the ſucceſſion of Mary clouded all his proſpects. He fled to Straſburg, and there remained till the death of the queen, when his ſervices were employed in drawing up the new liturgy, and in oppoſing in a public diſ-

pute

pute with seven other protestants the popish prelates. In 1559 he was made master of Pembroke hall, in the room of Young, who refused the oaths of supremacy, and the same year he was nominated to succeed, after Bonner's deposition, as bishop of London. In 1564 he took his degree of D. D. and in 1570 he was translated to York, and succeeded Parker five years after in the see of Canterbury. His elevation was of short duration. Elizabeth saw with displeasure that the frequent meetings of the clergy for purposes of mutual improvement, and for the better understanding of the scripture, were often converted into faction instead of christian edification, and she therefore directed Grindal to exercise his authority to abolish these prophesyings, as they were called. The primate, who acknowledged that the interference of the laity in these public meetings was often subversive of good order and decorum, yet saw consequences in the friendly meeting of the clergy so favorable to the cause of religion, that he ventured to dispute with the queen about the propriety of her measures. Elizabeth was peremptory, her commands were issued to the bishops to silence all prophesyings and exercises, all preachers not lawfully called; and Grindal, after being allowed a decent time to consider of his conduct, was, by order of the Star chamber, confined to his house, and his see sequestered from him. Though in some degree afterwards restored to his metropolitan power, yet he chose to resign his see, and to receive a pension from the queen. With this he retired to Croydon; but died two months after, 6th July, 1583, and was interred in Croydon church. This learned prelate, whose firmness was doubted whilst he held the see of London, and seemed to waver in his treatment of the papists, wrote little. The patrons of his early life, were besides Ridley, secretary Cecil and archbishop Parker. He was engaged in drawing up the statutes for the government of Christ-church, Oxford, and by his humanity he provided a new settlement at Embden for the British merchants of Antwerp, whom Spanish tyranny oppressed and insulted.

GRINGONNEUR, *Jacquemin*, a Parisian painter, said by some to have invented playing cards about 1392, to amuse the melancholy hours of Charles VI king of France.

GRINGORE, *Peter*, herald at arms to the duke of Lorraine, died 1544. His "moralities" in verse, though not very interesting, are curious, to mark the progress of theatrical improvement.

GRISAUNT, *William*, an English physician and mathematician of Merton college, Oxford. To avoid the suspicion of magic which then attended the possession of learning, he fled over to France, and settled at Marseilles, and afterwards at Montpellier, where he acquired eminence. His son rose to the pontificate under the name of Urban V. His works are mentioned in Aikin's biog. memoirs.

GRIVE, *John de la*, a French geographer of Sedan, died 1757, aged 68. His "topography of Paris" is extremely accurate, and his plans of Versailles, Marly, &c. are much admired. He wrote also a manual spherical trigonometry, &c.

GROCYN, *William*, of Bristol, was educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. In 1479 he obtained the rectory of Newton Longville, Bucks, and afterwards was made prebendary of Lincoln. He travelled to Italy, and improved himself in the Greek, then little understood under Demetrius Chalcondylas, and Politian, and at his return 1491 settled at Exeter college, Oxford, as public professor of his favorite language. When Erasmus visited Oxford, Grocyn received him with affection, and introduced him to Warham the primate, and other learned men. In 1490 Grocyn exchanged his living for the mastership of All-hallows college, Maidstone, Kent, where he died 1522, of a stroke of the palsy. He had little respect for Plato, but paid great homage to the philosophy of Aristotle, whose works he undertook to translate, but did not pursue. He left part of his property to Linacre his executor, and to Thomas Lilly the grammarian. A Latin epistle from him to Aldus Manutius, is preserved in Linacre's translation of Proclus de sphærâ.

GROCHOWSKI, a Pole, who, after serving in the Prussian armies, took up arms against the Russians. He was with Kosciuszko, at Syezekociny, 1791, and was mortally wounded by a cannon ball.

GRODITIUS, *Staniflaus*, a jesuit of Poland, author of eight volumes of Latin sermons, and other polemical writings. He died at Cracow 1613.

GRONOVIUS, *John Frederic*, a respectable civilian, critic, and historian, born at Hamburgh 1613. After making great progress in literature at home, he travelled through Germany, Italy, and France, further to increase the resources of his mind, and on his return through Deventer, he was stopped, and honorably appointed professor of polite learning. In 1658 he removed to Leyden, as successor in the professorial chair to Dan. Heinsius, and there he died greatly regretted, 1672. He married at Deventer, and had two sons, both eminent in literature. He published a dissertation on Statius' sylva—a treatise on the festerces—a work of ecclesiastical writers, besides valuable editions of Plautus, Seneca, Sallust, Livy, Quintilian, Pliny, &c.

GRONOVIUS, *James*, son of the preceding, was born at Deventer, 20th Oct. 1645, and educated under his father at Leyden. In 1670 he visited England, and not only exa-

mined the valuable libraries of the univerſities, but he gained the friendſhip of the learned, of Pocock, Pearſon, and M. Caſaubon, and after his return to Leyden, he extended his travels to France, where he was introduced to Chaplain, d'Herbelot, Thevenot, and other ſcholars, Though his father's death diſconcerted his plans, he proceeded to Italy, where the grand duke of Tuſcany, in reſpect to his merits granted him a penſion, and a profeſſor's chair at Piſa, where he had for his colleague Henry Norris, afterwards a cardinal. After ſome time he left Tuſcany, and returning by the way of Venice and Padua, he came to Leyden, where, in 1679, a profeſſorſhip awaited him. In this peaceful retreat, endeared to him by the reſidence of his father, and the partialities of youthful life, he determined to paſs the remainder of his days, and therefore rejected the honorable offers of a chair at Padua, and alſo at Keil, in Holſtein, under the duke of Sleſwick. In the midſt of his literary occupations, the death of his favorite daughter rent his boſom with affliction, ſo that in the fullneſs of his grief, he fell ſick, and five weeks after followed her to the grave, 21ſt October, 1716. He left two ſons, the eldeſt a phyſician, and the youngeſt, *Abraham*, hiſtory profeſſor at Utrecht. Gronovius was inferior to his father in modeſty and moderation, though ſuperior in learning; but his virulence againſt his literary antagoniſts was ſuch, that he was called a ſecond Scioppius. Beſides editions of Macrobius, Polybius, &c. he publiſhed that valuable book, "theſaurus antiquit. Græc." 13 vols. fol.

GROPPER, *John*, of Weſtphalia, refuſed a cardinal's hat, and died at Rome 1559. He had a great abhorrence of women, and wrote "enchiridion chriſtianæ religionis."

GROS, *Peter*, an able ſculptor, born at Paris. He embelliſhed the capital of France with many fine ſpecimens of his art, and died at Rome 1710, aged 44.

GROS, *Nicholas*, a theologian of Rheims, whoſe oppoſition to the bull unigenitus, obliged him to fly from France. He was for ſome time in England, and wrote ſeveral things on temporary ſubjects. He was theological profeſſor at Amersfort, and in his writings ably ſupported the janſeniſts in Holland. He died 1751, aged 76.

GROSE, *Francis*, an Engliſh antiquary, who illuſtrated "the antiquity of England and Wales" in 4 vols. 4to. "and of Scotland," in two. His deſign, with reſpect to Ireland, was checked by death, which carried him off in Dublin, in 1791, aged 52. He publiſhed beſides, "a claſſical dictionary of the vulgar tongue,"—military antiquities, &c.—a treatiſe on ancient armour, &c.

GROSLEY, *Peter John*, member of the academy of belles lettres, and of inſcriptions, was born at Troyes, and died there 1785, aged 67. He wrote "recherches pour l'hiſtoire du droit Francois"—the lives of the two Pithou's, &c. beſides large contributions to the encyclopedia, and the dictionnaire hiſtorique.

GROSSETESTE, *Robert*, a prelate, born about 1175, at Stradbrook, Suffolk. Though obſcurely born, he received a decent education at Oxford and Paris, where he became a reſpectable proficient in Greek, little regarded at that time. On returning from Paris, he read lectures on philoſophy and divinity at Oxford, and was made archdeacon of Cheſter, afterwards of Wilts, and in 1234-5 elected biſhop of Lincoln. He died at Buckden, 1253, highly reſpected for learning, integrity, and piety. He wrote commentaries on Ariſtotle, and other voluminous works.

GROSTESTE, *Claude*, a French refugee, miniſter of the Savoy, and author of ſeveral ſermons, and a treatiſe on the inſpiration of the ſacred books, &c. He died 1713, aged 28.

GROSVENOR, *Benjamin*, of London, miniſter of a diſſenting congregation in Croſby ſquare, in 1716 removed to Salters' hall meeting houſe. Beſides eſſay on health, and the mourner, often edited, he wrote ſermons, and died 1758, aged 83.

GROTIUS, or GROOT, *Hugo*, a celebrated writer, ſon of John de Groot, a reſpectable burgo-maſter of Delft. He was born at Delft, 10th April, 1583, and from his earlieſt years diſplayed ſtrong powers of mind, great genius, ſound judgment, and a moſt retentive memory. He ſtudied at the Hague, and afterwards removed to Leyden, under the care of Francis Junius, and here Joſeph Scaliger ſaw and admired his promiſing abilities, and affectionately intereſted himſelf in his improvement. In 1598 he accompanied count Juſtin of Naſſau, and the grand penſioner Barnevelt, in their embaſſy to France, and he was received with every mark of kindneſs by the court, and preſented by Henry IV. with his picture and a gold chain. The univerſity of Paris alſo paid its reſpect to this learned youth, and granted him a doctor of law's degree before his return to Holland. Devoting himſelf to the law, he pleaded his firſt cauſe at Delft, and though ſcarce 17, he commanded the general applauſe by his eloquence and extenſive information. But polite literature alſo engaged much of his attention, and in 1599 he publiſhed an edition of Martianus Capella, dedicated to the celebrated de Thou, and tranſlated into Latin, Stevin's treatiſe for the inſtruction of pilots in finding a ſhip's place at ſea. In 1600, he publiſhed his phænomena of Aratus, and acquired ſuch celebrity as a poet, that his proſopopœia was tranſlated into French by du Vaer, Rapin, Paſquier, and Malherbe, and into Greek by Caſaubon. He alſo wrote tragedies,

gedies, and his Adamus Exul, his Chriſtus patiens, and his Joſeph, were received with great applauſe. In 1603, he was appointed hiſtoriographer to the ſtates of Holland, who thus ſelected him as the ableſt hiſtorian worthy to tranſmit to poſterity the heroic deeds of their countrymen, and their emancipation from Spaniſh ſlavery. He was next appointed advocate general for the fiſc of Holland and Zealand, with an encreaſed ſalary, and he ably defended in 1609, in his "mare liberum," the freedom of the ocean, and the right of the Dutch to trade to the eaſt, though the work was ſeverely and acutely cenſured by Selden. His treatiſe de antiquitate reipublicæ Batavæ, to aſſert the ancient independence of his country from the Roman yoke, and the modern uſurpations of Spain appeared in 1610, and was rewarded with the unanimous thanks of the ſtates. In 1613 he was honorably elected penſionary of Rotterdam, and obtained a ſeat in the aſſembly of the ſtates of Holland, and afterwards of the ſtates general, and ſoon after his abilities were employed in ſettling the diſputes between the Engliſh and the Dutch, on the ſubject of the fiſhery in the northern ſeas. In the religious differences which now began to agitate Holland, Grotius, who had hitherto marched unoppoſed in the road of honor and glory, took a ſhare, and, in embracing the tenets of Arminius, he declared himſelf a zealous advocate for toleration. His conduct, and that of thoſe with whom he acted, proved offenſive to prince Maurice, and the conference, begun for reconciliation, ſoon ended in miſtruſt and warfare. At the national ſynod of Dort, 15th Nov. 1618, the five articles of the Arminians were condemned, their miniſters were baniſhed, and their three able defenders Barnevelt, Grotius, and Hoogarbetz, were tried, and the firſt was executed, and the others doomed to perpetual impriſonment. In his priſon of Louveſtein, Grotius found conſolation in literary occupations, and though his confinement was rigorous, he derived every comfort from the attentions of his wife, who after ſome difficulty was permitted to viſit him. The fond care of this worthy woman at laſt procured his deliverance, after a captivity of nearly two years, and on pretence of removing books which ſhe declared proved injurious to her huſband's health, ſhe was permitted to ſend away a ſmall cheſt of drawers of the length of three feet and a half, in which he was confined. Thus carried by two ſoldiers from the fortreſs of Louveſtein, the cheſt was removed to Gorcum on horſeback, and at the houſe of a friend the illuſtrious priſoner was ſet at liberty, and immediately eſcaped, diſguiſed in the dreſs of a maſon with a rule and a trowel, to Valvic in Brabant, and then to Antwerp. From Antwerp he wrote to the ſtates general exculpating himſelf, and aſſerting that his conduct was guided by the pureſt love for his country, and the ſincereſt regard for the intereſts of the ſtates, and he afterwards went to Paris, where he received a penſion from the French court. His apology appeared in 1622, but it was received with ſuch indignation by the ſtates general, that all perſons were forbidden to read it on pain of death, and a decree was iſſued to ſeize the offending author wherever he could be found. In 1623 he retired from the tumults of Paris to the ſeat of one of his friends near Boulogne, and there began his great work on the rights of peace and war. The death of Maurice in Holland made no change in the politics of the Dutch, and the next ſtadtholder, Frederic Henry, profeſſed the ſame enmity againſt the exiled ſufferer, but, at laſt, through the ſolicitation of his friends, and the earneſt applications of his wife, the confiſcation was removed from his property, and in Oct. 1631, he ventured to reviſit Holland. Though honorably received at Rotterdam, at Amſterdam, and at Delft, he found ſtill the ſpirit of rancor in the magiſtrates, and when threatened again with perſecution, he determined to remove from an ungrateful country on which his ſervices and his writings have conferred immortal fame. In March 1632, he retired to Hamburgh, and there was flattered with the moſt preſſing and liberal invitations from Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Holſtein, and other princes, but he preferred the friendſhip of Oxenſtiern, and a reſidence in Sweden, to all other ſituations. By the kindneſs of his new patron, and the celebrity of his own meritorious works, he was at laſt declared counſellor to the queen of Sweden, and appointed her ambaſſador to France, and for eight years, till 1644, he ſupported the character of his ſtation, and the intereſts of his new adopted country, with ſucceſs and with dignity. When, at his own ſolicitation, he retired from the French embaſſy, he removed through Holland to Sweden, and was honorably received by queen Chriſtina; but ſeeing the cabals of his enemies, who, without merit, were jealous of his fame and conſequence, he ſighed again for retirement, and requeſted permiſſion to go to Lubec. On the 12th of Auguſt, 1645, he embarked, but the veſſel was driven by a dreadful ſtorm on the coaſt of Pomerania, and Grotius, intent to reach Lubec, arrived at Roſtock, after a tedious journey of ſixty miles, expoſed to the rain and to the inclemency of the air. The difficulties of his journey were encreaſed by the attacks of a fever, and the illuſtrious ſtranger, whom the ingratitude of his countrymen had baniſhed from his home, and the envy of courtiers had driven from his long wiſhed for aſylum, ſink-

ing under fatigue and diſeaſe, expired at midnight, 28th Aug. 1645. His remains were conveyed to Delft, and depoſited in the grave of his family, where this modeſt epitaph written by himſelf marks the ſpot;

Grotius hic Hugo eſt, Batavûm captivus et exul
Legatus regni, Suecia magna, tui.

Beſides his valuable treatiſe on the chriſtian religion, which is known to every ſtudent of chriſtianity, and his treatiſe de jure belli & pacis, and the other pieces already mentioned, he publiſhed, among other works, via ad pacem eccleſiaſticam—anthologia—hiſtoria Gothorum —commentary on the old and new teſtaments—diſſertatio hiſtoric. de dogmat. ritib. &c. eccleſiæ, &c.—de origine gentium American.—notes on Tacitus, Lucian, &c.—epiſtles, &c. His wife Mary Reigeſberg, whom he married 1608, ſurvived him. She was a woman of a moſt reſpectable family in Zealand, and in her character moſt amiable, benevolent, and exemplary. The religious opinions of Grotius were very favorable to the church of England, and it is no deſpicable teſtimony to the purity and authenticity of the doctrines of our national eſtablishment, that its tenets and diſcipline were commended and applauded by a man whoſe judgment was ſo diſcriminating, and whoſe opinion s ſo reſpectable and ſo ſatisfactory, eſpecially on the ſubject of religion, to which he devoted, for a long time, all the powers of a ſtrong, vigorous, and unprejudiced mind. Two of the ſons of this illuſtrious character, *Cornelius* and *Diederic*, embraced the military profeſſion, and another, *Peter*, became eminent in the law and as a philologiſt, and was known as a penſionary of Amſterdam. He died 1678.

Grotius, *William*, brother of Hugo, was born at Delft, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a lawyer. He wrote enchiridion de principiis juris naturæ—and vitæ juriſconſult. in pandect. in nomin. &c., and died 1662.

Grove, *Henry*, a learned teacher among the preſbyterians, born at Taunton, Somerſetſhire, 4th Jan. 1683. He was deſcended from very reſpectable families in Devonſhire and Wiltſhire, by his father and mother, and therefore his education was particularly attended to. After being under the care of Mr. Warren, who kept an academy at Taunton, he went to London, and ſtudied under his relation Mr. Rowe, and by his learning and abilities, recommended himſelf to the notice of ſome reſpectable divines, among whom was Dr. Watts. At the age of 22 he began to be a preacher, and ſoon after married, and undertook with Mr. James, the care of Taunton academy, in the room of his friend Warren, where he continued very ſucceſsfully employed for 18 years. During that time he engaged in the theological diſputes, which agitated the diſſenters and the clergy, and he publiſhed his "eſſay on the terms of chriſtian communion," and other things. In 1736 he loſt his wife, and the following year he fell a victim to a violent fever, which carried him off 27th Feb. 1736-7. An inſcription was placed over his grave by Dr. Ward of Greſham college. He wrote miſcellanies in proſe and verſe, beſides a diſcourſe on ſaving faith—an eſſay on the ſoul's immortality—and the numbers 588, 601, 626, 635, in the ſpectator. His poſthumous works appeared in 1740, 4 vols. 8vo.

Grove, *Joſeph*, author of the life of cardinal Wolſey, died 1764.

Gruchius, *Nicolas*, of Rouen, was the firſt who explained Ariſtotle in Greek. He tranſlated Caſtanedo's hiſtory of the Indies, and wrote a treatiſe de comitiis Romanorum, &c. He died 1572, at Rochelle.

Grudius, *Nicolas Everard*, treaſurer of Brabant, wrote ſacred and prophane poetry in Latin, and died 1571.

Grue, *Thomas*, a Frenchman at the end of the 17th century, who tranſlated ſeveral Engliſh works into French, and among them Roſs's hiſtory of all religions, and Rogers' gate open to the knowledge of paganiſm.

Gruet, *N.* a young poet, unfortunately killed by the diſcharge of a fowling-piece, on which he was reſting his head, and of which the trigger was pulled by the motion of his dog. His farewell of Hector and Andromache, and his Annibal to the Carthaginian ſenate, are poetical pieces of great merit. He died 1778, aged 25.

Gruget, *Claude*, a Pariſian, of the 16th century, who tranſlated Spaniſh and Italian works into French, and among them the queen of Navarre's heptameron.

Gruner, *John Frederic*, of Cobourg, wrote an introduction to Roman antiquities—miſcellanea ſacra—critical remarks on the claſſics, beſides editions of Cælius Sedulius, Eutropius, Paterculus, &c. He died 1778, aged 55.

Gruterus, *Janus*, an eminent philologer, of Antwerp. His father was burgomaſter there, and fled in conſequence of ſigning that petition to the ducheſs of Parma, which gave riſe to the word *Gueux*. He came to Norwich with his wife, an Engliſh woman, and with his infant ſon. Under his mother, who could read Galen in the original, young Gruter made a rapid progreſs, and was ſent to Cambridge. When his parents returned to the continent he followed them and completed his education at Leyden. During the political agitation of Flanders, he was ſome time profeſſor of hiſtory at Wittemberg, but refuſed to continue there, as a confeſſion of faith, contrary to his ſentiments, was tendered to him.

him. He was afterwards offered a professor's chair at Padua, but he preferred the invitation which he had received from Heidelberg. He published his large collection of inscriptions, dedicated to Rodolphus II. who in approbation granted him the licence of publishing his own works and those of others, and intended him the honors of nobility, which his death prevented. On the taking of Heidelberg, he lost his valuable library, which had cost him 1200 golden crowns, and all applications for its recovery were fruitless. He afterwards was invited to settle in Denmark, and at Franeker, but he rejected this, and at last fixed his residence at a country house near Heidelberg, from whence going to visit his son-in-law he was, 1527, suddenly taken ill, and expired 10 days after. He was an able critic, a man of extensive erudition, and a very voluminous writer.

Gruterus, *Peter*, a practitioner of physic in Flanders, published in 1709, at Leyden, "a century of Latin letters," with obsolete phrases, and a "new century," also in 1629, at Amsterdam, where he died 1634.

Gryllus, son of Xenophon, slew Epaminondas, and fell himself at the celebrated battle of Mantinea, B. C. 363.

Grynæus, *Simon*, son of a peasant of Swabia, was born at Veringen, 1493. He became Greek professor at Vienna, but his attachment to the protestants exposed him to frequent persecution. He was imprisoned at Baden, and after his liberation had a conference with Luther and Melancthon at Wittemberg. He was afterwards Greek professor at Heidelberg, from whence he went to Basil, and, in 1531, visited England, with strong recommendations from Erasmus to sir Thomas More, Montjoy, and others. In 1534 he was employed in reforming the church and school of Tubingen, and two years after returned to Basil, and in 1540 assisted at the conferences of Worms. He died of the plague the next year at Basil. He was an excellent scholar, whose erudition is displayed in his editions of the Almageſt of Ptolemy, of Euclid, Plato, Proclus, &c.

Grynæus, *John James*, of Berne, of the family of the preceding, was minister and divinity professor at Basil, and died there 1617, aged 77. He was blind for the last five years of his life. He wrote notes on several of the fathers, besides an ecclesiastical history, &c.

Grynæus, *Thomas*, nephew of the preceding, was born at Syringen, in Swabia, and educated under the care of his uncle. He was Latin and Greek professor at Berne and Basil, and was highly respected as a scholar and a man. He left four sons, all eminent in literature.

Gryphiarder, *John*, professor of history and poetry at Jena, was author of some works, and died 1612.

Gryphius, *Sebastian*, a printer, at Lyons, born in Swabia 1493. He was equally known as a scholar, and Conrad Gesner, in testimony of his merit, dedicated one of his books to him, and Julius Scaliger also spoke respectfully of his abilities. The books printed by Gryphius are much admired, especially his Hebrew, Greek, and Latin editions, and particularly his "Latin bible," in 2 vols. fol. in the largest types, then seen, 1550. He died 1556, and left his trade to his son and successor Anthony Gryphius.

Gryphius, *Andrew*, the Corneille of Germany, was born at Glogaw 1616. He is highly extolled by the Germans as a tragic writer, and he also published in a fine vein of satire and irony, a critique on the ancient comedies of the Greeks. He died 1664.

Gryphius, *Christian*, son of Andrew, was professor of eloquence at Breslaw, and principal librarian of the college of Magdalen. He was author of German poems—a treatise on the German language—of a dissertation on the historical writers of the 17th century, &c. He died 1706, aged 57.

Gua de Malves, *John Paul de*, of Languedoc, first conceived the idea of an encyclopedia, which was so successfully executed by d'Alembert and others. He wrote usage de l'analyse de Descartes, &c. and died 1786, aged 74.

Guadagnolo, *Philip*, an orientalist, born at Maglian[illegible]. He studied Greek, Hebrew, Chaldean, Syriac, Persian, and particularly Arabic, which he taught many years at Rome. He was so well versed in Arabic, that he spoke an oration in that language before Christina at Rome, 1656. He also at the request of Urban VIII. undertook in 1622, and finished after 27 years' labor, a translation of the bible into Arabic for the use of the Eastern churches, published 1671, 3 vols. fol. He wrote besides an apology for the christian religion, in Latin, 1631, and in Arabic 1637, against a Mahometan, and with such effect that his antagonist embraced christianity—"a methodical Arabic grammar"—an Arabic dictionary, not completed, the manuscript of which is preserved, in the convent of San Lorenzo, in Lucina. This accomplished scholar died 1656, aged 60.

Guaguin, *Alexander*, an author, who was born at Verona 1538, and died at Cracow, aged 76. He wrote some valuable typographical works, especially "Sarmatiæ Europeæ descriptio, Spires," 1581—et rerum Polonicarum scriptores, 3 vols. 8vo.

Gualbert, *St. John*, a Florentine, who founded a monastery at Vallombrosa on the Apennines, where he died 1073. The spot is immortalized by Milton in his paradise lost.

GUALDUS, *Prioratus*, or *Galeazzo*, an hiſtorian, born at Vicenza, where he died 1678. He was hiſtoriographer to the emperor, and wrote the hiſtory of Ferdinand II. and III. and alſo of Leopold, 3 vols. fol.—the troubles of France from 1648 to 1654.

GUALTERUS, *Rodolphus*, author of commentaries on the bible, and of a tranſlation of Julius Pollux, was born at Zurich 1529, and died 1586.

GUARIN, *Peter*, a Benedictine of Rouen, who died at Paris 1729, aged 51. He publiſhed a Hebrew grammar, 2 vols. 4to. and alſo a Hebrew lexicon.

GUARINI, an eminent ſcholar, of Verona, who went to Conſtantinople to learn Greek, and was the firſt who taught it in Italy. He was profeſſor of learned languages at Ferrara, and tranſlated ſome of the ancient authors, eſpecially Strabo and Plutarch's lives, and died 1460, at Ferrara. His ſon *Baptiſta* was profeſſor at Ferrara, and tranſlated into Italian ſome of Plautus' comedies, &c.

GUARINI, *John Baptiſt*, a famous poet, great grandſon of the preceding, born at Ferrara 1537. He was educated at Piſa and Padua, and afterwards introduced to the court of Alphonſo II. His abilities were employed in frequent embaſſies to Venice and to Turin, where his "paſtor fido," was firſt exhibited at the nuptials of the duke of Savoy with the ſiſter of Philip III. of Spain. In 1571 he went ambaſſador to Rome, and four years after negociated in Poland, to obtain for his maſter the crown, which Henry of Valois had reſigned. Diſguſt with the ingratitude of the court, drove him, in 1582, into retirement; but he was prevailed upon again to become ſecretary of ſtate, and ambaſſador, and again he abandoned the offices of elevated life for privacy. As the duke of Ferrara had favored his ſon in a law-ſuit againſt him, he offered his ſervices to the duke of Savoy; but the loſs of his wife, in 1589, produced a revolution in his ſentiments, and for a while determined him to become an eccleſiaſtic. After, however, being in the ſervice of the duke of Mantua, he was reconciled to Alphonſo of Ferrara; but freſh quarrels aroſe, and Guarini quitted his country for the protection of the grand duke of Tuſcany. He died at Venice, 1612, aged 70, after exhibiting the peeviſhneſs and diſſatisfaction of an ambitious inconſiſtent character. He was ſo regardleſs of the poetical fame which his paſtor fido had acquired, that he conſidered it below the rank of a gentleman to be a poet. He wrote ſeveral things beſides, mentioned by Niceron.

GUARINI, *Guarino*, an architect, born at Modena. He died 1683, aged 59. He embelliſhed Turin, and other cities of Italy, and even Paris, with palaces; but though admired, his buildings are irregular.

GUASCO, *Octavian*, of Turin, died at Verona 1783. He was member of the French academies, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings, eſpecially "a treatiſe on aſylums,"—on the ſtatues of the ancients, &c.

GUAZZI, *Stephen*, ſecretary to the ducheſs of Mentz, and author of ſome poems, dialogues, &c. much eſteemed, died at Pavia, 1565.

GUAZZI, *Mark*, of Padua, wrote an hiſtory of Charles VIII.—an hiſtory of his own time, and other things, much admired. He died 1556.

GUAY TROUIN, *René du*, a famous admiral. *Vid.* DU-GUAY.

GUDIUS, *Marquard*, a critic of Holſtein, educated at Renſburg and Jena. He early diſplayed a ſtrong inclination for literature, and was recommended by Gronovius to D. Heinſius, as a perſon of promiſing talents; but his parents were anxious to advance him at court, and, therefore, earneſtly deſired to ſee him lay aſide all ſtudious purſuits. By the intereſt however of Grævius and Gronovius, he obtained the office of tutor to a young man of family and fortune, named Schas, and with him he began to travel, in 1659, into France. His abilities introduced him to the learned of Paris and of Toulouſe, and after viſiting the moſt curious collections of France and Italy, the tutor and the pupil returned, in 1664, to Germany. He was afterwards in England, and in the company and friendſhip of his pupil, who poſſeſſed great erudition, and employed much of his property in the collection of valuable manuſcripts, he ſpent the whole of his time, and declined accepting a profeſſorſhip offered him at the Hague. So great and ſincere was the friendſhip between Gudius and Schas, that the pupil left his property to his preceptor, in 1675; but ſuch was the ungrateful conduct of Gudius, that on the acquiſition of his riches he diſregarded the friends in Holland, to whoſe interference he owed his elevation and his opulence. He was afterwards counſellor to the duke of Holſtein, and to the king of Denmark, and died immaturely, as Burman obſerves, in 1689. Though very learned, he never publiſhed anything of great importance; the notes and MSS. however, which he communicated to his friends were valuable, and his aſſiſtance and abilities have been recorded by Grævius, Burman, and others.

GUDIUS, *Gottlob Frederic*, a Lutheran miniſter, author of ſome valuable works, on the difficulty of learning Hebrew—remarks on the emperor Julian—a life of Hoffman, &c.

GUEDRIER DE ST. AUBIN, *Henry Michael*, of Gournai-en-bray, near Rouen, died abbot of St. Vulmer monaſtery, in Bayonne, 1742, aged 47. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a caſuiſt,

caſuiſt, and wrote the ſacred hiſtory of the two covenants, 7 vols. 12mo. &c.

GUERARD, *Robert*, a Benedictine monk, born at Rouen, where he died 1715, aged 74. He wrote an abridgment of the bible in queſtions and anſwers, 2 vols. 12mo. and aſſiſted Delfau in editing of St. Auſtin's work, and was ſent to exile, when his aſſociate was diſgraced for his abbé commendataire.

GUERCHEVILLE, *Antoinette de Pons, marchioneſs of*, a French lady, remarkable for her dignified anſwer to Henry IV. who meditated an attack on her virtue. If, ſaid ſhe, I am not noble enough to be your wife, I am too noble to be your miſtreſs. When married to Mary de Medicis, he made her lady of honor to his queen, ſaying, Since you are a lady of honor, be one to my wife.

GUERCHI, *Claude Lewis de Regnier, count de*, a French general, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars of Italy and Flanders, and afterwards came to England, as ambaſſador from his court. He died 1768.

GUERCINO, *Franciſco Barbieri da Cento*, ſo called from a caſt in one of his eyes, was a painter, born near Bologna, 1590. He began to practiſe his profeſſion at eight, and by attending the leſſons of Michael Angelo, and the Caraccis, he acquired great reputation for correctneſs, invention, and a becoming boldneſs in his figures. For two years he practiſed at Rome, but afterwards the liberal offers of the kings of England and France could not draw him away from his favorite retreat at Bologna. Chriſtina of Sweden paid her reſpects to him, and ſhook him by the hand, by that hand, ſaid he, which had painted 106 altar pieces, 144 pictures, for people of diſtinction, and beſides compoſed 10 books of deſigns. He died, 1666, a bachelor, leaving much of his property to build chapels, and for other charitable purpoſes. His private character for piety and morality, was as eminent as his abilities as a painter.

GUERET, *Gabriel*, eminent as an advocate at the bar, and as an author, was born at Paris 1641, and died there 1688. He wrote "Parnaſſus reformed"—the war of authors, and other facetious and ſatirical works.

GUERICK, *Otho*, a German philoſopher, and phyſician, celebrated as the inventor of the air-pump, and of the weather-glaſs. He was counſellor to the elector of Brandenburg, burgo-maſter of Magdeburg, and author of ſome treatiſes on experimental philoſophy. He was twice married, and, by his firſt wife, had *Otho*, who was counſellor to the king of Pruſſia, and a man of learning. This able man died at Hamburgh, 1686, aged 84.

GUERIN, *Francis*, profeſſor of the college of Beauvais, tranſlated Tacitus and Livy into French. His Livy was eſteemed, 10 vols. 12mo.

GUERINIERE, *Francis Robichon*, author of "l'ecole de cavalerie," and "elemens de cavalerie", was equerry to the French king, and died 1751.

GUERRE, *Martin*, a Frenchman, whoſe hiſtory excited ſome intereſt in his country. After living about 10 years with Bertrande de Rols, his wife, he went from her and engaged in the Spaniſh ſervice. Eight years after one of his friends, Arnaud du Thil, preſented himſelf to Bertrande, and by impoſing upon her credulity, was received by her as her huſband. The impoſture was ſuſpected by the uncle of Guerre, but du Thil, though proſecuted, and condemned to be hanged, aſſerted his innocence, and declaring himſelf the real Martin, appealed to the parliament of Toulouſe. The cauſe ſeemed intricate, but before the deciſive ſentence was pronounced, Martin returned, and the impoſtor was, for his treacherous and immoral conduct, hanged and burned, 1560.

GUESCLIN, *Bertrand du*, a celebrated warrior, conſtable of France. He was of Britany, but his education had been ſo neglected, that he could neither read nor write, and in his perſon he was as mean, as his mind was noble. He was principally diſtinguiſhed in his wars againſt the Engliſh. His life has been written by ſeveral of his countrymen. He died in the midſt of his triumphs, before Chateau Neuf de Rendon, 1380, aged 69.

GUETTARD, *John Stephen*, a French phyſician and botaniſt, whoſe extreme application in literary purſuits, brought on a premature death, 1786. He wrote obſervations on plants, 2 vols. 12mo. and memoirs of different parts of the ſciences and arts, 3 vols. 4to.

GUEVARA, *Antony de*, a Spaniſh writer, born at Alaba. He was brought up at court, and became known as a preacher, and hiſtoriographer to Charles V. He was biſhop of Guadix in Granada, and of Mandonedo in Galicia, and died 1544. The beſt of his works is "dial of princes, or the life of M. A. Antoninus," tranſlated into all the languages of Europe. He is deſervedly cenſured as an hiſtorian, not only for the ill taſte, but the improbabilities, and diſtorted accounts, which he introduces as hiſtorical facts, more becoming the meretricious neſs of romance than of ſober truth. He wrote beſides golden epiſtles, &c. His nephew *Anthony*, an eccleſiaſtic, was author of commentaries on the ſcriptures.

GUEVARA, *Lewis Velez de*, a Spaniſh comic poet, admired in the court of Philip IV. for his pleaſantries. His humorous piece "el diabolo cojuelo" is the foundation of le Sage's diable boiteux. He was of Icija, in Andaluſia, and died 1646.

GUEULETTE, *Thomas Simon*, author of ſome

some novels and comedies, was born at Paris, and died 1766, aged 83. His works display genius, elegance, and ease. Besides "the sultans of Guzerat, &c." he wrote Italian pieces, &c.

GUGLIELMINI, *Dominic*, a mathematician, born at Bologna. He was of the academy of Paris, and was patronized by Lewis XIV. Of the valuable works which he wrote, the treatise on the nature of rivers is the most esteemed. His works are printed at Geneva, 2 vols. 4to. 1719. He died 1710, aged 55.

GUIBERT, author of "Gesta Dei per Francos," or "an history of the first crusade," died abbot of Rogent-sous-Couci, 1124, aged 71.

GUIBERT, *James Anthony Hippolite*, of Montauban, served in the German wars, and became a colonel in Corsica. He published, in 1770, essai general du tactique, and afterwards quitted the military profession to devote himself to dramatic writings. He became member of the French academy, and died 1790, aged 47. Besides tragedies, he wrote also the eulogy of the king of Prussia—of Catinat, and of l'Hopital.

GUICCIARDINI, *Francesco*, a celebrated historian, born at Florence, 1482. After receiving a liberal education, he practised the law, and held some offices of importance, and then devoted himself to the public affairs of his native city. From Florence he went to Rome, and was highly honored by Leo X. and his two successors, who employed him in a high, civil, and military capacity, and trusted much to his integrity. He died 1540. His history of Italy, in Italian, 4 vols. 4to. is a performance about which his countrymen deservedly pride themselves.

GUICCIARDINI, *Lewis*, nephew of the historian, was himself a writer of great fidelity. He was born at Florence, and died at Antwerp 1589, aged 66. Of his valuable works the most esteemed is his description of the Pays Bas, in Italian, translated into French by Belleforet.

GUICHARD, *Claude de*, historiographer to the duke of Savoy, was author of a curious work called "the funerals of the ancients," in 4to. He died 1607.

GUICHERON, *Samuel*, advocate of Bourge, in Bresse, is known as an historian. Among other things his "genealogical history of the house of Savoy," is admired by Bayle and others. He died 1664, aged 57.

GUIDI, *Alexander*, an Italian poet, born at Pavia in Milan, 1650. He was patronized by the duke of Parma, and afterwards under the protection of Christina of Sweden, he not only became acquainted with the literary characters of that city, but read to great advantage the works of his favorite masters, Dante, Petrarch, and Chiabrara. After thus enjoying the friendship of the learned, and the good opinion of the popes, of Eugene of Savoy, and others, he was seized with an apoplexy which proved fatal, at Frescati, 1712. His works, which consist of pastorals, operas, and other poems, written in an easy, agreeable, but correct style, were published at Verona, 1726, 12mo. with an account of his life. Though respectable as a poet, he was in his person very deformed, his head was disagreeably large, and he was blind of one eye.

GUIDO, *Reni*, a celebrated Italian painter, born at Bologna 1575. His father, a musician, designed him for his profession, but nature had given him a strong genius for painting, and by improving himself under Calvert, a Flemish painter, and afterwards under the Caraccis, he acquired such excellence as rendered him superior to the artists of his age. His merits happily were not buried in oblivion, he was honored with the notice of pope Paul V., of the cardinals and princes of Italy, of Lewis XIII., of Philip IV. of Spain, and of Udislaus, king of Sweden and Poland. He lived in great splendor at Bologna, and afterwards at Rome, but a most invincible attachment to gaming rendered him indigent and discontented. From the most elevated affluence he sunk to poverty, and the reflection of his deplorable situation had such an effect upon him, that it brought on a distemper, of which he died, 1642. In his youth his features were so pleasing that his master Ludovico Caracci painted his angels from him. In every part of his character Guido was highly respectable, gaming was his only vice. His pictures are much valued, and they adorn the collections of the great. His best piece is what he painted with Domenicheno in the church of St. Gregory.

GUIDO, *Cagnacci*, an historical painter of Bologna, disciple to Reni Guido. He possessed great merit. He died 1680.

GUIDOTTI, *Paul*, a painter, engraver, and architect, of Lucca. He had also some knowledge of anatomy, and pretended he could fly with wings; but in the attempt he fell and broke his limbs. He died 1629, aged 60.

GUIGNARD, *John*, of Chartres, was professor of divinity at Clermont. He was executed at Paris 1595, for high treason. During the affair of John Chastel, which so nearly concerned the life of Henry IV. some papers were seized at Clermont, in the hand-writing of Guignard, and as in these he maintained that the murder of Henry III. and of Henry IV. was lawful, and refused to retract his assertions, he was put to death.

GUIGNES, *Joseph de*, of Pontoise, studied the oriental languages under Fourmont, and became interpreter to the French king, 1741, and member of the belles lettres' academy, 1753.

1753. The revolution proved the ſource of his miſery and reduced him to poverty. He died at Paris 1800, aged 79. He was well acquainted with the Chineſe characters, and for 35 years was principal conductor of the journal des Savans. He wrote general hiſtory of the Huns, Turks, Moguls, and Tartars, 5 vols. 4to.—the life of Fourmont—the military art of the Chineſe—memoir to prove the Chineſe an Egyptian colony—eſſay on the Oriental and Greek topography—principles of typographical compoſition, &c.

GUILD, *William*, *D. D.* a divine, born near Dundee, and educated at the Mariſchal college, Aberdeen, where he was profeſſor of philoſophy, divinity, and church hiſtory — Though he oppoſed the covenant in 1638, he afterwards complied, and at the reſtoration went as one of the commiſſioners to Breda to congratulate Charles II. He wrote in 1657 an anſwer to a Roman catholic book on innovations, and died 1662, aged 60.

GUILLAIN, *Simon*, a ſculptor, rector of the painting and ſculpture academy at Paris. He died 1658, aged 77.

GUILLANDIUS, *Melchior*, a phyſician and botaniſt of Koningſberg, in Pruſſia, taken by the Algerines when going on botanical purſuits to Africa. His commentary on the papyrus is full of erudition. He wrote ſeveral works, and died at Padua 1589, where he was botanical profeſſor.

GUILLELMA, a woman of Bohemia, who, in the 13th century, founded in Italy a ſect which united enthuſiaſm with lewdneſs. After being reſpected during life as a ſaint, ſhe was, when dead, dug up from her grave, and burnt with ignominy.

GUILLEMEAU, *James*, a French ſurgeon, author of ſome valuable books on his profeſſion. He died at Paris 1612.

GUILLET DE ST. GEORGE, *George*, firſt hiſtoriographer to the academy of painting and ſculpture in Paris, was born at Thiers, in Auvergne, and died at Paris 1705, aged 80. He wrote, among other things, the hiſtory of Mahomet II.—ancient and modern Sparta—ancient and modern Athens, &c.

GUILLIAUD, *Claude*, doctor of the Sorbonne, was author of commentaries on the goſpels of St. Matthew, and St. John, and of collationes in omnes S. Pauli epiſtolas, &c.

GUILLIM, *John*, author of "diſplay of heraldry," in folio, was born in Herefordſhire, 1565, and educated at Brazen-noſe, Oxford. He was of the ſociety of the college of arms, and in 1617 was made rouge-croix purſuivant of arms. He died 1621. The ſixth edition of his valuable work appeared 1724, with many additions.

GUILLOTIN, a phyſician, born at Saintes 1738. At the revolution he was deputy in the national aſſembly from Paris. In making a report on the penal code, he recommended an inſtrument of death which might be more expeditious, and create to the ſufferers leſs pain than either the halter or the wheel, and this new machine, ſo fatally uſed during the civil diſſenſions of the ſtate, has immortalized the name of its author. Though it is reported that he periſhed under his guillotine, it is however certain that he died a natural death, and it is ſaid of grief for the infamous abuſe of what he intended for the more humane puniſhment of the guilty.

GUISCARD, *Robert*, a famous knight of Coutances, who aſſiſted in the conqueſt of Naples and Sicily, from the Saracens. He obtained the dukedom of Apulia and Calabria, and took priſoner Gregory VII. who died a captive under his care. His daughter married Conſtantine, ſon of Michael Ducas, for which elevation he is cenſured by the invidious Anna Comena. He died 1085, in Corfu.

GUISCARD, *Charles*, a Pruſſian officer, author of "military memoirs of the Greeks and Romans," a valuable work. He wrote beſides memoires critiques & hiſtoriques ſur pluſieurs points d'antiquités militaires, 4 vols. 8vo. &c. As a ſoldier, he ſerved under the Dutch, and under Frederic II. of Pruſſia, who called him Quintus Icilius, and gave him a regiment. He died 1775, aged 33.

GUISE, *Claude de Lorraine, duke of*, fifth ſon of duke René II. of Lorraine, ſettled in France. At the battle of Marignan he diſplayed ſuch valor, that he received more than 20 wounds. He died 1550.

GUISE, *Francis duke of*, ſon of the preceding, was a man of talents and extenſive influence in France. In him began the factions of Condé and Guiſe. He was at the head of the Catholic party, and was a moſt furious bigot. He died by a piſtol ſhot from the hand of Poltrot de Meré, a proteſtant gentleman, 1563, aged 44.

GUISE, *Henry duke of*, eldeſt ſon of Francis, was born in 1550. Brave as a ſoldier, he was turbulent, imperious, and violent, as a ſubject, and at the head of the party called the league, and formed by the intrigues of his brother the cardinal, under pretence of ſupporting the catholic religion and the ſtate, he long overawed the king, Henry III and prevented his appearance at Paris. After maſſacring the Huguenots, and filling the ſtreets of Paris with blood, on the famous day called the day of Barricades, Guiſe conſidered his ſucceſs ſecure, but Henry eſcaping his guards fled to Blois where he called an aſſembly of the ſtates. Guiſe appeared there, but a forced reconciliation with the king was followed by the aſſaſſination of the demagogue, 23d Dec. 1588, and on the morrow the cardinal ſhared the fate of his brother.

GUISE, *Charles duke of*, eldeſt ſon of Henry, was arreſted on his father's murder and confined at Tours, from which he eſcaped 1592. His partizans received him with open arms, but he afterwards had the good ſenſe to be reconciled to the king, and might have lived in ſecurity, had not Richelieu's jealouſy driven him from the kingdom, He fled to Italy, and died at Cuna 1640, aged 69.

GUISE, *Lewis de Lorraine, cardinal of*, ſon of Henry, was illuſtrious as well in arms as in the arts of peace. He was with Lewis XIII. in Poitou, where he ſignalized himſelf, and died at Saintes 1621.

GUISE, *Henry of Lorraine, duke of*, grandſon of Henry, was remarkable for his intrigues with Bouillon, and the court of Soiſſons, which obliged him to fly from France to Rome. During his exile, the revolt of the Neapolitans, from the Spaniſh power, called him into the field, but while flushed with victory he regarded the crown of Naples already within his reach, he was taken priſoner at Abruzzo and carried to Spain. After four years' impriſonment he was liberated. He died 1664. aged 50, author of memoirs of his Neapolitan enterprize, one vol. 4to.

GUISE, *William*, was born at Ablond's court, near Glouceſter 1653. He entered at Oriel college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of oriental literature, and publiſhed a tranſlation with a valuable commentary of "miſnæ pars ordinis primi Zeraim tituli ſeptem." He died of the ſmall pox 1683, and was buried at St. Michael's Oxford, where he had long reſided. His ſon was general Guiſe of military memory.

GUITTON, *d' Arezzo*, an early Italian poet, ſome of whoſe productions are to be found in the Florence collection of ancient Italian poets, 1527, in 8vo. He floriſhed in the middle of the 13th century.

GUITTON, *John*, a native of Rochelle, mayor of the town when beſieged by Richelieu. He always had a dagger on the table, to ſtab the firſt man who talked of ſurrendering, and when told that many periſhed by famine, he ſaid, it matters little if one only is left to ſhut the gates.

GULDENSTAEDT, *John Antony*, of Riga, viſited during an abſence of three years, Aſtracan, Caucaſus, Georgia, Tartary, and the neighbouring places. His performances are enumerated by Coxe. He was invited to Peterſburg, where he became profeſſor of languages, and where he died of a fever, 1781.

GUNDLING, *Nicolas Jerome*, a native of Nuremberg, profeſſor of eloquence, civil law, and philoſophy, at Halle, on which ſubjects he wrote ſome valuable works. His reputation for ſagacity and knowledge was ſuch, that he was often conſulted at Berlin by the court. His "courſe of philoſophy," "of literary hiſtory," and his hiſtory of moral philoſophy, are much eſteemed. He died rector of Halle 1729.

GUNNERUS, *John Erneſt*, of Chriſtiania, was biſhop of Drontheim 1758, and died at Chriſtianſund 1773, aged 55. He publiſhed flora Norwegiæ, &c. He founded, for the encouragement of natural hiſtory, the royal Norwegian ſociety at Drontheim. Linnæus, in compliment to his merit, gave the name of Gunnera to a plant.

GUNNING, *Peter*, a prelate, born at Hoin Kent, 1613, and educated at Canterbury ſchool, and Clare hall, Cambridge. He became tutor of his college, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a preacher, but he expoſed himſelf to the perſecution of the parliament, on account of his zeal for the king's ſervice; and when ejected, he returned to Oxford. Here he was made chaplain of New college, and afterwards became tutor to lord Hatton, and ſir Francis Compton, and chaplain to ſir Robert Shirley, at whoſe death he obtained the chapel of Exeter houſe, Strand. At the reſtoration his ſufferings were rewarded; he was created D. D. by the king's mandate, and then advanced to a prebend of Canterbury, and to the headſhips of Corpus Chriſti and St. John's college, Cambridge. He was one of the committee for the review of the liturgy, and he had a conference with the diſſenters at the Savoy, in 1661. In 1669, he was made biſhop of Chicheſter, and in 1674, was tranſlated to Ely, where he died 1684. Opinions have varied with reſpect to his character, but it muſt be confeſſed, that, though ſome queſtion whether his head was as good as his heart, he was diſtinguiſhed by erudition, piety, and exemplary manners. His charities to public uſes were numerous.

GUNTER, *Edmund*, a mathematician, born at Gunter's town, Brecknockſhire, 1581. He was educated at Weſtminſter, under Buſby, and entered at Chriſt church, Oxford. His genius led him to mathematical purſuits, and by the new projection of a ſector, he acquired celebrity, and was in 1619 appointed aſtronomy profeſſor at Greſham college. Here directing all the powers of his mind in the improvement of ſcience, he invented a portable quadrant, obſerved a new variation in the magnetic needle, and contrived that valuable rule of proportion, the line of numbers, called from him, Gunter's ſcale. His merits gained him the friendſhip of the learned, of Oughtred, Henry Briggs, and others, and the patronage of the earl of Bridgewater, and the notice of his ſovereign Charles I. He was carried off in the prime of life, 1626, and was buried in St. Peter's the poor, Broad-ſtreet, where no monu-

monument records his name. The fifth edition of his works was published by Leybourn, 1674, in 4to.

GUNTHER, a German poet in the beginning of the 18th century, whose superior genius proved his destruction. As he was going to be presented to Augustus II. king of Poland, a rival poet mixed some poisonous drugs in his drink, in consequence of which the unhappy man, as he was addressing the monarch, fell down, and expired soon after, in his 28th year. He wrote some elegant poetry, an ode on Eugene's victory over the Turks, &c.

GURTLER, *Nicolas*, a native of Basil, who died 1707, aged 53. He wrote a Greek, German, and French lexicon—historia temporariorum—origines mundi institutiones theologicæ.

GUSMAN, *Lewis*, a jesuit, author of the history of his fraternity in the Indies, and the success of their missions in Japan, 14 books. He died at Madrid 1605, provincial of Seville.

GUSSANVILLAN, *Peter*, a native of Charres. He edited the works of Gregory the Great, the best, before the Benedictine edition.

GUSTAVUS, king of Sweden, is known by the name of Gustavus Vasa. He was born 1490. After the reduction of Sweden by Christian II. of Denmark, Gustavus was kept a prisoner in the capital of the conqueror; but after many years of captivity, he escaped, and appeared among the Dalecarlians, whom he engaged to revolt. A great boldness of character, and an ardent love of military glory, together with capacious resources of mind, had calculated him for a leader in times of difficulty. The conduct of the Danes, who had murdered his father and other Swedish nobles, roused him to revenge. He re-took Upsal; and though occasionally defeated, he acquired fresh vigor from disasters; and animated to desperation by the cruelties of Christian, who put his mother and his sister to death, by shocking tortures, he over-ran Gothland, and besieged Stockholm. The states of the kingdom were convened, and Gustavus was offered that kingdom, which his valor had recovered, and by his influence the crown was declared hereditary in his male issue. Invasion from abroad ceased, by the expulsion of the Danish monarch, and the succession of Frederic, duke of Holstein, and Gustavus, secure in the love of his subjects, cultivated all the arts of peace and commerce, and made the Lutheran tenets the established religion of his country. This heroic monarch died at Stockholm 1560, in his 70th year.

GUSTAVUS, *Adolphus*, deservedly surnamed the Great, was born at Stockholm 1594. In 1611 he ascended the throne, and though so young he evinced the sagacity of a great character in the choice of able ministers. He was fond of military glory, and soon acquired renown in his battles against the Danes, Muscovites, and Poles. By his heroic valor and judicious conduct, he made an honorable peace with the two first, and obliged the last to evacuate Livonia, and then forming an alliance with the protestants of Germany, he overran in two years and a half all the countries between the Vistula, the Rhine, and the Danube. The imperial general Tilly was twice defeated, and the pride of Austria was humbled, but the battle in the plains of Lutzen proved fatal to the life of the monarch, 1632. He fell it is said by the treacherous intrigues of Richelieu, or by the hand of Lawemburgh, one of his generals who had been bribed by the emperor Ferdinand to take away his life. This warlike monarch possessed those virtues which in a reign of peace might have equally distinguished him. He patronized literature, he enriched Upsal by his munificent donations, he founded the royal academy of Abo, and the university of Dorp, in Livonia. Before his time the Swedes were indifferent soldiers, but such was the enthusiasm which he inspired among his subjects, that he had always an army of 80,000 men well disciplined. He has been with some justice compared to the great Scipio, and the parallel in some particulars is striking. He was succeeded by his only child, the celebrated Christina, though only five years old.

GUSTAVUS III. king of Sweden, son of Frederic Adolphus, by Louisa Ulrica, the sister of Frederic II. king of Prussia, was born 24th Jan. 1746, and succeeded 1771. Disgusted with the influence of Russia at Stockholm, and with the usurpation of his senators who wished to abridge his liberty, and not only to appoint him a confessor, but to settle even how much wine he might be permitted to have on his table; he secretly formed the plan of a revolution, which was effected without bloodshed in 1772. The senate surrounded by the guards surrendered its authority, and the friends of Gustavus were afterwards distinguished by wearing a white handkerchief on the left arm, which was the signal of attachment during the revolution. The wisest regulations followed this change, a new translation of the bible was made, torture was abolished, commerce, the arts and the sciences were liberally encouraged, agriculture and industry patronized, and the laws administered with greater dispatch and more impartiality. To put an end to the disputes which prevailed with Russia, he in 1777 paid a visit to Catherine at Petersburg, and was received with magnificent hospitality, and in 1783 he spent 10 months in travelling over Italy and France, not only to improve his health, but to observe the manners, the political regulations, and the industrious exertions of foreign countries. The

peace

peace with Ruſſia was diſturbed in 1788, by the emiſſaries of Catherine, who wiſhed to excite diſturbances in Finland, and Guſtavus, declaring war, equipped a formidable fleet at Carlſcrona. Though he contended with Denmark and Ruſſia, he, encouraged by aſſurances of ſupport from Turkey and Pruſſia, boldly attacked Frederickſhan, where he deſtroyed ſeveral veſſels, but he was repulſed in his attempt againſt Revel, and obliged to retreat. The attempt on Wyburg was equally unſucceſsful, but a ſplendid victory was obtained July 9th, 1790, over the Ruſſian fleet, and he took and deſtroyed 45 ſhips, and peace ſoon after was reſtored. The abilities which Guſtavus had diſplayed made him ambitious of acquiring greater glory, and therefore on the breaking out of the French revolution he engaged in the coalition which Spain formed with the Northern powers for the invaſion of France. But during the preparations for this diſtant war, the life of the monarch was cruelly ſacrificed by an aſſaſſin. The Swediſh nobles diſſatisfied with the revolution of 1772, and with the changes which had been introduced into the government at the diet of Geſle in 1792, conſpired againſt his life, and three of them drew lots who ſhould give the fatal blow. Ankarſtroom a diſbanded officer who had received favors from the monarch was the aſſaſſin, and during a maſk ball in which the unfortunate king had been warned of his danger, the fatal blow was given by the diſcharge of a piſtol. This was in the night of the 15th April, 1792, and the king languiſhed till the 29th of the ſame month, and expired in great agony, maintaining to the laſt the ſerenity of a heroic mind. He took an affectiontae farewell of his ſon and of his friends, and appointed his brother the duke of Sudermania the regent of the minority. Guſtavus poſſeſſed an enlightened mind, and as his education had been under the care of count Teſſin, he imbibed a ſtrong partiality for literature and for noble atchievements. He wrote ſome dramatic pieces, academical diſcourſes, and an eulogy on Torſtenſon, which was ſecretly conveyed to the academy of Stockholm, and obtained the price.

GUTHIERES, *James*, a French advocate, known as an able antiquarian and correct writer. He died 1638.

GUTHRIE, *William*, of Braichen, Anguſhire, 1701, was educated at King's college, Aberdeen. A love affair drove him to London, where he wrote for the bookſellers, and died 1769. He was a juſtice of Middleſex, but did not act. His works were, hiſtory of England, 3 vols. fol.—a geographical grammar, in 8vo. and 4to. He lent his name to "hiſtory of Scotland" 10 vols.—to "univerſal hiſtory," 12 vols.—and a "peerage," 4to.

GUTTEMBERG, *John*, a German, born at Mentz 1408. He diſputes with Fauſt, Schœffer, and others, the honor of inventing printing. Bowyer ſays, Laurentius of Haerlem is the real inventor, and that his types were ſtolen by a brother of Guttemberg. Guttemberg, however, claims the merit of regularly printing a book, and of inventing cut metal types, with which the earlieſt editions of the bible were printed. He died at Mentz, 1468.

GUY, *Thomas*, ſon of a lighterman and coal-dealer in Horſley-down, Southwark, was apprenticed in 1660 to a bookſeller, and began trade with about 200l. ſtock, in the houſe which forms the angle between Cornhill and Lombard-ſtreet. He engaged in a ſcheme to print bibles in Holland to import into England; but when that was prohibited, he contracted with the univerſity of Oxford for their privilege, and thus began to amaſs a large fortune. His property, however, was immenſely encreaſed by purchaſing ſeamen's tickets and ſouth-ſea ſtock in the year 1720. It was his intention to marry his maid-ſervant, and to adorn the avenues of his houſe, on this occaſion, he had the pavement before his door mended. A broken piece was obſerved in his abſence by the maid-ſervant, and ſhe deſired the workmen to repair it, and when they ſaid they were not to go ſo far, ſhe, preſuming on the partiality of the old man, required them to mend it, and to tell her maſter not to be angry, as ſhe had directed it. The pavement was mended, but Guy offended at the preſumption of his intended bride, determined never to marry her, but to apply his riches to charitable uſes. After being a great benefactor to St. Thomas' hoſpital, he at the age of 76 formed the noble deſign of erecting that ſtately pile which bears the name of Guy's hoſpital. The erection coſt him 18,793l. and 219,499l. were left by him for its endowment, and he had the ſatisfaction to ſee the building roofed in before his death, which happened 17th Dec. 1724, in his 81ſt year. He alſo formed an alms-houſe at Tamworth, which he repreſented in parliament, and which was his mother's native place, and he alſo gave 400l. a year to Chriſt's hoſpital, and left 80,000l. to his relations. This moſt extraordinary and very benevolent man, who left more to charitable uſes than any private man on record, was in his habits very parſimonious. He dined on his ſhop counter with an old newſpaper for his table cloth, without dainties, and his appearance was ſo mean that in ſome inſtances the alms of the humane were preſſed upon him as upon a half ſtarved beggar.

GUY, a monk of Arezzo, known as a muſician, and as the firſt who produced a delightful harmony from different voices ſinging together.

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He alſo invented the ſix ſyllables of the gamut, ut, re, mi, fa, ſol, la. He lived about the year 1026.

GUYARD, *de Berville*, an author born at Bans 1697. After ſuffering, like Otway and Chatterton, all the evils of poverty and accumulated diſtreſs, he died in the priſon of Bicetre, aged 73. He wrote the lives of Bertrand, of du Gueſclin, of Bayard, &c.

GUYARD, *Anthony*, a Benedictine monk, author of political obſervations on the adminiſtration of benefices, &c. He died at Dijon, 1770.

GUYET, *Francis*, a critic, born at Angers 1575. He loſt his parents in his infancy, but, though his property was ſquandered by his guardian, he devoted himſelf to letters, and went to Paris, where he was introduced to the ſociety of the two du Puys, Thuanus, and other learned men. In 1608 he viſited Rome, and after his return through Germany to Paris, he became tutor in the houſe of the duke of d'Epernon, to Granſelve, afterwards cardinal de la Valette. In this office he conducted himſelf with ſuch prudence, that he might have riſen to eminence in the church, had he not preferred the retirement of Burgundy college to the ſplendor of a palace. He employed himſelf here to prove that the Latin is derived from the Greek, and that all the primitive words of the Greek are but of one ſyllable. Though learned, he publiſhed nothing, but his criticiſms afterwards appeared valuable in the hands of his friends, eſpecially thoſe on Heſiod, publiſhed by Grævius, and thoſe on Terence by Bocclerus. As a critic, he was ſevere, and he ſcrupled not to eraſe many verſes in Virgil, and to reject the firſt ode in Horace, and the ſecret hiſtory of Procopius. He died reſpected for his erudition, and for the virtues of private life, of a catarrh after three days' illneſs in the arms of his friends J. du Puy, and Menage, 1655, aged 80.

GUYON, *Symphorian*, a native of Orleans, of the oratory. He died there 1657, aged 32, author of the hiſtory of the city and univerſity of Orleans, fol. &c.

GUYON, *Johanna Mary Bouviers de la Mothe*, a French lady, born at Montargis, 1648. She wiſhed to take the veil, but her friends made her marry, and ſhe became, at 28, a widow. Abandoning the care of her family, ſhe devoted herſelf to the myſteries of quietiſm, which Molinos, a Spaniſh jeſuit at Rome, had impoſed upon the world. Wavering in her opinions, and inconſtant in her temper, ſhe, however, endured perſecution for her tenets, and when ſhe declared herſelf the pregnant woman mentioned in the apocalypſe, and threatened the peace of the kingdom by the number of her followers, ſhe was impriſoned in the baſtille. Fenelon undertook her defence, but Boſſuet had the art to procure the condemnation of his works on the ſubject. Her verſes, after her death, which happened at Blois 1717, were publiſhed in 5 vols. and alſo ſome of her myſtical reveries.

GUYON, *Claude*, an hiſtorian, born in Franche Comté. He died at Paris 1771, aged 70. Beſides his "eccleſiaſtical hiſtory," a valuable book, he wrote "hiſtory of the Indies—of the Amazons—and a continuation of Echard's Roman hiſtory,—and hiſtory of empires and republics, 2 vols. 12mo.

GUYS, *Peter Auguſtin*, of Marſeilles, was eminent as a merchant, and as a man of letters. He travelled over various parts of the eaſt, and publiſhed the reſult of his reſearches, in which he compared the different characters of the ancient and of the modern inhabitants of thoſe claſſical countries. He died at Zante in the Ionian ſea, in 1799, aged 79. His works are eſſay on the antiquities of Marſeilles, 8vo.—voyage literaire de la Grece, in 4 vols. 8vo.—voyage in Italy and in the North, 8vo. &c.

GUYSE, *John*, of Hereford, became a diſſenting miniſter there, and in 1727 removed to New Broad-ſtreet, London. He was made D. D. by the univerſity of Aberdeen 1732, and though blind ſome years before his death, he neverthelefs continued his paſtoral functions. He died 1761, aged 81. He wrote a paraphraſe of the New Teſtament, 3 vols. 4to.—the ſtandard uſe of ſcripture in the purpoſes of divine revelation, 8vo.—Jeſus Chriſt Godman, &c. in ſeveral ſermons—the Holy Spirit, in ſermons—youth's monitor, in 10 ſermons to young perſons, 12mo.

GUZMAN, *Alphonſo Perez de*, a famous Spaniſh leader about 1293. He was originally in the ſervice of the princes of Morocco, and paſſing into Spain, he laid the foundation of the illuſtrious houſe of Medina-Sidonia. When governor of Tariffa, he bravely withſtood the ſiege of John of Caſtile, and when the enemy threatened, if he did not ſurrender, to put to death his ſon, who had been taken priſoner, Guzman indignantly replied, that rather than he be a traitor to his country he would ſupply an inſtrument to ſlay his ſon, and with theſe words he threw a dagger over the ramparts. The dagger was uſed by the cruel beſiegers, and Guzman ſaw from the walls his favorite child put to death; but this inhumanity neither intimidated his followers, nor ſhook his firm reſolution to reſiſt his aſſailants to the laſt. This tragical event has been celebrated in the ſublime verſes of Lopez de Vega.

GWYNN, *Eleanor*, better known by the name of *Nell*, was famous in the hiſtory of courtezans, as ſhe roſe, from an orange girl in the play-houſe, to be the miſtreſs of Charles II. In the firſt career of life ſhe gained her bread by ſinging from tavern to tavern for the amuſement

ment of the guefts, and gradually advanced to the rank of a popular actrefs, at the theatre royal. She is repreſented as handſome but low of ſtature. She was miſtreſs ſucceſſively to Hart, Lacy, and Buckhurſt, before ſhe ſhared the favors of the licentious Charles. It is ſaid that in her elevation ſhe ſhowed her gratitude to Dryden, who had patronized her poverty, and ſhe was, unlike the other concubines, faithful to her royal lover. From her are ſprung the dukes of St. Alban's. She died 1687.

Gwynne, *Matthew*, a phyſician, born in London. He was educated at Oxford, where in 1593, he took his degree of M. D. He went in 1595, as phyſician to ſir Henry Unton, Elizabeth's ambaſſador to France. He obtained reputation by his practice and writings, which modern diſcoveries have rendered now of little value. He died after 1639.

Gylippus, a Lacedæmonian general, ſent to aſſiſt Syracuſe againſt the Athenians, B. C. 414. He was baniſhed for embezzling the booty which he had obtained.

Gyzen, *Peter*, a landſcape painter, diſciple to John Breughel, born at Antwerp, about 1636. His views on the Rhine are much admired.

H.

HAANSBERGEN, *John Van*, a painter of Utrecht, who died 1705 aged 63. The figures which he introduced into his landscapes were much admired.

HAAS, *William*, a printer and type-founder, born at Basil. He was in the first part of life engaged in military affairs, and he established a school in which a new system of artillery was recommended. He afterwards devoted his time to printing, and was the first who engraved a French type in the style of Baskerville. He invented a new printing press, and introduced a new method of printing geographical charts with moveable characters. He died at St. Urban monastery in Lucerne, June 1800 aged 59.

HABAKKUK, the eighth of the minor prophets, prophesied in the reign of Jehoiakim, and chose to remain among the ruins of his desolated country, rather than follow his people into captivity. His style is highly poetical, and sublime.

HABERT DE CERISI, *Germain*, an ecclesiastic of Bayeux, who defended the Cid of Corneille against the censures of Richelieu and of the academy, and died at Paris 1655.

HABERT, *Henry Lewis*, the friend of Gassendi, and the publisher of his works with an elegant Latin preface, wrote some epigrams, &c. and died in 1679.

HABINGTON, *William*, an English writer, born at Hendlip, Worcestershire 1605. He was educated at St. Omer's and Paris, but he refused to embrace the order of the Jesuits, and returned to England. He died 1654. He wrote the Queen of Arragon---Observations on the History of Edward IV.---and some poems.

HACHETTE, *Jane*, a heroine of Beauvais in Picardy, who headed a body of women in an assault against the Bourguignons who besieged her native place 1472. In commemoration of this, an annual procession takes place at Beauvais on the 10th July, in which the women march at the head of the men.

HACKAERT, *John*, a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam 1635. The mountainous scenery in his landscapes is much admired.

HACKET, *William*, a fanatic in the reign of Elizabeth. After being a gentleman's servant, he married a rich widow, and when reduced to indigence by extravagance, he became a highwayman, and then all at once aspired to the name of prophet. He was joined by Coppinger and Arthington, men of some learning, and after imposing upon the people of York and Lincoln, he came to London, as inspired by the Holy Ghost. He proclaimed that Jesus was come to judge the world, and his associates announced him by the words of "behold the king of the earth." The cabals which he raised called for the interference of government. He was tried and executed 1592. His blasphemies on the scaffold were most horrid, and evinced not only a mad enthusiast, but a most diabolical heart.

HACKET, *John*, an English prelate, born in London, 1592. He was educated at Westminster school and Trinity college Cambridge, where he became fellow and tutor. He took his degree of D.D. 1628, and was promoted to a prebend in Lincoln, and the rectory of Cheam in Surrey, and St. Andrew's, Holborn. The troubles of the times not only prevented his further advancement, but subjected him to persecution, though he concealed himself in retirement at Cheam. At the restoration he refused the bishopric of Gloucester, but soon after accepted that of Lichfield and Coventry. He repaired his cathedral, which had been nearly demolished by the civil wars, and after eight years' labor, and the expence of 20,000l. nearly all his own, he completed the building in a splendid manner. He was equally liberal in his benefactions to Trinity college Cambridge, and other foundations. He died at Lichfield 1670. He was twice married, and had children by both his wives. His son sir Andrew, master in chancery, erected a monument over him. He wrote "Loyola," a comedy, twice acted before James I.: besides sermons, and a life of his great patron bishop Williams, &c.

HADDOCK, *sir Richard*, a valiant admiral, who distinguished himself on various occasions under Charles II. and his successors, and died 1714.

HADDON, *Walter*, an eminent English scholar, born in Buckinghamshire 1516, and educated at Eton school and King's college Cambridge. In Edward's reign he was a zealous promoter of the reformation, and was made master of Trinity hall Cambridge in the room of Gardiner, and afterwards, though not qualified, made president of Magdalen college Oxford; but in Mary's reign he resigned his honors to avoid the disgrace of expulsion. On the accession of Elizabeth, he was made master of the court of requests, judge of the prerogative court, and one of the commissioners who visited Cambridge. He died 1571-2. The chief writings of this pious, learned, and polite character, were "Lucubrationes, containing Latin orations, letters, &c.

&c.---a defence of queen Elizabeth againſt Oſorio, &c.---poems.

HAERLEM, *Theodore Van*, a painter, born at Haerlem. His Chriſt and his Apoſtles in the church of Utrecht are much admired. He died 1470 aged 60.

HAGEDORN, a German poet of the 18th century, whoſe works, in imitation of Fontaine, diſplay genius and vivacity.

HAGGAI, the tenth of the minor prophets, lived in the reign of Darius Hyſtaſpes.

HAGUENIER, *John*, a French poet of Burgundy. He died 1738. His pieces are on light ſubjects, but poſſeſs wit and elegance.

HAHN, *Simon Frederick*, author of the "hiſtory of the empire," and of collectio monumentorum veter. & recent," 2 vols. 8vo.---was a very extraordinary character. At the age of 10 he knew ſeveral languages, and at 24 was profeſſor of hiſtory at Helmſtadt. He died 1729 aged 37.

HAILLAN, *Bernard de Girard, lord of*, a French hiſtorian, born at Bourdeaux. His firſt piece was "the union of the princes," and afterwards he tranſlated Eutropius, Tully's offices, and Æmylius Probus. In 1574 he was named hiſtoriographer of France, in conſequence of his valuable book on the ſtate and ſucceſs of the affairs of France. In 1576 appeared his hiſtory from Pharamond to the death of Charles VII. the firſt hiſtory of France written in French. He did not continue this popular work beyond that time, as he conſidered himſelf too near the periods of which he was to treat, afraid that the ſober truths of hiſtory might give offence. A continuation was added by the bookſellers, as far as 1627. He died at Paris 1610. Though accurate and impartial as an hiſtorian, he ſeems fond of diſplaying his title to the approbation of his country, by the ſtyle of his dedications, and of his prefaces.

HAINES, *Joſeph*, a comedian of wit and great facetiouſneſs. He was obſcurely born, but the ſubſcription of a few friends enabled him to enter at Queen's college Oxford, where his talents gained him the friendſhip of ſir Joſeph Williamſon, afterwards ſecretary of ſtate, and miniſter at Ryſwick congreſs. He attended him as Latin ſecretary, but he betrayed the ſtate ſecrets with which he was entruſted, and ſoon after quitted Cambridge, where he had retired, to join a company of ſtrolling players at Stirbridge fair. He was next engaged at Drury-lane, where his education, his wit, and his agreeable converſation, made him the aſſociate of the great and the opulent. He died of a fever, after a few days' illneſs, in Hart-ſtreet, Long-acre, and was buried in St. Paul's Church-yard, Covent-garden.

HAKEWILL, *George*, an able divine, born 1579 at Exeter, ſon of a merchant. He entered at St. Alban's hall, and was elected fellow of Exeter college Oxford. He was, in 1616, made archdeacon of Surrey, and chaplain to Charles prince of Wales, but when he wrote to oppoſe the union of his maſter with the infanta of Spain, the king reſented his remarks, and he was for ſome time impriſoned, and diſmiſſed from about the prince's perſon. He was afterwards rector of Exeter college, but civil war drove him to his rectory of Heauton near Barnſtaple, where he died 1649. Of his works, the beſt known is his "apology or declaration of the power and providence of God in the government of the world, proving that it doth not decay," &c. in four books.

HAKEWILL, *John*, brother to the preceding, was mayor of Exeter 1632. Another brother, *William*, was of Exeter college, and afterwards of Lincoln's inn, and as he eſpouſed warmly the party of the puritans, he publiſhed "the liberty of the ſubject againſt impoſitions," &c. 4to.

HAKLUYT, *Richard*, a native of Eyton, Herefordſhire, educated at Weſtminſter ſchool and Chriſt's church Oxford. He obtained the living of Wetheringſet in Suffolk, and a prebend in Briſtol cathedral, and afterwards at Weſtminſter. He died 1616 aged 61. His collection of voyages in 3 vols. folio, is deſervedly admired as a valuable performance. In honor of his ſervices to geography, a promontory on the coaſt of Greenland was called by his name, by Hudſon in 1608.

HALDE, *John Baptiſt du*, a learned Jeſuit, born at Paris 1674. He is the author of a valuable work, "grande deſcription de la Chine et de la Tartarie," 4 vols. folio; compiled from the intereſting obſervations of the miſſionaries of his fraternity. He collected alſo after father Gobien, "lettres edifiantes," in 18 vols. &c. He died 1743.

HALE, *ſir Matthew*, a learned lawyer, born at Alderſley in Glouceſterſhire 1600. He was educated at Wotton-under-Edge, and in 1626 entered at Magdalen hall Oxford, and then ſtudied the law at Lincoln's inn. Panting after diſtinction he bade adieu to the levities of youth, and devoting daily 16 hours to ſtudy, he enriched the reſources of his mind with all the treaſures of law, of philoſophy, of ſcience, and of divinity. When called to the bar, the integrity of his conduct recommended him to the public notice, and he became the friend of royaliſts and of republicans by not mixing with faction. His knowledge of the law was ſhewn in the defence of Stafford, of Laud, and even of Charles himſelf; but though the advocate of royalty, he refuſed not to take the covenant, and to appear as one of the commiſſioners who treated with the king's officers about the reduction of Oxford. Though the death of Charles ſhocked his feelings, he yielded to Cromwell, who knew his merits, and he accepted under him the office of one of the judges of the Common-bench. Scruples however ſoon aroſe, and after going two or three circuits, he refuſed to act as judge on the crown ſide; and when, on the death of the protector, higher powers were offered him, he rejected them, and refuſed to wear mourning. At

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the reſtoration he was made chief baron of the exchequer; and Clarendon in inveſting him with his office, declared that he knew no one more honeſt or more fit to preſide in that court. In 1671 he was promoted to the office of chief juſtice of England, where he diſplayed the ſame integrity, and the ſame unbiaſſed attention. Four years after, a ſudden inflammation in the midriff produced an aſthma, and a rapid dropſy, which proved fatal 25th Dec. 1676. He was twice married, and by his firſt wife had ten children. He left his valuable MSS. to Lincoln's inn ſociety. This great man wrote the primitive origination of mankind conſidered according to the light of nature, &c. folio—the hiſtory of the pleas of the crown, folio—the original inſtitution, power, and juriſdiction of parliaments—contemplations, moral and divine, 3 vols. 8vo.—judgment of the nature of true religion, its corruption, &c. —difficiles nugæ, &c.—eſſay on the gravitation, &c. of fluid bodies, &c.

HALES, *John*, called the ever-memorable, was born at Bath 1584, and educated at Corpus Chriſti college Oxford. In 1605 he was fellow of Merton; in 1612 made Greek profeſſor of the univerſity, and the next year admitted fellow of Eton college. In 1618 he went as chaplain with ſir Dudley Carleton, the Engliſh ambaſſador to the Hague, and was at the ſynod of Dordt, of the proceedings of which he wrote to his patron an impartial account, publiſhed in his golden remains. In 1638 he was made canon of Windſor, but when he refuſed to take the engagement, he was ſtripped of his Eton fellowſhip, and of his other preferments. He died 1656. This worthy man, ſo much admired for his wit, his learning, and his politeneſs, wrote ſeveral works, which appeared after his death, in 3 vols. 12mo. or 8vo.

HALES, *Stephen*, a native of Kent, educated at Bene't college Cambridge, where he became fellow 1703. He ſtudied botany, and experimental philoſophy, and was the ingenious inventor of a machine which diſplayed the various motions of the heavens ſimilar to a modern orrery. Satisfied with the rectory of Teddington near Hampton Court, he diſregarded the higher preferments which the influence of friends might have procured, and died after a few days' illneſs 1761 aged 84, univerſally reſpected. He publiſhed in 1741 his invention of ventilators; and wrote beſides four volumes of ſtatiſtical eſſays, &c.

HALI-BEIGH, a native of Poland. He was when very young ſold by the Tartars to the Turks, and educated in their religion. He was acquainted with 17 languages, and became dragoman or interpreter to the grand ſignior. He tranſlated the Engliſh catechiſm into the Turkiſh language, and alſo the Bible. His chief work is a treatiſe on the liturgy of the Turks, their pilgrimages to Mecca, &c. He died 1675.

HALL, *Joſeph*, an eminent divine born 1574, at Briſtow park Leiceſterſhire. He was fellow of Emanuel college Cambridge, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his wit and learning. He obtained the living of Hawſtead Suffolk, but reſigned it, and was ſoon after preſented to Waltham Holy Croſs Eſſex. Though he remained in poſſeſſion of this preferment 22 years, his income was increaſed by a prebend in Wolverhampton church; and in 1616 by the deanery of Worceſter. His learning had recommended him to prince Henry, to whom he was ſome time tutor, and to the king; and his abilities appeared ſo reſpectable, that he was one of the divines at the ſynod at Dordt. In 1624 he refuſed the ſee of Glouceſterſhire, but three years after he accepted that of Exeter, and in Nov. 1641 he was tranſlated to Norwich. The following December however he was ſent to the tower by the parliament, with the reſt of the biſhops who proteſted againſt the excluſion of the ſpiritual peers from the upper houſe; but was releaſed ſix months after by giving 5,000l. bail. Stripped of his dignities and of his revenues, he retired to the obſcurity of a little farm at Heigham near Norwich, where the laſt nine years of his life were ſpent. He died 1656 aged 82: and as he ſaid in his will that "God's houſe was not a fit repoſitory for dead bodies," he ordered himſelf to be buried in the church yard of his pariſh. To wit, learning, and judgment, this prelate joined the virtues of private life. He was pious, unaffected, and moderate in his religious opinions; and while he wrote againſt popery, he was equally ſevere againſt thoſe who ſeparate from the church from motives of party or innovation. Beſides virgidemiarium, or ſatires, in 6 books, he wrote—meditations,—miſcellaneous letters,—mundus idem & alter, a ſatirical piece, &c. His works, ſays Bayle, abound with fine thoughts, excellent morality, and a great deal of piety; ſo that he is not improperly called the Engliſh Seneca.

HALL, *John*, an Engliſh lawyer and poet, born at Durham 1627, and educated at St. John's college Cambridge. He was called to the bar, and afterwards was ſent by the parliament to Cromwell to Scotland, but he fell a ſacrifice to his intemperance, and died at Durham 1ſt Aug. 1656. During his ſhort life he gave ſtrong proofs of his genius and abilities by the publication of "Horæ vacivæ or eſſays"—a tranſlation of Longinus, poems, &c.

HALL, *Henry*, an Engliſh divine, born in London 1716. He was educated at Eton and King's college Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1738. In 1748 he was librarian at Lambeth, and Potter, and the next primate Herring, rewarded his merit by the rectory of Harbledown, the vicarage of Herne, and the finecure of Orpington. In 1756 he exchanged Herne for Eaſt Peckham, and at the death of his patron in 1757, he reſigned the place of librarian, and being appointed treaſurer of Wells' cathedral, he retired to Harbledown, where he died a bachelor 1763, after a ſhort

 illneſs.

illneſs. This reſpectable man, beloved as a paſtor for his meekneſs, and exemplary conduct, publiſhed ſome occaſional ſermons, &c.

HALL, *John*, a ſurgeon of Maidſtone, Kent, in the reign of Elizabeth. He publiſhed a compendium of anatomy and other ſurgical works, &c.

HALL, *Jacob*, a rope dancer in the age of Charles II. ſo graceful in his perſon, that he captivated ſeveral of the ladies of that licentious period, eſpecially the ducheſs of Cleveland, who granted him a penſion.

HALL, *Richard*, an Engliſh popiſh prieſt, who left England under Elizabeth to avoid the penal laws againſt his religion. He became divinity profeſſor at Douay, and wrote ſeveral theological books, eſpecially the hiſtory of the troubles of his times, and died 1604.

HALLE, *Peter*, a French civilian and poet, born at Bayeux in Normandy, 1611, & educated at Bayeux and Caen. His eloquence ſo pleaſed Seguier the chancellor, that he preſented him with a doctor's cap 1640, and carried him with him to Paris. Here he was offered the headſhip of five colleges, and was at laſt appointed poet to the king, and in 1646 reader of the Greek and Latin tongues in the royal college. In 1655 he began as profeſſor of canon law to raiſe the character of that much neglected ſcience, and by his "canonical inſtitutions," publiſhed 1685, and other treatiſes on law, acquired a high reputation for learning, application and judgment. He died 1689.

HALLE, *Claude Guy*, director of the Paris academy of painting, was diſtinguiſhed as a painter. He died highly reſpected 1736, aged 85. His ſon *Noel*, member of the academy of painting, obtained the order of St. Michael for his ſervices in improving the academy of painting at Rome. He died 1781 aged 70.

HALLER, *Albert*, a Swiſs phyſician, profeſſor of medicine, chemiſtry, &c. at Gottingen. Beſides medical tracts, ſuch as diſputationes anatomicæ, 8 vols. 4to.—diſputationes de morbis, 7 vols. 4to.—elementa phyſiologiæ, 8 vols. 4to. &c. he wrote moral eſſays, religious pieces, and a few odes much admired in Germany for poetry, elegance, and ſublimity. He died at Berne 1777, aged 75. His ſon, who died 1786, was equally eminent as a ſcholar and as a man of merit, and wrote biographie literaire de la Suiſſe.

HALLEY, *Edmund*, a celebrated Engliſh philoſopher, born 1656, in St. Leonard's pariſh, Shoreditch. He was educated at St. Paul's ſchool under Gale, and at Queen's college, Oxford. His firſt attempt in the purſuit of aſtronomy was to correct the errors of Tycho Brahe, and to aſcertain the place of the fixed ſtars; but finding that thoſe of the northern hemiſphere already engaged the attention of Flamſtead and Hevelius, he ſet out to St. Helena, where he formed a catalogue of thoſe bodies which never appear above the horizon of Greenwich or Dantzick. After two years' reſidence he returned in 1678 to England, and for his labors he was honored with the degree of M. A. at Oxford by royal mandamus, and was admitted fellow of the royal ſociety. In 1697 he viſited Hevelius at Dantzick, to adjuſt the diſpute between that great philoſopher and Hooke in England, concerning the preference of plain or glaſs lights in aſtroſcopical inſtruments. Afterwards, in his way to Paris, he obſerved that remarkable comet which at that time ſoon engaged the attention of the philoſophers of Europe. After finiſhing his obſervations on this wandering body in the Paris obſervatory, with the aſſiſtance of Caſſini, he paſſed to Italy, and on his return he ſettled at Iſlington, after his marriage with the daughter of Mr. Tooke, and devoted himſelf ardently to his favorite purſuits. In 1683 appeared his theory of the variation of the magnetical compaſs, and by his acquaintance with Newton, he had the opportunity of recommending, by an elegant copy of verſes, the principia of the illuſtrious aſtronomer which were then firſt preſented to the world. In 1698 he obtained from king William the appointment of a veſſel to enable him to improve his philoſophical obſervations on the variations of the needle, and he proceeded as far as the line. The next year he penetrated towards the ſouth pole till the ice ſtopped his progreſs, and returning to England in 1700, he publiſhed the following year his general chart, ſhowing the variations of the compaſs in thoſe ſeas frequented by European navigators. In a third voyage, he examined the courſe of the tides in the Engliſh channel, and accurately aſcertained the longitude and latitude of each headland, publiſhed in 1702. At the requeſt of the emperor of Germany he examined the coaſt of Dalmatia, where two convenient harbours were to be formed for the reception of the commerce of the Mediterranean. Though the deſign failed through the jealouſy of the Dutch, Halley was honorably treated by the emperor, who preſented him with a golden ring from his own finger, as a mark of reſpect. On his return he was appointed Savilian profeſſor of geometry at Oxford, and honored with the degree of LL. D. In 1713 he was ſecretary to the royal ſociety, which he reſigned in 1719, when he ſucceeded Flamſtead in the Greenwich obſervatory, and he received by the interceſſion of queen Caroline, the allowance of half pay as a captain of the navy. This great and good man, who had done ſo much for ſcience and philoſophy, was in 1737 attacked by a paralytic ſtroke, which gradually weakened his conſtitution, though it did not totally extinguiſh the powers of his mind. He expired without a groan, as he ſat in his chair, 14th Jan. 1741-2, in his 86th year. Beſides the works already mentioned, aſtronomical tables, &c. he tranſlated the works of Apollonius.

HALLIFAX, *George Saville, marquis of*, *vid.* SAVILLE.

HALLIFAX, *Samuel*, an Engliſh biſhop, eldeſt ſon of an apothecary at Cheſterfield. He was educated at Jeſus college Cambridge, and Trinity

sity hall. As professor of civil law in the university, he gained reputation by his "analysis of the civil law." In 1775 he was created D.D. by mandate, and became rector of Worsop, Notts, master of the faculties in Doctors' Commons, and master of his college, which he resigned in 1781, when made bishop of Gloucester. In 1787 he was translated to St. Asaph, and died 1790 aged 60. He was a man of great erudition, commanding eloquence, and of amiable manners. His sermons at Warburton's lectures were much admired, and also his judicious analysis of Butler's Analogy.

HALS, *Francis*, a portrait painter of Mechlin, much admired. He died 1666 aged 82.

HALS, *Dirk*, brother to the above, was a painter, whose genius led him to the humorous representation of festive and low scenes. He died 1656 aged 67.

HAMBERGER, *George Christopher*, a learned German, of Gottingen. Besides other voluminous works he published Orpheus with the assistance of Gesner. He died 1773 aged 47.

HAMEL, *John Baptist du*, a French divine, of Vire, in Normandy, educated at Caen and Paris. He published a tract on trigonometry with Theodosius' three books on spherics, and in 1666 he was appointed secretary to the newly established academy of sciences, and he afterwards accompanied the French ambassador, at Aix la Chapelle and in England, where he gained the friendship of Boyle, Ray, and Willis. He returned to France through Holland, and in 1678 published his "philosophia vetus & nova," a valuable work, reprinted in 6 vols. 1681. In 1698 appeared his "Regiæ scientiarum academiæ historia," 4to. in four books, to which two were afterwards added. He also published 1706, Biblia sacra vulgatæ editionis cum selectis notis, &c. besides other theological works. He died 1706, of old age.

HAMEL, *du Monceau, Henry Lewis du*, a native of Paris, who wrote treatises on trees, naval architecture, agriculture, and other subjects, and died 1782 aged 82.

HAMILTON, *Patrick*, a Scotch divine, related to James V. by whom he was made abbot of Ferne. His further advancement was prevented by his adherence to the tenets of Luther, which so offended the catholics, that he was tried as a heretic, and condemned to the flames. He endured the cruel sentence with the most astonishing fortitude, 1527, aged only 23.

HAMILTON, *Antony, count*, a native of Ireland, of Scotch extraction. He followed the fate of the second Charles, and returned at the restoration, but was banished at the revolution. His genius, vivacity, and wit, rendered him the ornament of every society. His works consisted of poems, fairy tales, and "Memoirs of the Count de Grammont," which develope the licentious characters of the court of Charles II. He died at St. Germain's 1720, aged 74.

HAMILTON, *James, first duke of*, son of James marquis of Hamilton, was educated at Oxford. He went in 1631 with an army to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and returned the following year. He was named a commissioner to settle the disputes of the presbyterians in Scotland, and for his services was created duke of Hamilton and earl of Cambridge. After seeing the ruin of his master's armies in England, he still maintained his cause in the north, but the superior power of Cromwell prevailed against him, and he was unfortunately defeated at Preston. Though promised his life the perfidious conqueror treated him as an enemy and caused him to be beheaded, 1649, in his 43d year.

HAMILTON, *William*, a poet, born at Bangor, who died 1754, aged 50. His works were printed 1760.

HAMILTON, *sir William*, a Scotchman of the noble family of that name, who improved his narrow circumstances by his marriage with a lady of fortune 1755. He was ambassador to the Neapolitan court in 1764, and continued in that capacity till the year 1800, during which time he devoted himself to the cultivation of science, and to the improvement of the fine arts. With the eye of a philosopher and the taste of a man of genius, he examined the wonders of Etna and Vesuvius, and not only made collections from their volcanic eruptions, but composed an interesting and admired performance. He also published Campi Phlegræi, 2 vols. folio, and contributed to the compilation of the Antiquités Etrusques, Grecques & Romaines, edited from his cabinet by D'Hancarville. The British Museum can boast of his valuable presents of antiquities and other curious donations. Some years after the death of his first wife he married Miss Hart, who survived him. He died in London May 1803.

HAMLET, prince of Denmark, is immortalized in English literature by the pen of Shakespeare, who drew his materials from the relation of Saxo Grammaticus the Danish historian.

HAMMOND, *Henry*, an English divine born at Chertsey, Surrey, 1605. He was educated at Eton, and Magdalen college, Oxford. In 1633 he was presented to the living of Penshurst, Kent, by Robert earl of Leicester, who accidentally heard him in the pulpit, and thus nobly rewarded his eloquence and piety. He continued there the zealous minister of his parish, till 1643, when his zeal in the royal cause rendered him obnoxious to the parliament, and 100l. were set upon his head. He fled to Oxford, and in 1644, he published his "practical catechism," which gave offence to those who in the business of salvation regarded faith alone without works. He defended himself against the attacks not only of Cheynell, but of 52 ministers in the province of London, and he continued to serve the cause of religion by other valuable tracts. At the treaty of Uxbridge he on the part of Charles I. displayed

to great advantage his learning and eloquence in a diſpute with Richard Vines a preſbyterian miniſter delegated by the parliament to meet him. To the archdeaconry of Chicheſter the king in 1645 added a canonry of Chriſt church, and ſoon after he was choſen public orator to the univerſity. He attended the king as chaplain during his confinement at Woburn, Caverſham, Hampton Court, and the iſle of Wight, till he was diſmiſſed in 1647 by the parliament. He was in 1648, with Dr. Sheldon, confined a priſoner in Oxford by the parliamentary delegates, and ten weeks after conveyed to the houſe of ſir Philip Warwick, Bedfordſhire. When liberated in 1649 he retired into Worceſterſhire, where the ſecond Charles ſaw and commended his loyalty. In 1653 he publiſhed his "paraphraſe and annotations on the new teſtament," which he had begun during his confinement at Oxford, a work of great merit, and general utility. He began afterwards "a paraphraſe and commentary on all the books of the old teſtament," but his infirmities prevented his completing more than the pſalms and the third part of proverbs. He fell a martyr to the ſtone, the gout, the cholic, and cramp, 1660, at a time when the king, reſtored to the throne, was going to raiſe him to the biſhopric of Worceſter. His works are collected into 4 vols. folio.

Hammond, *Anthony*, an Engliſh poet born 1668, and educated at St. John's, Cambridge. He became commiſſioner to the navy, and was ſo eloquent in parliament that Bolingbroke called him the ſilver tongued Hammond. Diſtinguiſhed as a wit, and as a man of faſhion, he was equally known as a poet and an author. He wrote the life of his friend Moyle, beſides poems. He died about 1730.

Hammond, *James*, ſecond ſon of the above, is diſtinguiſhed as a poet. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, but he did not enter the univerſity. He was made equerry to the prince of Wales, and became the friend of Lyttelton, Cobham, and Cheſterfield. His income was increaſed in 1733 to 400l. a year by a dying relation, and in 1741 he was elected member for Truro, yet in the midſt of pleaſures and buſineſs he did not forget the calls of the muſe, but often withdrew from feſtive ſcenes to retirement and the meditations of literary life. His "love elegies" are elegant, and valuable ſpecimens of his poetical powers, and alſo his prologues, &c. He died at Stowe, the ſeat of his friend Cobham, 1742.

Hampden, *John*, the illuſtrious patriot, was born of a very ancient family in Buckinghamſhire, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He was at the inns of court in London, and was afterwards choſen in parliament. In 1636 he had the boldneſs alone to reſiſt the royal authority in levying ſhip money, and though he loſt his cauſe he gained more admirers than the king obtained advantge by the ſucceſsful iſſue of the trial. Hampden was now regarded as the leader of the popular party in the houſe of commons, and when the civil war broke out, he took up arms to defend the rights of the people. In the field he ſhowed himſelf courageous, intrepid and active, but his career of glory was cut ſhort by a fatal wound in Chalgrove field, Oxfordſhire, againſt prince Rupert 18th June 1643. The bone of his ſhoulder was ſhattered by two bullets, and after ſuffering great pain from the wound, he expired ſix days after, to the univerſal regret of his party. This very extraordinary character, who evinced ſuch ſteadineſs and perſeverance in what he regarded as the cauſe of his country, is deſcribed by Clarendon as a great rather than a good man, and the noble hiſtorian applies to him what was applied to Cinna, that he had a head to contrive, a tongue to perſuade, and a hand to execute any miſchief.

Handel, *George Frederic*, a celebrated muſician born at Hall, Upper Saxony, 1684. His father a ſurgeon intended him for the profeſſion of the law, and that he might check his ſtrong inclinations for muſic he prevented his acceſs to all muſical inſtruments. The ſon however, obtained a ſmall clavichord, with which he amuſed himſelf every evening, at the top of the houſe, after the family had retired to reſt. His accidental viſit with his father to the court of the duke of Saxe Weiſenfels, where his brother-in-law was valet of the houſehold, enabled him at laſt to follow the bent of his genius. He played the church organ with ſuch effect that the duke, who happened to be preſent, ſenſible of his promiſing powers, expoſtulated with his father, and obtained from him the permiſſion of his being inſtructed in muſic. At the age of nine he compoſed the church ſervice for voices and inſtruments, and after equalling his maſter at Hall he paſſed to Berlin, where the king of Pruſſia witneſſed and rewarded his aſtoniſhing powers. From Berlin he went to Hamburgh, but the honors which he received excited the envy of other muſicians, and one of them, as he was returning from the orcheſtra, made a violent puſh at him with a ſword. The wound would have proved fatal had not Apollo, ſays his hiſtorian, interpoſed, and by means of a muſic book which he carried in his boſom, Handel was not ſtabbed mortally to the heart. It was at Hamburgh, where at the age of 14, he produced Almeria, his firſt opera, with ſuch effect that it was repeated 30 ſucceſſive nights; and after ſtaying here about five years he viſited Florence, and next went to Vienna, where his Agrippina, finiſhed in three weeks, was performed for 27 ſucceſſive nights. Afterwards he viſited Italy, and then returned to his native country, and from thence he paſſed to England in 1710. His fame procured him here friends and admirers, he was flattered by the queen and nobility, and his Rinaldo, ſhewed how well he was entitled to the public favor. After viſiting the elector of Hanover he again returned to England,

land, where a penſion of 200l. a-year was ſettled on him, and he was appointed compoſer to the Haymarket theatre. On the acceſſion of George I. his penſion was doubled by the monarch, who forgot the offence which Handel had offered to him by not ſettling at Hanover; but after preſiding nine years at the Haymarket he found that his quarrels with the Italian ſingers rendered him unpopular, and by degrees his audience ſunk away from him. After ſome time malice and jealouſy ceaſed, and his merits were again permitted to ſhine in full ſplendor. In 1742, on his return from Dublin to London he was invited to Covent Garden, where his oratorios were continued till within eight days of his death. He expired the 14th April 1759, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, where a handſome monument, at his expence, was erected to his memory. His works, which are truly valuable, have been well edited by Dr. Arnold.

HANKINS, *Martin*, profeſſor of hiſtory, politics, and eloquence, of Breſlaw, wrote, "De Romanarum rerum ſcriptoribus," to which was added de Byzantin. rerum ſcriptor. Græcis. He died 1709.

HANMER, *ſir Thomas*, a ſtateſman, educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Chriſt church Oxford. He was for 30 years member of parliament either for Suffolk, Flintſhire or Thetford, and in 1713 he was choſen ſpeaker. He retired from public life and publiſhed an edition of Shakeſpeare, in an elegant and magnificent ſtyle, which he preſented to the univerſity of Oxford, in 6 vols. 4to. He died at his ſeat Suffolk, 1746.

HANMER, *Jonathan*, a nonconformiſt divine, of Barnſtaple, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. He was rector of Biſhip's Tawton, and lecturer of Barnſtaple, from which he was ejected 1662. He is the author of a view of eccleſiaſtical antiquity, and other works. He died 1687.

HANNECKEN, *Mennon*, profeſſor of morals, theology, &c. at Marpurg, died at Lubeck 1671, aged 76. He wrote a Hebrew grammar, an expoſition of St. Paul's epiſtle to the Epheſians, &c.

HANNECKEN, *Philip Lewis*, eldeſt ſon of the preceding, was profeſſor of eloquence and Hebrew at Gieſſen, and died at Wittenberg 1706. His works were on theological controverſy.

HANNEMAN, *John*, a painter at the Hague, known for his hiſtorical pieces and portraits. He was patronized by Mary princeſs of Orange, and died 1680, aged 69.

HANRIOT, *Francis*, a native of Nanterre, who during the revolution obtained the confidence of Marat and Robeſpierre, by the active part which he performed in the murder of the prieſts at the Carmes in Sep. 1792. By ſurrounding the convention with armed men, he obtained the degree of accuſation againſt the Girondiſts, but the fall of Robeſpierre was but the forerunner of his own. He was guillotined 28th July 1794, aged 33, execrated for his cruelty, rapine, and inſolence.

HANWAY, *Jonas*, a benevolent character, born at Portſmouth 1712. He was early engaged with a merchant at Liſbon, and afterwards with a houſe at Peterſburg, in the buſineſs of which he travelled into Perſia. On his return to London, he employed his opulence to the purpoſes of humanity, and to his public ſpirit, the Marine ſociety, and the Magdalen charity owe their origin. His philanthropy was ſuch that ſeveral Britiſh merchants applied to lord Bute to diſtinguiſh him by ſome marks of public eſteem, and he was accordingly made commiſſioner of the navy, and when, after 20 years, he reſigned the office, he was permitted to retain the ſalary. His exertions to relieve the chimney ſweepers, deſerve alſo the higheſt praiſe, and to his humane intentions ſunday ſchools are in ſome degree to be attributed. At his death which happened 1786, a public ſubſcription was contributed to erect a monument to the memory of a man, who above all others had ſhone as a pattern of benevolence, virtue and philanthropy. Of his publications, ſaid to have amounted to nearly 70, the beſt known are an account of his travels through Ruſſia, Perſia, &c. publiſhed 1753, 2 vols. 4to. and domeſtic happineſs promoted. He is ſaid to be the firſt who uſed an umbrella in the ſtreets of London.

HARCOURT, *Harriet Euſebia*, a lady born at Richmond, Yorkſhire. She travelled with her father over Europe, and at his death at Conſtantinople in 1733, ſhe returned to England, and as ſhe inherited a large property ſhe began to eſtabliſh a female monaſtery on her Yorkſhire eſtate, and another in the weſtern iſles of Scotland. Theſe inſtitutions compoſed chiefly of foreign females, reſtrained by neither vows nor auſtere forms, were diſſolved at her death 1745, in her 39th year.

HARDER, *John James*, a native of Baſil, who after ſtudying at Rome, and in France, became profeſſor of rhetoric and afterwards of medicine and anatomy at home, and was three times rector of the univerſity. He wrote prodromus phyſiologicus, &c.---apiarium---examen anatomicum cochleæ terreſtris, &c. and died 1711 aged 55. His brother *James* was profeſſor of oriental languages at Leyden, and a learned divine. He died at Conſtantinople.

HARDEBY, *Geoffry*, confeſſor to Henry II. and profeſſor at Oxford, died in London 1360, author of ſome lectures on the old and new teſtament,---tract on evangelical poetry, &c.

HARDIME, *Peter*, a painter of Antwerp who died 1748, aged 70. His four deſigns repreſenting the four ſeaſons with appropriate fruits are much admired.

HARDING, *Thomas*, an Engliſh divine, born at Comb Martin Devonſhire 1512. He was educated at Wincheſter and New college Oxford. He was made Hebrew profeſſor of the univerſity by Henry VIII. and when chaplain to the duke of Suffolk, he was engaged in the education of

the lady Jane Grey. From a proteſtant under Edward he became a ſtrong catholic under Mary, and at the acceſſion of Elizabeth, he loſt his preferment and retired to Louvain where he became, ſays Wood, the target of popery. He entered the liſts of controverſy with biſhop Jewel, againſt whom, during 13 years, he wrote ſeven pieces. He died about 1570.

HARDINGE, *Nicolas*, an eminent Engliſh ſcholar, born at Canbury near Kingſton, Surry, and educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. He was clerk to the houſe of commons, and afterwards member for Eye, and ſecretary to the treaſury. He died 1758. His Latin poems were much admired, and two of them are preſerved in the muſæ Anglicanæ. He wrote beſides "Denhill Iliad," a poem, and other things.

HARDOUIN, *John*, a French jeſuit, born at Quimper in Britany 1647. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his criticiſm and extenſive erudition, as well as by the ſingularity of his opinions. He publiſhed "nummi antiqui populorum & urbium illuſtrati," and afterwards was engaged in the edition of the claſſics, for the uſe of the Dauphin, eſpecially Pliny, 5 vols. 4to. He next publiſhed, in 2 vols. 4to. his "Chronologiæ proluſio, &c." in which he maintains that the many authors which the moderns regard as antient, are only impoſitions upon the credulity of the world by the monks of the 13th century. Homer therefore and a long liſt of literary heroes are hurled down from their height of antiquity, and Cicero alone, with Pliny's natural hiſtory and Virgil's Georgics, and Horace's ſatires and epiſtles, are permitted to retain the reverence paid to them through ſucceſſive ages. His learning was thus loſt in wild reveries, and while he wiſhed to prove that the Æneas of Virgil is no other than Jeſus Chriſt, and the Lalage of Horace, the chriſtian religion, he gave way to the greateſt abſurdities. His opinions were ably oppoſed by la Croze, by le Clerc, and others; but though he pretended to make a recantation of his errors, he yet continued to maintain them. He prepared a new edition of the councils, in 12 vols. folio, which however was prohibited by the parliament. This extraordinary character died at Paris 1729, aged 83. De Boze wrote his epitaph, and after mentioning his learning he concludes by deſcribing him as a man "qui ſcepticum piè egit, credulitate puer, audaciâ juvenis, deliriis ſenex."

HARDUIN, *Alexander Xavier*, a native of Arras, known as a grammarian. He died 1788, aged 70. He wrote diſſertations on vowels and conſonants, and other works.

HARDWICKE, *Philip Yorke, earl of*, an eminent Engliſh lawyer, born at Dover, 1690, and educated under Mr. Samuel Morland of Bethnal green. He ſtudied law in the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar, in 1714, and in 1718, was choſen member for Lewes. He was raiſed in 1720, to the office of ſolicitor general, and four years after he was attorney general. In the trials of Layer, of Kelly, and others, he diſplayed great eloquence, extenſive knowledge of law, and honorable candor and lenity. In 1733 he was made chief juſtice of the King's bench, with a double ſalary of 4000l. and ſoon after a baron of the realm, and on the death of lord Talbot he was appointed lord chancellor, Feb. 1736-7. In 1754 he was raiſed to the dignity of an earl, and two years after he reſigned the high office which for 20 years he had ſupported with honor, with impartiality, and with general approbation. During theſe times of public danger only three of his decrees were queſtioned, and on examination they were affirmed by the lords. This excellent character, pious as a chriſtian, eloquent as an orator, dignified as a judge, well informed as a politician, as much beloved in private as he was honorably reſpected in public life, died 1764, at his houſe in Groſvenor ſquare. His ſon and ſucceſſor in the title diſtinguiſhed himſelf while at Cambridge as the author of Athenian letters, in which he was aſſiſted by his brother Charles. He alſo publiſhed ſir Dudley Carleton's correſpondence and ſome other ſtate papers. He died 1790, aged 70.

HARDY, *Alexander*, a French dramatic writer, whoſe plays it is ſaid amounted to ſix hundred, of which however only 41, in 6 vols. 8vo were printed. He often wrote 2000 lines in 24 hours, and completed his play in three days. He was the firſt French dramatiſt paid for his pieces. He died at Paris 1630.

HARDY, *ſir Charles*, grandſon of a diſtinguiſhed naval commander under queen Anne, was commander in chief of the weſtern ſquadron in 1779, and died that year at Spithead of an inflammation in his bowels.

HARE, *Francis*, an Engliſh prelate bred at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, of which he was fellow. He became tutor to lord Blandford, ſon of Marlborough, and roſe to the office of chaplain general to the army, and afterwards of dean of Worceſter, and biſhop of Chicheſter, with the deanery of St. Paul's till his death 1740. He has been accuſed by ſome of ſcepticiſm, but falſely, though he treats in a manner more ludicrous than dignified the ſtudy of ſcripture, in his "difficulties and diſcouragements, &c." He oppoſed Hoadly in the Bangorian controverſy, and publiſhed Terence, with notes, in 4to.—the pſalms in Hebrew, &c.

HARIOT, *Thomas*, an Engliſh mathematician, born at Oxford 1560. He was educated at St. Mary hall there, and went over to America with ſir Walter Raleigh, whom he inſtructed in mathematics, and at his return he publiſhed an account of Virginia, reprinted in Hackluyt's voyages. He lived for ſome time at Sion college, and died at London 1621, of a cancer on his lip. His "ephemeris chyrometrica," is preſerved in Sion college in MS. and from his "artis analyticæ praxis," publiſhed after his death, it is ſaid Deſcartes drew many of his improvements in algebra.

HARLAY,

HARLAY, *Achille de*, a learned president of the parliament of Paris, after de Thou. During the commotions of the league he maintained his attachment to the king, and, without yielding to the intrigues of the disloyal, he supported with increasing reputation the upright conduct of the magistrate. He died universally respected, 1616, aged 80.

HARLEY, *Robert*, earl of Oxford, was eldest son of sir Edward Harley, and was born in Bow-street, Covent garden, 1661. He was educated at Shilton near Burford, Oxon, and there he laid the foundation of that extensive knowledge, which raised him to the highest honors. At the revolution he levied a troop of horse in favor of William, and soon after was member for Tregony in Cornwall, and then for Radnor, which he represented till he obtained a seat in the upper house. In Feb. 1701-2 he was chosen speaker of the house of commons, and continued in that high office that and two successive parliaments. In 1706 he was one of the commissioners to settle the union with Scotland, and in 1710, he was raised to the office of one of the commissioners of the treasury, and of chancellor of the exchequer. In March that year his life was attempted by Guiscard, a French papist who, when examined before the privy council, stabbed him with a penknife, for which offence he was sent to Newgate where he died soon after. The danger thus incurred encreased the popularity of the secretary, who on his appearance in the house, was handsomely congratulated by the speaker. In 1711 he was raised to the peerage and appointed lord high treasurer of Great Britain, an office which he resigned in 1714, four days before the queen's death. In 1715 he was impeached by the commons, and after two years' confinement he was tried and acquitted by his peers, 1717. He died 1724, aged 64. Though abused and vilified by his rival in power, Bolingbroke, not only in the senate but in a letter to sir William Windham, he possessed great talents, and was not devoid of those amiable virtues which attend and support the good man, and which have been deservedly illustrated by the immortal pen of Pope.

HARMER, *Thomas*, a dissenting minister of Waterfield in Suffolk, born at Norwich. He is author of "observations on passages of scripture," 4 vols. 8vo. a valuable work often edited. He wrote also notes on Solomon's song, and other works. He died 1788 aged 73.

HARO, *Don Louis de*, nephew of Olivares the famous Spanish minister, was celebrated as the favorite of Philip IV. He was not only prime minister, but a negociator, and had a long conference with Mazarin to settle the peace with the Low Countries, and with France in 1659. He died 1661, aged 63.

HAROLD I. king of England, was son of Canute. Though opposed by the archbishop of Canterbury he seized the throne, and became master of his half-brother Alfred, whom he confined in a monastery after putting out his eyes. He died the 5th year of his reign in 1039, and without issue.

HAROLD II., son of earl Godwin, took possession of the English crown on the death of Edward the confessor. After defeating his brother who opposed him, he found that another competitor, William of Normandy, had invaded the kingdom. He marched bravely to repel this formidable invasion, and fell, nobly fighting at the head of his troops, 14th Oct. 1066, the first year of his reign. Though Harold must be considered in some degree as an usurper, yet his bravery, his wisdom, and his virtues, exhibit him in the most amiable light. Had he defeated the Normans in the field of Hastings he might have adorned his reign by the arts of peace, and endeared to his people by the intrepidity with which he exposed his life in the defence of his native country, he might have given birth to a new era of national prosperity, political justice, and honorable industry, and prevented that tyranny, and that devastation which ever attends the steps of a foreign, arrogant, and suspicious usurper.

HARPE, *John Francis de la*, a French writer of Swiss parentage, born at Paris 1739, and educated in the college of Harcourt. His earl of Warwick, a tragedy, in 1764, procured him great applause and some money. He published various other dramatic pieces, besides poems rewarded with prizes from different learned bodies, elegies of Fenelon, Catinat, Charles V. &c. highly and deservedly admired. His chief work is a complete course of literature 12 vols. 8vo. As a critic, his powers were advantageously displayed in his lectures at the Lyceum. During the revolution he, like other literary characters, supported the principles of republicanism; but when he saw terror prevail, and religion degraded, his sentiments were seriously changed. Though condemned to be deported, he escaped from his persecutors, and died at Paris 1803.

HARPSFIELD, *Nicholas*, an English divine, archdeacon of Canterbury. He was imprisoned for some years, for his popish principles and died 1572. He wrote an history of Wickliffe's heresy—an ecclesiastical history of England, &c.

HARRINGTON, *sir John*, an English poet, born at Helston near Bath. As his father was imprisoned for holding conference with Elizabeth in Mary's reign, the princess stood godmother to his son in proof of her patronage. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and before he was 30 he published a translation of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso. He was knighted on the field by the earl of Essex, and under James he was created a knight of the Bath. He was attacked by the clergy, by writing, for the use of prince Henry, a tract against married bishops. His works were published by the Rev. H. Harrington under the title of "Nugæ antiquæ," and contain a miscellaneous collection of curious pieces in verse and prose. He died 1612 aged 51.

HARRINGTON, *John lord*, eldest son of lord and

and lady Harrington, to whofe care James I. entrufted the education of his daughter Elizabeth, afterwards the wife to Frederic king of Bohemia, was diftinguifhed by his talents, and his genius, and by his intimacy with Henry prince of Wales. When at Rome he was ftrongly folicited by the Jefuits to abandon his religion, but when intreaties were unavailing, it is faid that the holy fathers artfully adminiftered poifon, in confequence of which his tutor foon after died, though his ftronger conftitution ftruggled longer againft the deleterious effects. This promifing youth however died fome time after his return to England 1613, aged 22. His Latin letters to the prince are extant.

HARRINGTON, *James*, an eminent political writer, born 1611, at Upton, Northamptonfhire. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he had Chillingworth for his tutor. In 1622, he fet out upon his travels, and in Holland he ferved for fome time in lord Craven's regiment, and afterwards vifited Flanders, Germany, France, and Italy. He refufed to pay homage to the pope of Rome by kiffing his toe. In Italy he regarded Venice by her fituation and conftitution fuperior to the reft of the world. After his return Harrington fided with the parliament, but he never could obtain a feat in the houfe. His independent fpirit, however, was admired, and when the commiffioners removed the king from Newcaftle nearer London, he was feleCted to attend upon his perfon. The unfortunate monarch was pleafed with his converfation; he parted with him at Hurft caftle with bitter concern, and when led to the fcaffold he again diftinguifhed his favorite, and rewarded him on that awful occafion with a token of his eftcem. The death of Charles affected deeply Harrington, but while his friends attributed his retirement to melancholy or difcontent he filenced their reproaches by producing his celebrated work "Oceana," which at firft was regarded as a fevere fatire on Cromwell's ufurpation, but was afterwards permitted to appear dedicated to the protector by the interference of lady Claypole his favorite daughter. The work was read but not approved by Cromwell, and Harrington in the mean time found his labors attacked by various pamphlets, which he boldly anfwered, and to prove the practicability of his republican plan he eftablifhed a fociety at Miles' coffee-houfe, Palace yard, where the public regulations he propofed were fully debated before crowded audiences. Such principles could not be agreeable to the royalifts, and therefore at the reftoration, Harrington was regarded as a fecret enemy, and was in Dec. 1661 feized by order of the king and committed to the tower as guilty of treafonable practices. Thefe accufations may be confidered as founded on imaginary grounds, while the criminality of Harrington may be viewed in his fevere reflections againft the royal family. With unfeeling bitterneis he not only decried the character of Mary of Scots, and treated her fon James as a worthlefs impoftor, but he loaded the memory of Charles with every foul epithet; and forgetful of his former attachment, he defcribed him as a tyrant cut off by God's avenging hand. After fome time he was removed from the tower to Plymouth, where by the advice of his phyfician he mixed improperly too much guaiacum with his coffee for the cure of the fcurvy, and brought on a gradual delirium. As his relations had given bail for his appearance he was liberated from confinement, and as he had fome intervals of reafon, he was permitted to retire to Scotland, where he married a lady to whom he had formerly paid his addreffes, and with whom he fpent the remainder of life. He died of the palfy at Weftminfter. There were not wanting fome who attributed his diforder to political caufes, and who confidered his delirium as occafioned by the malice of his enemies, who dreaded the fatire of his pen. Befides his Oceana which, as mentioned already, contained the vifionary plan of a pure and independent republic, he attempted poetry.

HARRIS, *Robert*, a native of Broad Camden Glouceftershire, educated at Oxford. During the rebellion he oppofed the king, and was made by the parliament rector of Petersfield, and prefident of Trinity college Oxford, where he died 1658 aged 80. He wrote fermons—remedium contra avaritiam, &c.

HARRIS, *William*, a diffenting minifter, who refided at Honiton, where he died 1770. He wrote, though not very accurately, an account of the lives of James I. Charles I. Oliver Cromwell, and Hugh Peters, in 5 vols. 8vo.

HARRIS, *John*, fecretary to the royal fociety, tranflated Pardie's elements of geometry, and died 1730. He was an able mathematician and good divine, and firft projected the plan of a Cyclopædia, which appeared in 2 vols. folio, called Lexicon Technicum, to which a fupplement was added in 1736. The works of Chambers, Rees, and others, have fuperfeded this now obfolete performance.

HARRIS, *William*, author of fermons on the principal repreftentations of the Meffiah in the old teftament, and other religious tracts, was for 40 years minifter of a diffenting congregation at Crutched-friars, and died 1740, aged 65.

HARRIS, *James, efq.* an eminent fcholar, fon of a fifter of Shaftefbury, the author of the characteriftics. He was born in the clofe, Sarum, 1709, and after an education at the grammar fchool there, he entered at Wadham college Oxford, but took no degree. He was member for Chrift-church in feveral parliaments, and in 1763 was made one of the lords of the admiralty, and foon after removed to the treafury, and in 1774 he was appointed fecretary and comptroller to the queen, which office he retained during his life. He died 1780. His works are three treatifes concerning art; mufic, painting, and poetry; and happinefs, 8vo. 1745—Hermes, or a philofophical inquiry concerning univerfal grammar 1751, 8vo. an able compofition, commended by Lowth, —philofophical arrangements, and philofophi-

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cal inquiries, 2 vols. 8vo. His works have been edited by his ſon lord Malmſbury, with an account of his life.

HARRISON, *William*, an ingenious youth, fellow of New college Oxford. He was recommended by his wit and learning to dean Swift, who procured for him from St. John the reſpectable office of ſecretary to the Engliſh ambaſſador at the Hague. Under the expectation of higher appointments, he was carried off by a ſhort illneſs, in London 1712-13. He wrote ſome elegant poetical pieces, many of which are preſerved in Nichols's and Dodſley's collections.

HARRISON, *William*, an Engliſh writer, author of the pilgrim, or the happy convert, a paſtoral tragedy 1709.

HARRISON, *John*, an eminent and well-known mechanic, born at Foulby near Pontefract 1693. His father was a carpenter, and he was brought up to his buſineſs. He had early a ſtrong propenſity to wheel machinery, and as his father was occaſionally employed in repairing clocks, he improved in his knowledge of the power of movements. In 1700 his father removed to Barrow Lincolnſhire, and there he obtained from a neighbouring clergyman a MS. copy of Sanderſon's lectures, which he tranſcribed, and from which he drew a hitherto unknown fund of knowledge. He made ſome ingenious experiments, and in 1726, produced two clocks chiefly of wood, with the compound pendulum, ſo accurately conſtructed that they varied ſcarce a ſecond in one month. He viſited London 1735, and by Dr. Halley was recommended to that ingenious artiſt G. Graham, who adviſed him to complete his machines to preſent to the board of longitude. In 1735 his firſt machine was approved by the board, and he was ſent to Liſbon to try its accuracy and its properties. He produced another more ſimple machine in 1739, and again a third in 1749, but while he conſidered his labors as arrived at the higheſt degree of perfection, he diſcovered that greater accuracy might ſtill be obtained, and a fourth time his machine, ſix inches in diameter, and in the ſhape of a watch, was conſtructed. The correctneſs of this machine was aſcertained by the author's ſon in a voyage to Jamaica, and in another to Barbadoes, and as his diſcovery came within the meaning of the act of the 12th of Anne, he claimed, and obtained the liberal reward of 20,000l. from parliament. Theſe four curious machines were depoſited in the obſervatory of Greenwich, where it is ſaid they are now buried in oblivion. The laſt time-piece made by this ingenious artiſt erred only four ſeconds and a half in ten weeks. After a life thus devoted to the ſervice of the public, this worthy character died 1776 of the gout at his houſe Red-lion Square aged 80. Though ingenious as a mechanic, he was very incorrect as a writer, and never could expreſs himſelf in a clear and ſimple ſtyle.

HARRISON, *John*, colonel in the parliament army, was ſon of a butcher, and one of the judges of the unfortunate Charles. He was with the unſuſpecting Fairfax, on his knees in the hypocritical ſemblance of prayer till the execution was over. He was tried and executed for his perfidy, after the reſtoration.

HARTE, *Walter*, a native of Marlborough, Wilts, known as a poet and hiſtorian. His poetical pieces, called Amaranth, were publiſhed in 8vo. beſides a hiſtory of Guſtavus Adolphus, 2 vols. 4to. &c.. He died 1773.

HARTLEY, *David*, an Engliſh phyſician, ſon of a clergyman, educated at Jeſus college Cambridge. He practiſed phyſic at Newark, afterwards at St. Edmundſbury, and then in London, and laſtly at Bath, where he died 1757. His chief work is obſervations on man, his frame, his duty, and his expectations, 2 parts, 1749, 2 vols. 8vo. He alſo wrote about Mrs. Stevens' quack medicines as a ſolvent for the ſtone, which procured her from parliament 5000l. The doctor died of the ſtone at laſt, though it is ſaid he had taken to remove it above 200lbs. weight of ſoap.

HARTUNGUS, *John*, a native of Millinberg, profeſſor of Greek at Heidelberg. He for ſome time bore arms againſt the Turks, and died 1579. He wrote ſome notes on the three firſt books of the Odyſſey, beſides a Latin tranſlation of Apollonius.

HARVARD, *John*, founder of the college at Cambridge in North America, which bears his name, was a nonconformiſt, and died at Charleſtown in New England 1688.

HARVEY, *William*, an Engliſh phyſician, celebrated as the firſt diſcoverer of the circulation of the blood. He was born at Folkſtone 1578, and educated at Canterbury ſchool, and Caius college Cambridge. At the age of 19 he travelled through France and Germany to Padua, where he took the degree of M. D. in 1602. On his return to England he was incorporated to his doctor's degree at Cambridge, and then ſettled in London where he married. In 1604 he was admitted candidate of the college of phyſicians, three years after fellow, and in 1615 lecturer of anatomy and ſurgery. In 1616 he laid open his diſcovery of the circulation of the blood, in his lectures, the MS. of which is preſerved in ſir Hans Sloane's papers. It was publiſhed in 1628, and dedicated to Charles I. after the ingenious author had in his lectures for nine years confirmed and illuſtrated it, by reaſonings and arguments convincing and ſatisfactory. This important diſcovery produced an aſtoniſhing revolution in the practice of phyſic, and it is not to be wondered that ſo many laid claims to the celebrity which belonged to Harvey alone. Not only father Paul vindicated the merit of the diſcovery, but Hippocrates was aſſerted to be the original author of this newly revived opinion. In 1632 Harvey was made phyſician to the king, and ſhared his dangers at the battle of Edge-hill, and in conſequence of his loyalty, he was in 1645 made warden of Merton college, which the following year he reſigned

resigned, on the surrender of the city to the parliament. In 1651 he published his "exercitationes de generatione animalium, &c." & in 1654 he was chosen president of the college of physicians, but his infirmities were so great that he recommended Dr. Prujean for his successor. As he had no family, he honorably made the college his heirs, and after he had built them a combination room, a library and a museum, he presented them with the deeds of his estates, and founded the commemoration which annually on the 18th Oct. records the liberality of its benefactors, and the meritorious services of its founder. This great man died 3d June 1657. Under his picture in the college, on a brass plate, is a long but nervous inscription, which commemorates his services and his virtues. His works were edited by Dr. Lawrence, with a life, 2 vols. 4to. 1766.

HARVEY, *Gideon*, an English physician, born in Surrey. He studied in the Low Countries, at Exeter college Oxford, and at Leyden. He was physician to Charles II. in his exile, and also to the English army in Flanders. He afterwards travelled through Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, and on his return was made physician in ordinary to the king. He died 1700, but he derived little fame, and less profit from his publications. He was perpetually at war with the college of physicians, whom he attempted to ridicule in a piece, 1683.

HARWOOD, *Edward*, a dissenting minister, born in Lancashire. He died 1794 aged 65. He wrote various works, but he is best known as the author of a "view of the various editions of the Greek and Roman classics," which has passed through several editions, and has appeared in almost every European language. He lived in London by correcting the press, and teaching the classics, and by his various publications. It is said that he refused very liberal patronage to join the church of England.

HASSELQUIST, *Frederick*, a learned botanist, born in 1722 in East Gothia. The early death of his father left him in indigent circumstances, but he maintained himself at the university of Upsal by instructing some of his fellow pupils. He published an "essay on the virtue of plants," and was encouraged by his master Linnæus to undertake a voyage to Palestine to examine its natural history. He was conveyed by the Levant company to Smyrna, and for two years was engaged in making a most valuable collection of curiosities. When on his return in 1752 he was overpowered by the heat of the climate, and by fatigue, and died near Smyrna. His curiosities were seized by his creditors, but the queen of Sweden discharged his debts, and Linnæus arranged the publication of his papers.

HASTINGS, *Elizabeth*, daughter of the earl of Huntingdon, was celebrated for her personal accomplishments, but more for her private and public acts of charity, never exceeded by any female in the kingdom. The distresses of the poor and unfortunate in every place and situation were her peculiar care, and a splendid fortune was appropriated solely to their relief far and near. This amiable character is well depictured under the name of Aspasia by Congreve in the 49th number of the Tatler. She died 1740.

HATTON, *sir Christopher*, chancellor under Elizabeth, was a man of learning and great integrity, but it is remarkable that he had not been bred to the law. His decisions however were never impeached, as he was guided by justice and impartiality. It was by his advice that the unfortunate Mary submitted to her fatal trial. He was born in Northamptonshire, from an ancient Cheshire family, and died 1591.

HAVERCAMP, *Sigebert*, an eminent critic, professor of history, eloquence and Greek, at Leyden. His editions of Josephus, Sallust, Eutropius, Tertullian, &c. are considered as very valuable. He died at Leyden 1742 aged 58.

HAVERS, *Clopton*, an English physician in the 18th century, who published in 1691 a curious treatise on the bones.

HAUSTED, *Peter*, a comic writer, author of the "rival friends," acted before Charles I. and his court at Cambridge.

HAUTE-FEUILLE, *John*, an ingenious mechanic, son of a baker, was born at Orleans 1647. He was the inventor of the steel springs in pendulum watches, afterwards improved by Huygens. He also wrote some curious pamphlets on clocks, &c. and died 1724.

HAUTEROCHE, *Noel le Breton de*, a French dramatic poet, and actor, who died at Paris 1707, aged 90. His pieces possess some merit.

HAUTETERRE, *Anthony Dadine de*, professor of law at Toulouse, was a native of Cahors, and died 1682, aged 80. He wrote Gesta regum et ducum Aquitaniæ, 2 vols. 4to—a treatise on monastic life, &c. works which display great erudition.

HAWES, *Stephen*, a native of Suffolk, educated at Oxford, and made groom of the privy chamber to Henry VII. He was well skilled in French and Italian poetry, and wrote the temple of glass, copied from Chaucer's house of fame, the pastime of pleasure, &c.

HAWKE, *Edward lord*, son of a barrister, entered early in the naval service to which he was to add so much glory. In 1734 he was captain of the Wolf, and he distinguished himself under Matthews, Lestock, and Rowley, off Toulon, and took a Spanish ship of superior force, the Pader of 60 guns. In 1747 he defeated a French fleet, and took two 74, one 70, two 64, and one 50, for which he was honored with the ribbon of the Bath. In 1757 he assisted on the expedition against Rochfort, and in 1759 he was sent off Brest, from which the French fleet escaped, but he pursued them and attacked them off Belleisle and totally defeated them, for which he received a pension of 2000l. from the king. In 1765 he was appointed vice-admiral of Great Britain, and first lord of the admiralty, and in 1776 raised

to

to the peerage. He died at his houſe at Shepperton, Middleſex, 1781.

HAWKESWORTH, *John*, an eminent Engliſh writer. He was born 1715 at Bromley in Kent, and bound to the buſineſs of a watch maker, which he abandoned for literary purſuits. His wife, it is ſaid, kept a boarding ſchool at Bromley, and by the means of a lady of ſome influence in Indian affairs he became known to the commercial world, and was elected a director of the Eaſt India company. His "adventurer," was ſo popular a performance that archbiſhop Herring conferred upon him, though a diſſenter, the Lambeth degree of LL.D. He was appointed to digeſt the narrative of the South ſea expeditions, a labor for which, ſay ſome critics, he was not adequate, as his talents tended more to influence the paſſions in animated deſcriptions, than intereſt the heart in the cold detail of a journal. Though he received the high ſum of 6000l. for his trouble it is aſſerted that he died of chagrin for the unfavorable reception of his narrative. He died 1773, aged 58, and in Bromley church, Kent, where he was buried his monument records his ſervices, in appropriate language borrowed from the laſt adventurer.

HAWKINS, *ſir John*, an Engliſh admiral, ſignalized himſelf under Elizabeth, againſt the invincible armada, when he was rear admiral, and alſo in ſeveral expeditions to the Weſt Indies, where he died, 1595.

HAWKINS, *ſir John*, a native of London, who acquired ſome eminence in the law as an attorney, and became known as the friend of Dr. Johnſon. He commenced author by publiſhing in 1760, an edition of Walton's angler, &c. and in 1761 he was made juſtice of peace for Middleſex, and in 1772 knighted for diſperſing ſome rioters in Moor-fields. The greateſt of his works is his hiſtory of muſic in 5 vols. 4to. with very uſeful and curious particulars. His life of Johnſon is not a very creditable performance, as it was haſtily finiſhed to gratify the wiſhes of the bookſellers. Sir John died 1789, aged 70.

HAWKSMOOR, *Nicholas*, an architect, pupil to ſir Chriſtopher Wren. He was clerk of the works at Greenwich, under William and his two ſucceſſors, and was alſo employed as ſurveyor of the new churches built by queen Anne's act. Among others the church of St. George's Bloomſbury, is particularly cenſured, as it exhibits an irregularly abſurd ſteeple, with the ſtatue of George I. elevated to the top, with the lion and unicorn as ſupporters. He planned ſeveral private manſions, and gave the deſign of the Radcliffe library at Oxford. He died 1736.

HAWKWOOD, *ſir John*, an Engliſh general in the ſervice of Edward III. His father was a tanner, and he himſelf was for ſome time apprentice to a tailor, but he ſoon, ſays Fuller, turned his needle into a ſword, and his thimble into a ſhield, at the ſound of Edward's wars. He ſignalized himſelf ſo much that from a private ſoldier he became a captain, and was knighted; but at the peace of Bretigni in 1360, he found himſelf too poor to maintain his dignity, and therefore he aſſociated with others into a corps called "les tard venus," whoſe employment was to gain ſupport by plunder as a marauding party. With theſe deſperate followers, ſir John penetrated into Italy, and enriched himſelf by the plunder of the clergy. In 1364 he entered into the ſervice of the Piſan republic, and in 1387 he armed in defence of the Florentines, and his maſterly retreat from the ſuperior forces of his able antagoniſt Venni, is celebrated as exhibiting the moſt heroic courage, with coolneſs, and perſeverance. Though at the peace of 1391 the Florentines diſbanded all their forces, yet they retained ſtill Hawkwood at the head of 1000 men. He died in Florence 1393, at an advanced age. A cenotaph was erected in the church of his native town, which ſtill perpetuates his memory, as an able and heroic general, whoſe character, if taxed with ferocity or with the unprincipled paſſions of a lawleſs freebooter, muſt be defended by the barbarity of the times, which regarded valor, however diſgraced by bloodſhed and rapine, as one of the nobleſt virtues of man.

HAY, *James*, came to England with the firſt James, and was the firſt Scotchman raiſed to the Engliſh peerage, ſucceſſively by the titles of lord Hay, viſcount Doncaſter, and earl Carliſle. He was employed in various embaſſies, and went to France to negociate a marriage between the prince of Wales and Henrietta Maria of France. He died 1636.

HAY, *William*, an Engliſh writer, born at Glenburne, Suſſex, about 1700, and educated at Headley ſchool. In 1734, he was elected member for Seaford, which he repreſented till his death. He eſpouſed the cauſe of ſir Robert Walpole, whom he defended in ſome pamphlets, and by whom he was rewarded with the place of commiſſioner of the victualling office. He died 19th June 1755. He wrote "religio philoſophi," &c.—a tranſlation of Hawkins Browne's de immortalitate ainmæ—the epigrams of Martial modernized, &c. beſides an eſſay on deformity, in which he deſcanted with humor and livelineſs on his own perſonal imperfection.

HAYER, *John Nicholas Hubert*, a French eccleſiaſtic, born at Sare-Louis, 1708. He diſplayed his zeal and learning by his able works—on the immortality of the ſoul, 3 vols. 12mo.—on the exiſtence of God. He died at Paris 16th July 1780.

HAYES, *Charles*, an ingenious author. He was of ſuch a timid diſpoſition, that he prefixed his name to none of his many valuable publications, except to his treatiſe on fluxions, in folio 1704. He was for many years deputy-governor to the royal African company, and on its diſſolution in 1752, he retired to ſolitude at Down in Kent. He died 1760, at Gray's inn, where two years before he had taken chambers, in his 82d year. His works were "the moon, a philo-

a philoſophical dialogue,"—"a new and eaſy method to find the longitude," and other works.

HAYMON, a native of the Tyroleſe in the 15th century, remarkable for his gigantic ſtature, ſaid to have been 16 feet in height, with proportionable ſtrength. His tomb is to be ſeen at Inſpruck.

HAYNES, *Hopton*, aſſay maſter of the mint, and tally writer of the exchequer, was diſtinguiſhed as the author of "the ſcripture account of the attributes and worſhip of God, and of the character and offices of Jeſus Chriſt," publiſhed after his death. He died 1749.

HAYNES, *Samuel*, ſon to the above, was tutor to lord Saliſbury, who rewarded his ſervices with the living of Hatfield, and afterwards that of Clothall. He was alſo canon of Windſor. He died 1752. He publiſhed "a collection of ſtate papers," in folio.

HAYWARD, *ſir John*, an Engliſh hiſtorian, author of "the lives of the three Normans, kings of England, William I. and II. and Henry I." dedicated to Charles prince of Wales, —of the firſt part of "the life and reign of Henry IV." dedicated to Robert earl of Eſſex, for which he ſuffered impriſonment, on account of ſome offenſive paſſages about hereditary right,—of "the life and reign of Edward VI. with the beginning of Elizabeth's," and of other works, eſpecially on divinity and pious ſubjects. He was hiſtoriographer of Chelſea college 1610, and knighted by James 1619. He died 1627.

HAZAEL, ſervant of Benhadad king of Syria, was ſent by his maſter in his illneſs to inquire of Eliſha concerning his complaint. On his return he murdered his maſter, and aſcended his throne, B. C. 889.

HEAD, *Richard*, author of "the Engliſh rogue"—"the art of wheedling"—"the humors of Dublin," comedies and other dramatic pieces; was a native of Ireland, and after being at the univerſity of Oxford, became a bookſeller in London. He was drowned going to the iſle of Wight 1678.

HEADLEY, *Henry*, a native of Norwich, educated there under Dr. Parr, after which he went to Trinity college, Oxford. He married early, and fell a victim ſoon after to a rapid conſumption 1788, aged only 28. He poſſeſſed genius and talents, which he diſplayed in his volume of poems. He wrote ſome of the papers of the Olla Podrida; and beſides various communications to the Gentleman's and European magazines, under the ſignature of T. C. O. he publiſhed ſelect beauties of antient Engliſh poetry, with curious and intereſting remarks, 2 vols. 8vo.

HEARNE, *Thomas*, a learned Engliſh antiquary. He was born 1680 at White Waltham, Berks, where his father was pariſh clerk, and as he diſplayed early proofs of application, he was noticed by Mr. Cherry of Shottesbrooke, and by the advice of Mr. Dodwell, then reſident there, he was taken into his patron's family, and honorably treated as one of his ſons. After a previous good education, he entered at Edmund hall, Oxford, under Dr. Mill the editor of the Greek teſtament, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an accurate collator of MSS. and as an indefatigable antiquarian. In 1699 ſome of his friends wiſhed to ſend him as miſſionary to Maryland, but he preferred the learned retirement of Oxford and the valuable ſtores of the Bodleian, to difficulties and fame abroad; and after being for ſome years one of the librarians of that noble collection, he was appointed in 1715 archetypographus of the univerſity, and ſquire beadle of the civil law. Theſe offices however he ſoon after reſigned, as he refuſed to take the oaths; and though preferment was offered to him, he declined it from the ſame ſcruples of conſcience. He died at Oxford 1735 aged 55, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, where his epitaph by himſelf ſays, "he ſtudied and preſerved antiquities." By a life of economy he ſaved about 1300l. found among his papers, and diſtributed among his poor relations. With the moſt indefatigable application, but often without taſte and judgment, he ſent a great number of publications to the preſs, not leſs than 38. Among the beſt known of theſe are, "Reliquiæ Bodleianæ,"—"Ductor Hiſtoricus,"—"Leland's Itinerary," 9 vols.—"the hiſtory of Glaſtonbury,"—"Spelman's Alfred,"—"Camden's Annales," &c.

HEATH, *James*, an Engliſh hiſtorian, born 1629 in London, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Chriſt church, Oxford. He was ejected in 1648 for his loyalty, and by a fooliſh marriage, he ſoon reduced his patrimony, ſo that he maintained himſelf by correcting the preſs, and by his pen. He died of a dropſy and conſumption, 1664, leaving ſeveral children to the pariſh. He is author of a brief chronicle of the late inteſtine war in the three kingdoms, 1661, 8vo. afterwards improved and republiſhed, and again continued to 1675 by Philips, Milton's nephew,—of the glories of Charles II.'s reſtoration.

HEATH, *Benjamin*, town clerk of Exeter, is known as an able ſcholar. He publiſhed an eſſay to prove the divine exiſtence and attributes, 1740—a reviſal of Shakeſpeare's text, 1765—and notæ, five lectiones ad tragicorum Græcorum veterum, Æſchyli, &c. 4to. 1752, a work which diſplays great critical knowledge, &c. He was created LL.D. at Oxford, 1762. The time of his death is not mentioned. His brother, *Thomas*, alderman of Exeter, wrote an eſſay towards a new verſion of Job, 1755.

HEATH, *Nicholas*, archbiſhop of York, and chancellor of England in Mary's reign, was born in London, and educated at Chriſt college, Cambridge. He was deprived for refuſing to take the oath of ſupremacy, and died at Cobham 1560.

HEATH, *Thomas*, brother of the archbiſhop, was a Jeſuit, ſent by his order as miſſionary to England in 1568. As he was diſguiſed as a puritan, he was permitted to preach in Rocheſter cathedral, but whilſt inveighing againſt the liturgy,

turgy, he dropped by accident a letter which being carried to the biſhop, proved him to be a Jeſuit, and occaſioned his impriſonment, and his expoſure on the pillory. He died ſoon after in confinement.

HEATHCOTE, *Ralph*, D. D. at Cambridge, was author of ſylva—a ſketch of Bolingbroke's philoſophy—a tract againſt the Hutchinſonians, and other works.—He died 1795 aged 74.

HEBENSTREIT, *John Erneſt*, an eminent phyſician, educated at Jena, removed to Leipſic, where he ſpent much of his time, and died 1756. He wrote various tracts, and among them Carmen de uſu partium de homine ſano, &c. His brother, *John Chriſtian*, was an able divine, and a learned Hebraiſt. Both brothers are mentioned with great praiſe by Erneſti.

HEBER, ſon of Saleh and father of Pheleg, died at the age of 464, B. C. 817. From him the Jews derive their name of Hebrews.

HEBERT, *James Rene*, a native of Alencon, whom the French revolution raiſed to conſequence. As the writer of the pere Ducheſne, an abuſive paper, he acquired popularity, and by bitterly inveighing againſt the unfortunate queen, he maintained the character of brutality, and cruelty, which had defended the horrors of the 10th of Auguſt, and the murders of September. By attempting to oppoſe the commune of Paris to the authority of the convention, he drew upon himſelf the vengeance of Robeſpierre, and was guillotined 1794. This worthleſs character, who had organized the feaſts of reaſon in contempt of religion, and of another life, died like a coward.

HECK, *Nicholas*, a Dutch painter, born 1580, well acquainted with the powerful effects of the chiaro obſcuro. His landſcapes and hiſtorical pieces are much admired.

HECK, *Martin Hemſkirk*, ſon of the preceding, was eminent for the beauty and correctneſs of his landſcapes.

HECK, *John Van*, a painter of Oudenard, known for the delicacy and correctneſs of his flowers, and his Roman landſcapes. He died about 1689 aged 64.

HECQUET, *Philip*, a French phyſician, born at Abbeville. He practiſed there, and at Paris, where he died in the Carmelites' convent, 1737 aged 76. He was a great friend to bleeding and to the good effects of warm water; and this opinion has tended to immortalize him in Gil Blas under the name of doctor Sangrado. He was a man of great abſtemiouſneſs, and exemplary piety, and publiſhed ſome medical works, eſpecially on the indecency of men-midwives—and in favor of mothers ſuckling their own children—on digeſtion—on the plague, &c.

HEDELIN, *Francis*, an advocate, afterwards an abbe, was born at Paris. The favor of Richelieu, two of whoſe nephews he educated, raiſed him to conſequence. He was of ſuch a haughty temper, that he was embroiled in various quarrels, eſpecially with Corneille, Menage, Mad. Scuderi, &c. He died at Nemours, 1676, aged 72. His chief works are, "Pratique du Theatre," a book of no great merit, but cenſorious, and ſuch as to have paſſed to a fourth edition.—"Zenobia," a tragedy in proſe, &c.

HEDERICUS, or HEDERICH, *Benjamin*, author of the well-known Greek lexicon, firſt publiſhed at Leipſic in 8vo. 1722, and republiſhed in England by Young and Patrick, was born at Groſſen-hayn in Miſnia, 1675. He publiſhed beſides an edition of Empedocles de ſphærâ. He died 1748.

HEDLINGER, *John Charles*, a Swiſs engraver, whoſe medals are much admired. He was member of various academies, and died 1771 aged 80.

HEEDE, *William*, and *Vigor Van*, two brothers, born at Furnes. They painted hiſtorical pieces with great ſucceſs. William, whoſe works are moſt eſteemed, died 1728 aged 68; and the other 1708 aged 49.

HEEM, *John David de*, a painter of Utrecht, whoſe fruits and flowers were greatly admired. He died 1674 aged 74. His ſon *Cornelius*, rivalled him in the correctneſs of his pieces.

HEEMSKERK, *James*, a Dutch admiral, born at Amſterdam. He was ſent in 1596 to diſcover a north-eaſt paſſage to Aſia, and brought back his ſhips ſafe, after the death of the commander of the ſquadron. He was in 1607 ſent againſt the Spaniards, but fell in the battle after defeating a ſuperior force in the Mediterranean, and capturing the enemy's admiral Davila.

HEERE, *Lucas de*, a painter of Ghent, whoſe hiſtorical pieces are ſaid to be in a very ſuperior ſtyle. He died 1584 aged 50. His father was a good ſtatuary, and his mother excelled as a painter.

HEIDEGGER, *John Henry*, a proteſtant divine, born near Zurich. He was profeſſor at Heideſberg, afterwards at Steinfurt, and then at Zurich, where he died 1698 aged 65. He publiſhed "Exercitationes ſelectæ de hiſtoriâ ſacrâ Patriarcharum," &c.

HEIDEGGER, *John James*, a native of Zurich, ſon of a clergyman. He married in Switzerland, but in conſequence of an intrigue left the country, and when 50 years old, came to England on a negociation for the Swiſs. His embaſſy failed and with it his reſources, ſo that he engaged as a private ſoldier in the guards. His conduct and addreſs however were ſuch, that he ſoon gained the attention of his ſuperiors, and obtained the appellation of the Swiſs count. By means of his friends in the faſhionable world, he raiſed a ſubſcription in 1709 to furniſh the opera of Thomyris, which was performed at the Haymarket, and with ſuch ſucceſs, that he gained 500 guineas. George II. who was fond of operas patroniſed him, ſo that he obtained the management of the opera houſe in the Haymarket, and preſided over the maſquerades, and was made maſter of the

the revels. While as the arbiter elegantiarum, he raiſed an annual income of 5000l. he did not accumulate property, but expended his money in the luxuries of his table, and in honorable acts of extenſive charity. His memory was ſo retentive that he once walked from Charing-croſs to Temple-bar, and back again, and at his return wrote down every ſign on either ſide of the Strand. When diſcourſing on the moſt ingenious nation in Europe, he claimed the merit himſelf, and ſaid, I was born a Swiſs, and came to England without a farthing, where I have found means to gain 5000l. a-year and to ſpend it. Now I defy the moſt able Engliſhman to go to Switzerland and either to gain that income, or to ſpend it there. He died 1749 aged 90.

Heil, *Daniel Van*, a painter of Bruſſels, born 1604. His houſes on fire are much admired. His brother, *John Baptiſt*, was eminent as an hiſtorical and portrait painter.

Hein, *Peter*, a Dutchman, who roſe to the command of the fleets of his country. He defeated the Spaniards on the coaſt of Brazil, 1626, and was killed off Dunkirk in a battle againſt the French, 1629. The ſtate of Holland honored his memory, and condoled with his mother who coolly obſerved, I always ſaid that Peter was an unlucky dog, and would come to an untimely end.

Heineccius, *John Gottlieb*, a German lawyer, born at Eiſemberg 1681. He was counſellor and profeſſor of philoſophy, and afterwards of law at Hall, then at Franeker, and next at Frankfort on Oder. In 1733 he reſumed his former engagements at Hall, where he died 1741. His works are numerous and reſpectable, on juriſprudence, logic, and morality, collected at Geneva in 8 vols. 4to. 1744.

Heinecken, *Chriſtian Henry*, a remarkable child, born at Lubeck 1721, died there 27th June 1725. At ten months' old he could talk, and before he was 12 months he knew the principal facts mentioned in the books of Moſes, and in another month he gained a complete knowledge of the reſt of the old teſtament, and in an additional month of the new. His mental powers continued to increaſe ſo that at the age of four he could prove the doctrines of divinity from the bible, was acquainted with eccleſiaſtical hiſtory and could repeat 80 pſalms, 200 hymns, &c. and underſtood and ſpoke perfectly the German, Latin, French, and low Dutch. Theſe aſtoniſhing abilities were juſt ſhown to the admiration of the world, and then ſnatched away.

Heinsius, *Daniel*, an eminent ſcholar born at Ghent, 1580. After ſtudying at the Hague, in Zeland, and at Franeker, he came to Leyden, and at the age of 18 he was made Greek profeſſor, and afterwards ſucceeded his friend and inſtructor Joſeph Scaliger in the chair of politics and hiſtory. He died 1655. He was diſtinguiſhed as a man of extenſive learning, and great application, and poſſeſſed of a correct taſte and ſound judgment. He not only enriched by his labors Silius Italicus, Theocritus, Heſiod, Seneca, Homer, Theophraſtus, Heſychius, Livy, Ovid, Terence, Horace, &c. but he wrote alſo ſome proſe works abounding with wit, and chaſte ſatire.

Heinsius, *Nicholas*, ſon to the preceding, was born at Leyden 1620. He was eminent as a poet, and critic, and deſerved the flattering appellation of the "ſwan of Holland." Though employed in the affairs of the ſtate, he devoted much of his time to the muſes, and edited ſeveral claſſical authors, Virgil, Ovid, Valerius Flaccus, Claudian, &c. He died at the Hague 1681.

Heinsius, *N.* grand penſionary of Holland, died at the Hague 1720, aged 87. He was in the ſervice of William of Orange, and was a negociator in France, againſt which he afterwards directed all the energies of his country. During the 30 years in which he was grand penſionary, he diſplayed great vigor of mind, but in his views of humbling Lewis XIV., he brought immenſe debts upon Holland, ſo that the people ſaw his retirement from power with exultation.

Heister, *Laurence*, a native of Frankfort, on the Maine, profeſſor of medicine at Altorf, and afterwards at Helmſtadt where he died 1758 aged 73. He was the learned author of "Compendium anatomicum"—"inſtitutiones chirurgicæ," &c.

Hele, *Thomas*, a native of Glouceſterſhire, who ſerved in the army, and then travelled through Italy, and in 1770 ſettled at Paris. He wrote ſome plays in French which were received with great applauſe on the Paris theatres. His comedies, it is ſaid, are full of plot, lively and intereſting, and the dialogue is pleaſing and expreſſed with neatneſs and elegance. He died of a conſumptive diſorder at Paris 1780 aged about 40.

Hellot, *John*, author of l'art de la teinture des laines & eloffes de laine, 12mo.—and other works of merit on philoſophical and chemical ſubjects, was member of the Paris and London ſocieties and alſo conducted for ſome time the Gazette of France. He died at Paris 1766 aged 80.

Helmbreker, *Theodore*, a painter born at Haerlem 1624. He ſtudied in Italy, and after reſiding at Haerlem he returned to Rome where he died 1694. His pieces, of hiſtory and landſcape, are much admired.

Helmont, *Matthew Van*, a painter of Antwerp happy in the repreſentation of ſhops, chemical laboratories, markets, &c. He died 1726.

Helmont, *John Baptiſt Van*, a learned ſcholar and phyſician, born at Bruſſels 1577. He ſtudied at Louvain, and his application to chemical experiments, and to the inveſtigation of the power of herbs led him to ſuperior practice, and ſo extraordinary were ſome of his cures that he was brought before the inquiſition as a magician who removed human diſeaſes by more than human art. He cleared himſelf from

the imputation, and retired to the greater freedom of Holland, where he died 1644. He was, says Lobkowitz his biographer, pious, learned, famous, a sworn enemy of Galen and Aristotle. The sick never languished long under his hands, being always killed or cured in two or three days. He was sent chiefly to those who were given up by other physicians, to whose great indignation the patients were often unexpectedly restored to health. He died 1699 aged 81.

Heloise, the mistress of Abelard, is celebrated for her beauty and her misfortunes. She died 1163. *Vid.* Abelard.

Helsham, *Richard*, M.D. professor of physic and natural philosophy in Dublin college, was author of 23 very popular lectures on natural philosophy published after his death by Dr. Robinson.

Helst, *Bartholomew Van der*, a painter of Haerlem who died 1670 aged 57. His representation of the train bands of Amsterdam was much admired by sir Godfrey Kneller.

Helvetius, *Adrian*, a Dutch physician born 1656. He was by accident at Paris when a violent dysentery prevailed there, and his remedies proved so successful that Lewis XIV. presented him with 1000 louis d'ors for the discovery of his potent medicine. He declared it to be ipecacuanha. He settled at Paris, and was made physician to the duke of Orleans. He died 1721. The best known of his works is a treatise on the most frequent maladies, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

Helvetius, *John Claude*, son of the preceding, died 1755, aged 70. He was first physician to the French queen, and member of several learned academies. He cured Louis XV. of a dangerous disorder, and gained the confidence not only of the court but of the poor, by his skill and great humanity. He published "L'idée generale de l'economie animale," 1722, 8vo.---"principia physico-medica," 2 vols. 8vo.

Helvetius, *Claude Adrian*, son of John, was born at Paris 1715. He had a strong desire to appear as an author, but his first production "de l'esprit" exposed him to the censure of the parliament, who condemned his publication as calculated more for the encouragement of vice than an incitement to virtue. Thus disgraced he came to England in 1764, and the next year visited Prussia, where the king honorably received him. On his return to France he retired in privacy to his estate at Voré. As he was rich, he showed himself charitable and benevolent. He died of the gout 1771. Besides his atheistical book "de l'esprit," he published "le bonheur," a poem in six cantos, written in an affected style,---"de l'homme," 2 vols. 8vo. a work as dangerous, as unphilosophical, and as impious as the first, and the "child of nature improved by chance," a licentious romance. As Helvetius was a man of mild manners, and of a benevolent disposition, it may surprise us, that books so little calculated to improve humanity should proceed from his pen.

Helvicus, *Christopher*, professor of Greek and eastern languages, and of divinity, at Giessen university, was born near Frankfort. He was educated at Marpurg, and at 20 was capable of teaching Hebrew and Greek, two languages which he spoke with great fluency. He died in the flower of his age 1617, and his immature death was deplored by all the German poets of the Augsburg persuasion. Besides poetry he published Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac grammars,—a Hebrew and Latin lexicon, &c.

Hemelar, *John*, a learned man, born at the Hague, of so amiable a character for probity and disinterestedess as to deserve to be compared, says Gronovius, with the Roman Atticus. He resided six years at Rome, and was librarian of the Vatican. He lived in friendly intimacy with Grotius, Lipsius, and other eminent men. He published commentaries on the medals of the Roman emperors from Julius Cæsar to Justinian. He died 1640.

Hemmingford, *Walter de*, a canon of Gisborough abbey in Yorkshire, author of a history of England from 1066 to 1308. The work is respectable for accuracy. He died 1347.

Hemskirk, or Heemskirk, *Martin*, a peasant's son, born in Holland 1498, and distinguished as a painter. After studying three years at Rome he settled at Haerlem, where he died 1574, aged 76. His pieces were admired by Michael Angelo, and others, but though he possessed merit, his figures show that he did not understand the chiaro obscuro.

Hemskirk, *Egbert*, a Dutch painter, known for his success in delineating grotesque figures.

Hemskirk, *Egbert*, called the younger, son of the preceding, united to great abilities, a lively imagination and a humorous taste. Some of his pieces in which he represents devils and witches are admired. He died 1704, aged 59.

Hemsterhuis, or Hemsterhusius, *Tiberius*, a learned critic, born at Groninger, 1685. He studied at Groningen and Leyden, and at 19 was appointed professor of mathematics and philosophy at Amsterdam. He removed to Franeker, where he succeeded Lambert Bos as Greek professor, and in 1740 he was appointed to the chairs of Greek and of history at Leyden, where he died 1766. He published the three last books of J. Pollux's onomasticon 1706, for which he was complimented by Bentley, select colloquies of Lucian, and his Timon, 1708,—the Plutus of Aristophanes, with the scholia 1744,—part of an edition of Lucian,—notes and emendations on Xenophon Ephesius, and other learned works.

Hemsterhusius, *Francis*, grandson of Tiberius, was in the service of the United States, and died 1790. He was an able author, and wrote œuvres philosophiques, translated into French, in 2 vols. 8vo. and other works.

Henault, *John d'*, a French poet, son of

a Paris baker. He was patronized by Fouquet, and obtained the receiverſhip of taxes, at Fores, and other employments. He became a man of celebrity by his poetical pieces, and affected the faſhionable debauchee and the impious atheiſt as the friend of Spinoza, but after a life of diſſipation, death ſeemed ſo terrible that he became a coward, and renounced with deep contrition the follies and wickedneſs of his proſperous days. He died 1682. His beſt pieces are ſaid to be his ſonnet on the miſcarriage of Mad. de Guerchi, and his ſatirical poem on Colbert, in conſequence of the fall of his patron.

Henault, *Charles John Francis*, a celebrated hiſtorian, born at Paris 1685. After being two years at the congregation of the oratory, he quitted it for the more gay ſociety of the wits of the age, but the diſpute between Rouſſeau and de la Motte however gave him a diſguſt for the fallacious intimacies of the learned. He obtained the prize of eloquence in the French academy 1707, and another the following year, and in 1713 he produced on the ſtage a tragedy, under the diſguiſed name of Fuſelier, but though it was received with indifference by the public, he regarded it as a valuable compoſition, and permitted his friend Horace Walpole, to print it at Strawberry-hill. Though unſucceſsful as a poet, he roſe to honor as a politician. He became counſellor of parliament 1706, preſident of the firſt chamber of inqueſt 1710, and in 1718 he accompanied the French ambaſſador to Holland, where his abilities were reſpected particularly by the penſionary Heinſius. Henault paid deep attention to hiſtory, and at laſt publiſhed his hiſtory, the reſult of 40 years' laborious reading under the modeſt name of "an eſſay," in 1744. It met with aſtoniſhing ſucceſs, and not only became popular in France in nine editions, but was tranſlated into Engliſh, German, Italian, and even Chineſe. This work raiſed him to a ſeat in the academy of belles lettres at Paris, and other learned ſocieties, and he was afterwards appointed ſuperintendant of the queen's houſe. For the entertainment of the queen and her court he wrote three lively comedies, one of which, "le Reveil d' Epimenides," who is ſaid to have ſlept 27 years, proved particularly agreeable, and he produced at the queen's requeſt, a fourth piece called Hebe. This moſt reſpectable character died 1771, aged 86. In the midſt of proſperity he practiſed benevolence and charity, he was pious and reſigned under afflictions, and grateful to providence for the bleſſings which he enjoyed.

Henderson, *Alexander*, a Scotchman, one of the divines ſent to meet Charles I. at Newcaſtle 1646. Though he poſſeſſed abilities, it is ſaid that in diſputing with the monarch about epiſcopacy, he found his arguments too futile to reſiſt the ſuperior reaſons of his unfortunate maſter. This it is ſaid had ſuch effect upon his ſpirits, that he died ſoon after, expreſſing great contrition for the rancor with which he had oppoſed the king in Scotland.

Henderson, *John*, an Engliſh actor of eminence, born in London. He at firſt learnt painting, but quitted it to work in the ſhop of a ſilverſmith, and afterwards appeared on the ſtage at Bath 1772, in the character of Hamlet, under the aſſumed name of Courtney. He was greeted by the applauſes of crowded houſes, and he next preſented himſelf before a London audience at the Hay-Market, under Coleman, in Shylock. He ſoon became the popular repreſentative of Falſtaff, Richard III., and other difficult characters at Drury-lane. He died ſuddenly 1785, of a ſpaſmodic affection in the brain, aged 38.

Henderson, *John*, an extraordinary character, born at Ballegarance in Ireland 1757. He was educated by his father, who was an itinerant preacher of Weſley's perſuaſion, and who for ſome time ſettled near Briſtol as a ſchoolmaſter, and under him he made ſuch progreſs, that he taught Latin in Kingſwood ſchool at the age of eight, and Greek in lady Huntingdon's college in Wales, when he was no more than 12. Dean Tucker ſent him to Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his firſt degree, but was not admitted to orders, though his friends wiſhed to ſee his oratorical abilities exerted in the pulpit. Theſe brilliant parts were unfortunately clouded by great and often offenſive ſingularities. In his perſon, he affected great negligence, his long unpowdered hair gave him an air of religious melancholy, he never wore a neckcloth, his buckles on his ſhoes were of the moſt diminutive ſize, and the reſt of his dreſs exhibited him particularly hoſtile to the reigning faſhions of the times. Though courted in the univerſity for the inexhauſtible reſources of his mental powers, he at length rendered himſelf diſagreeable by the lateneſs to which he protracted his viſits. Seldom in bed before the dawn of day, he roſe late in the afternoon, and would often go half naked to the pump, and deſire the college ſervants to pump over him for ſeveral minutes, and then in that condition he retired to his bed. Thoſe who frequented his company have often been aſtoniſhed at the vaſtneſs of his powers, which adorned with all the flowers of oratory and elegant language the moſt abſtruſe ſubjects. He was particularly attached to phyſiognomy, alchymy, and the occult arts, and in ſome inſtances he has been known to proſtitute his great talents in diving into futurity, and anticipating the mournful accidents of life. This eccentric genius died in Pembroke college 2d Nov. 1788.

Hengist, a Saxon chief who came to England to aſſiſt Vortigern in repelling the Picts. The Britiſh monarch married Rowena, the daughter of his ally, and Hengiſt obtained the kingdom of Kent, and died 489.

Henley, *Anthony*, an Engliſh ſenator, born in Hampſhire. He was educated at Oxford, and in London he gained the friendſhip of the great, and as the aſſociate of Dorſet and Sun-

derland he figured in the circles of faſhion, and paſſed at Will's and Tom's as a man of wit and facetiouſneſs. As his heart was generous, he was addreſſed by the poets and writers of the age as a patron, and the command of an independent fortune of upwards of 3000l. a year was liberally applied to the remuneration of the flattering muſe. As member for Andover, and Weymouth, he was a firm and eloquent whig, and drew upon himſelf the perſecution of the tories by moving the houſe to addreſs the queen to confer ſome eccleſiaſtical dignity on Mr. Ben. Hoadly, whoſe attachment to the revolution was then publicly known. He wrote various anonymous things, and in the Tatler and Medley, appeared many of his pieces, remarkable for their wit, eaſe and fluency, and for that vivacity with which he aſſumed the character and language of maſters and ſervants, peaſants and tradeſmen, parents and children. He was very fond of muſic, and in his ſummer recreations he had a private theatre at Southwick, where Betterton, Booth, Mrs. Bary, and other great performers were generally invited to join his exertions, for the amuſement of his friends. He died 1711.

HENLEY, *John*, known by the appellation of "orator Henley," was born at Melton Mowbray, 1692, where his father was vicar, and he entered at the age of 17 at St. John's college, Cambridge. When he had taken his firſt degree he was invited by the truſtees of Melton ſchool to take care of that foundation, and he raiſed it from a languiſhing to a floriſhing ſtate. He publiſhed Eſther, a poem, and when in orders he left the country for fame and preferment in the capital. Determined to create public notice, he introduced regular action into the pulpit, but when diſappointed of the preferment he expected, he formed a plan for lectures and orations. Every ſunday he diſcourſed on theology, while wedneſday was reſerved for political ſubjects, into which he pour'd much of the gall of ſatire againſt the great. To this acrimonious ſpirit he owes the place which he holds in Pope's Dunciad, as "the zany of his age." Admiſſion was procured to his theatre by the payment of a ſhilling, and as the loweſt of the people formed the moſt numerous part of his audience, the daily adverſer generally announced the topics which were to be diſcuſſed on each day, at his oratory near Lincoln's Inn fields. He died 1756. He publiſhed an account of himſelf and his adventures, and it is eaſily diſcovered that to perſonal vanity he added effrontery, and obtained popularity by bold invectives and ſatirical cenſoriouſneſs. The means which he ſtruck for admiſſion to his lectures repreſented a ſtar riſing to the meridian with "Inveniam viam aut faciam." Hogarth has introduced him into two of his humorous pieces, in one of which he is chriſtening a child, and in the other he appears on a gallows with a monkey by his ſide with the motto "Omnem," and with other appropriate figures. Henley it is ſaid gained 1000l. a year by editing a periodical paper called the Hip Doctor, which was a farrago of nonſenſe. On one occaſion he filled his oratory with ſhoemakers, by announcing to them he would teach a new and ſhort way of making ſhoes, which was by cutting off the tops of boots.

HENNINGES, *Jerome*, a German hiſtorian in the 16th century. His "theatrum genealogicum," 6 vols. folio, 1598, is a valuable work, containing the account of ſeveral of the chief families of Germany, &c.

HENNUYER, *John*, biſhop of Liſieux, is celebrated for his humanity at the dreadful maſſacre of St. Bartholomew. He oppoſed the king's orders to aſſaſſinate the proteſtants, and inſtead of violating their perſons, he openly protected them. He died 1577, revered for his mildneſs, humanity, and piety.

HENRION, *Nicholas*, a native of Troyes, in Champagne, engaged in compoſing a work on the weights and meaſures of the antients, of which his death in 1720, at the age of 50, prevented the completion. He deſcribed Adam as 132 feet 9 inches high, and Eve 118 feet 9 inches $\frac{3}{4}$, and then gradually reduced the ſize of his heroes, and made Abraham 27 feet, Moſes 13, Hercules 10, and Alexander only 6.

HENRY I. ſurnamed the Fowler, emperor of Germany, was elected to the throne 919. He was a brave and a politic prince, he exerted his influence to reſtore union in Germany; and to render the country more powerful, he fortified towns to withſtand the attacks of the barbarians. He died 936, aged 60.

HENRY II. emperor of Germany, ſurnamed the Lame, was grandſon of the preceding, and aſcended the throne 1002. He was crowned at Rome 1014, with great ſolemnity, and drove the Greeks and Saracens from Calabria. After reſtoring tranquillity over Italy and Germany, and leaving marks of his extenſive benevolence, he died 1024, aged 47.

HENRY III. emperor of Germany, ſucceeded his father Conrad in 1039. He made war in Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia, expelled Benedict IX. Sylveſter III. and Gregory VI. and in their room elected Clement II. pope, by whom he was crowned. He died 1056, aged 39.

HENRY IV. the aged or great, emperor of Germany after his father Henry III. though only ſix years old, was governed during his minority by the wiſdom of his mother Agnes. He diſplayed ability in oppoſing the inſurgents of Germany and Saxony, but when he ſupplicated the interference of pope Gregory VII. to reſtore order by his ſpiritual authority among his ſubjects, he found himſelf accuſed of ſimony, before the holy pontiff. Henry had not ſcrupled to ſell the higheſt dignities of the German church, and the pope, as umpire, abolithed the inveſtitures that had already taken place. Henry in revenge aſſembled a council at Worms 1076, and not only depoſed the pope but ordered his perſon to be ſeized. Clement in conſequence of this hurled his anathemas againſt Henry, who, afraid of the influence of

his enemies, repaired to the residence of the pope, and for three days of mortification solicited his forgiveness. This humility was contemned; but while Henry meditated vengeance, the pope appointed Rodolphus duke of Swabia, emperor in his place. Henry defeated and slew his antagonist at Volchneim, and then formally deposing the pope, elevated in his room Guibert archbishop of Ravenna, and supported him by besieging and reducing Rome under his power by force of arms. Henry now found himself attacked by his children, Conrad revolted and obtained the crown of Italy, and Henry the other son, placed the imperial crown on his head 1106. While Henry wished to effect a reconciliation with these unnatural children, he found himself abandoned by his former friends, and retired to Cologne, and then to Liege, where his misfortunes raised him a few adherents. His forces were however soon defeated, and the unfortunate monarch, indigent and persecuted, applied to the bishop of Spires for a lay prebend, which was refused. Thus a wanderer, without resources, and without friends, he at last entreated his ungrateful son to permit him to hide his misfortunes at Liege, where he soon after died 1106, aged 56. He was present in 66 battles, but the greater part of his misfortunes arose from the blind confidence which he placed on worthless ministers and favorites.

Henry V. or the young, deposed his father Henry IV. 1106. Though he had opposed him he pursued the same measures, and obliged the pope Pascal II. to restore to him the power of ecclesiastical investitures. The papal power however was too great to be successfully resisted, and Henry already excommunicated, submitted to the new pope Gelasius II. though he had violently opposed his election. Henry died at Utrecht 1125, aged 44.

Henry VI. surnamed the severe, succeeded his father Frederic Barbarossa on the throne of Germany 1190. He behaved with great cruelty towards the family of his wife Constance, daughter of Roger king of Naples, and detained Richard I. of England, who, when shipwrecked on the coast of Dalmatia, had been seized by Leopold duke of Austria, and sold into his power. With the large sums of money obtained for the ransom of his captive, Henry made war against Sicily. He was at last poisoned by his wife Constance 1197, aged 32.

Henry VII. was elected emperor 1308, and was the first thus raised to the imperial dignity by the suffrages of the six electors. He visited Italy, where the factions of the Guelphs and Gibelins had spread devastation, and in the midst of these public disorders he was obliged to enter Rome sword in hand. He was crowned by the pope, and died the next year 1313, aged 51.

Henry, *Raspon*, margrave of Thuringia, was upon the deposition of Frederic II. raised to the imperial throne 1246, but he died the following year.

Henry I. king of France, succeeded his brother Robert 1031. He was engaged in a civil war, but by the assistance of Robert the father of William the Conqueror he defeated his enemies. He died at Vitry en Brie, 1060, aged 55.

Henry II. succeeded his father Francis I. as king of France 1547, and obtained an honorable peace with the English, and the cession of Boulogne for a stipulated sum of money, 1550. The following year he engaged in a league against Charles V. and he reduced Metz, Toul, and Verdun. Though at last left alone to maintain the war, he bravely defended Metz against an army of 100,000 men. The fatal day of St. Quentin in 1557 was in some degree retrieved by the capture of Calais from the English, and the reduction of some other places; and at last peace was restored between the contending powers. Henry gave his daughter to the king of Spain, and his sister to the duke of Savoy, but in the rejoicings for this union Henry was accidentally wounded in a tournament by Montgomery, and died in consequence of it 1559, aged 41.

Henry III. king of France, was the third son of Henry II. He was educated under his mother Catherine de Medicis, and when duke of Anjou, he was elected king of Poland 1573, and he quitted this dignity three months after to succeed his brother Charles IX. on the French throne. In 1575 he gained the battle of Dormans, and made a peace at Blois with the Huguenots, to whom he granted religious toleration. This displeased the catholics, and was revoked in 1585, and thence arose those civil dissentions which almost ruined the kingdom of France was then torn by the three parties of the three Henrics, of which the royalists were headed by the king, the league by Henry duke of Guise, and the Huguenots by Henry king of Navarre, presumptive heir to the French throne. After some time Henry was reconciled to the Guises, and directed all his powers against the king of Navarre, and the protestants. The battle of Coutras, however, 1587, checked the hopes of the catholics, but while the victorious king of Navarre was desirous of accommodation the duke of Guise refused. The French king wishing to repress the power of Guise, in vain attempted to prevent his entrance into Paris and when he summoned the states general to Blois, he found his rival there ready to dispute his authority. Henry soon after caused Guise to be assassinated, and by this perfidious deed found himself abhorred by his subjects, deposed by the Sorbonne, and excommunicated by the pope. Thus exposed to universal detestation Henry, abandoned by all, implored the protection of the king of Navarre, who marched to his assistance, and forgetting former animosities employed all his resources to destroy the power of the league. These united efforts might have proved successful, when Henry was stabbed by a fanatical priest, and died of the wound the morrow, 2d Aug. 1589, aged 39. Though debauched, cruel, and revengeful, Henry possessed great courage, and often distinguished himself in the field.

HENRY IV. deſervedly ſurnamed the great, king of France and Navarre, was born 1553, at Pau the capital of Bearne. He early imbibed the precepts of the heroes of ancient times, and chiefly amuſed himſelf with the lives of Plutarch. As he was a Calviniſt, he was declared head of the proteſtants at Rochelle 1569, and he engaged warmly in the civil wars, which at that time diſtracted France. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battles of Jarnac and of Montcontour, and after the peace of St. Germain he viſited the court of France, and two years after, 1572, married Margaret de Valois ſiſter of Charles IX. During the rejoicings on this occaſion, the infamous maſſacre of St. Bartholomew was perpetrated, and Henry was obliged to renounce his religion rather than periſh by the hands of an aſſaſſin. He at laſt eſcaped from his perſecutors 1576, and placed himſelf at the head of the Huguenots. He had ſucceeded in 1572 to the kingdom of Navarre, and as the deſcendant of Lewis IX. he aſcended the throne of France on the death of Henry III. 1589. His elevation gave offence to the oppoſite faction, who ſuſpected the ſincerity of his religion, but he confirmed his power by the victories of Arque and of Ivri, and at laſt to ſilence all oppoſition he pronounced his adherence to the catholic tenets at St. Denis before his coronation, and on the following year 1594, Paris opened her gates to her conqueror. By conſulting the chiefs of the nation at Rouen, he ſecured the good will of his ſubjects, and in making peace with the Spaniards 1598, he reſtored tranquillity to the country. He yet unfortunately found that the ſpirit of faction was not extinguiſhed; by promulgating an edict of toleration at Nantes, he offended the catholics, and many ſecret meaſures were planned to ſacrifice his life, by the offended jeſuits. Barriere firſt attempted to deſtroy him, Chatel afterwards wounded him in the mouth 1595, and two others meditated his deſtruction, but the bloody deed was perpetrated by Ravaillac 14th May 1610, who ſtabbed him to the heart in his coach in the ſtreets of Paris. No ſooner had he periſhed by the dagger of the aſſaſſin, than his merits were fully acknowledged by all parties. The wiſdom of his meaſures, the mildneſs of his government, and his love for his people, and for the happineſs of France, have been re-echoed from every corner of the kingdom, and his name is ſtill revered by the nation not only as a great, but a benevolent king, truly the father of his people.

HENRY I. king of England, and duke of Normandy, was the third ſon of William the Conqueror, and ſucceeded to the crown on the death of William Rufus 1100, during the abſence of his elder-brother Robert in Italy. Robert returned to England to claim his kingdom ſword in hand, but Henry had the art to prevail on him to reſign his pretenſions for a ſtipulated ſum. Jealouſy thus excited again was kindled into a war, but Robert was defeated in Normandy, and dragged a priſoner to England, where the laſt years of his life were paſſed in confinement in Cardiff caſtle. In his government Henry was wiſe and moderate, he oppoſed the encroachments of Rome, and not only patroniſed learning, by reſtoring the univerſity of Cambridge, but deſerved the name of Beau Clerc from his acquaintance with literature. He was ſevere againſt robbers, but he aboliſhed the curfew bell ſo galling to the Engliſh, and he eſtabliſhed an univerſal ſtandard of weights and meaſures. He reſpected the liberties of the people, and from the charters which he granted may be derived the freedom of which the nation is now ſo deſervedly proud. Henry died in Normandy 1185, aged 68, and was buried in Reading abbey. As his only ſon had been drowned in croſſing from Normandy, he left his poſſeſſions to his daughter Matilda, but Stephen uſurped the crown at his death.

HENRY II. king of England, ſon of Geoffrey Plantagenet, duke of Anjou, by Matilda, daughter of Henry I. was born 1132. In 1150 he was made duke of Normandy, and the next year married Eleanor the heireſs of Poitou and Guienne, and in 1153 was acknowledged ſucceſſor to the Engliſh throne, which he aſcended the next year. To his extenſive poſſeſſions in France he added Britany by conqueſt, and he afterwards conquered Ireland, which ſince that time has formed part of the Britiſh dominions. Henry had to ſtruggle with the clergy, and the murder of Becket, which was falſely attributed to him, tended to increaſe rather than diminiſh the power of the church, ſo that he could reconcile himſelf to the offended pope only by ſubmitting patiently with every mark of contrition to the diſcipline inflicted on him by the monks of Canterbury. Though reſpected at home and abroad, Henry did not find that happineſs at the cloſe of life which he might deſerve. His children, excited by the arts of the French king, rebelled againſt him, and their ingratitude proved ſo grievous that it is ſaid he died of a broken heart, when he found his favorite ſon John in the number of his enemies. He expired at Chinon in Touraine 1189. The reign of Henry was marked by the ſtriking character of firmneſs, wiſdom, valor, genius, and popularity. He reformed abuſes, corrected the laws, repreſſed the power of the barons, and advanced the intereſts and the conſequence of the people.

HENRY III. was ſon and ſucceſſor of John on the Engliſh throne 1216. He loſt by his ill conduct the provinces of Normandy, Anjou, Poitou, Maine and Touraine, which were conquered by the king of France; and after a diſgraceful campaign he retired to England, where the barons made war againſt him, and took him priſoner at the battle of Lewes. The valor of his ſon Edward ſet him at liberty, at the battle of Eveſham, but Henry not become wiſer by adverſity, gave looſe to every baſe and intemperate pleaſure; and while he could levy money to ſatisfy his paraſites, he permitted the pope to plunder the clergy, and to impoveriſh the king-

dom. This worthleſs monarch, to whoſe weakneſs indeed the people of England may be ſaid to owe their democratic government, died, after a long reign of 56 years, 15th Nov. 1272, aged 65.

HENRY IV. king of England, ſon of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter, the third ſon of Edward III. aſcended the throne after the depoſition of Richard II. 1399. This uſurpation excited civil wars between the two roſes, or the houſes of York and Lancaſter. Henry, after an uſeful rather than a ſplendid reign, died 1413, aged 46, and was ſucceeded by his ſon.

HENRY V. ſon and ſucceſſor of Henry IV. was remarkable in his youth for his debauchery. When raiſed to the throne, he bid adieu to the companions of his licentious hours, and diſplayed the great and virtuous monarch. He invaded France, and after taking Harfleur, and ravaging Normandy, he fought the celebrated battle of Agincourt, in which his 15,000 men obtained the victory over 52,000 Frenchmen. Every where victorious, he was received at Paris as the future maſter of the kingdom. He married Catherine of France, and was declared heir to the kingdom after the death of Charles VI. the reigning monarch: but whilſt theſe ſucceſſes promiſed ſecurity to his power, the ſudden attack of a fiſtula, at that time conſidered as incurable, proved fatal. Henry died at Vincennes 31ſt Auguſt 1422, aged 36.

HENRY VI. ſon of Henry V. was only ten months old when he ſucceeded to his father on the Engliſh throne. The death of his grandfather Charles VI. ſoon after left him alſo the title of ſovereign of France; but a rival aroſe in the duke of Orleans to diſpute his title. Though crowned at Paris, and ably ſupported by the valor of his uncle the duke of Bedford, yet his affairs began to decline at the appearance of Joan of Arc. This famous heroine relieved Orleans, and inſpiring courage in her countrymen, and ſuperſtitious terror in her enemies, ſhe recovered with rapidity the vaſt territories which had coſt ſo much Engliſh blood to acquire. The death of Bedford haſtened alſo the downfall of the Engliſh power in France, and Henry, when come to years of manhood, did not diſplay that deciſion of character, ſo neceſſary in times of danger and civil war. Though his wife Margaret of Anjou poſſeſſed great talents, he was neverthleſs unſucceſsful in the battles between the two roſes. He was taken priſoner, and led about as a captive; but though he recovered his liberty it was only for freſh inſults. Edward ſon of the duke of York laid claim to the crown, and had abilities and troops to ſupport thoſe pretenſions, and after various battles he at laſt prevailed in the fight of St. Alban's, and was proclaimed king. Henry, who had remained a paſſive ſpectator of the courage of his wife, and of the ſlaughter of his people, was ſent to the tower, where he was ſoon after murdered, as it is ſuppoſed, by the duke of Glouceſter, afterwards Richard III. 1471.

HENRY VII. ſon of Edmund, earl of Richmond, and of Margaret, of the houſe of Lancaſter, was enabled by the aſſiſtance of the duke of Britany, and of Charles VIII. of France, to invade England and to defeat the uſurper Richard III. in the battle of Boſworth field, 1485. His tranquillity however was diſturbed by the arts of two impoſtors, one of whom, Lambert Simnel, ſon of a baker, aſſumed the title of Richard the duke of York, who had been murdered in the tower by the duke of Glouceſter. The impoſition for a while ſucceeded, but Henry at laſt obtained poſſeſſion of the perſon of his ignoble rival, whom he made a ſcullion in his kitchen. The other impoſtor was Perkin Warbeck, the ſon of a Jew, who perſonated young Edward V. and after he had for ſome time alarmed the kingdom, he was taken and executed at Tyburn. The reign of Henry formed a new era in the Engliſh hiſtory. The happineſs of his people was the guide of his conduct, and though he loved money, no monarch ever contributed more to the eſtabliſhment of commerce, to the encouragement of induſtry, and to the protection of arts. This great and good king died 22d April 1509, aged 52. He had married Elizabeth the daughter of Edward IV. and he thus united the claims of the two rival houſes, which had ſo long deluged England in blood.

HENRY VIII. ſon and ſucceſſor to Henry VII. aſcended the throne 1509, at the age of 18. The ſalutary inſtructions imbibed under his father, for a while guided the young monarch, whoſe reign was wiſe, popular, and uſeful. Arbitrary in his conduct and capricious in his opinions, Henry ſoon however ſhowed himſelf a tyrant. He was perſuaded by Maximilian and by pope Julius II. to make war againſt France, and his invaſion of that kingdom was attended with ſucceſs; but pleaſure and not military glory was his ambition, and at the perſuaſion of Wolſey, he made peace, to be enabled to diſſipate in licentious enjoyments the money acquired by conqueſt and by treaty. When the reformation was begun by Luther, Henry, who was well ſkilled in ſchool divinity, defended the papal power with ſuch effect, that the pope in flattery called him defender of the faith. His attachment to Rome ſoon after vaniſhed, when the pope refuſed to grant him a divorce, and empower him to marry Anne Boleyn, of whom he was enamoured. Unable to ſeparate himſelf from his queen, with whom he had lived 18 years, but with whom he now ſcrupled to cohabit becauſe ſhe had been his brother's wife, he declared war againſt Rome. He proclaimed himſelf head of the church, aboliſhed all monaſteries, and ſeized the eccleſiaſtical funds, which were laviſhed wantonly on favorite paraſites. Thus married to Anne Boleyn, he ſoon changed his affections to another object, and conducting the ill-fated queen to a ſcaffold, he took for his third wife Jane Seymour, who the next year died in childbed. His fourth wife was Anne of Cleves, whom he divorced as he found her

her more corpulent and leſs agreeable than he expected; and for his fifth he took Catherine Howard, who ſoon after expired on the ſcaffold on a charge of adultery. He afterwards married Catherine Parr, widow of lord Latimer, who ſurvived him, and after a reign of turbulence, violence, and oppreſſion, he expired 28th Jan. 1547, aged 57. Though Henry was the unworthy inſtrument of the introduction of the reformation into England, he muſt be deteſted in his character as an unfeeling and licentious tyrant; of whom it was truly ſaid, that he never ſpared a man in his anger, nor a woman in his luſt. During his reign, Fiſher, ſir Thomas More, Cromwell, and other illuſtrious characters were ſacrificed to his paſſions, and no miniſter could ever be either ſo virtuous or ſo favored as to eſcape his reſentment. Out of the diſſolved monaſteries Henry founded ſix new biſhoprics, Oxford, Peterborough, Briſtol, Cheſter, Glouceſter, and Weſtminſter, the laſt of which has ſince been incorporated with that of London.

Henry prince of Wales, eldeſt ſon of James I. a moſt promiſing youth, who died 1612, aged 18.

Henry of Huntingdon, an ancient hiſtorian, whoſe hiſtory of England to the year 1154, was publiſhed by Saville 1576. He was archdeacon of Huntingdon, and wrote beſides a Latin treatiſe on the contempt of the world, &c.

Henry, *Philip*, an Engliſh non-conformiſt divine, called by his party "the good and the heavenly," was born at Whitehall 1631, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, under Buſby. In 1648 he was admitted of Chriſt church, and afterwards went into Flintſhire, as tutor to the ſons of judge Puleſton, where he was ordained according to the forms of the preſbytery, and where he married the heireſs of Dan. Matthews of Broad-oak, Shropſhire, and thus acquired independence. At the reſtoration he refuſed to conform, and for the laſt 28 years of his life, he reſided at Broad-oak, behaving with great moderation, benevolence, and in an exemplary manner; and preaching to ſome few adherents in a barn.

Henry, *Matthew*, an eminent diſſenting divine, ſon of the above, was born 1662. He was inſtructed under his father, and for ſome time ſtudied the law at Gray's inn. Being partial to divinity he was invited to a congregation at Cheſter, where he was ordained, and where he lived 25 years. He afterwards removed to Hackney, and died of an apoplectic fit at Nantwich 1714. His great worth was aſcertained by the various funeral ſermons which his death occaſioned. As the author of ſome ſermons, and other theological pieces, and practical divinity, but eſpecially his expoſitions of the bible in 5 vols. folio, a moſt excellent performance, he is well known.

Henry, *Robert*, a Scotch divine, born 1718 at Muir town. After being at the ſchool of St. Ninian, and of Stirling, he completed his ſtudies at Edinburgh, and became maſter of Annan grammar ſchool. In 1748 he went to Carliſle as miniſter of the preſbyterians, and after 12 years' reſidence, he removed to Berwick-on-Tweed, where he married the daughter of Mr. Balderſton, a ſurgeon. In 1768 he was appointed miniſter of the New Grey-friars at Edinburgh; and two years after the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the univerſity; and in 1776 he became colleague miniſter in the old church, till his death Nov. 1790. Dr. Henry is author of an hiſtory of England on a new plan, firſt begun in 1763, but not publiſhed till 1771. He arranged his materials under ſeven heads, civil and military hiſtory, the hiſtory of religion, the hiſtory of the conſtitution and laws, the hiſtory of learning and learned men, the hiſtory of arts, that of commerce, money, &c. and laſtly, that of manners and cuſtoms. This laborious work, of which the ſecond 4to. volume appeared in 1774, the third 1777, the fourth 1781, the fifth 1785, and the ſixth, which is poſthumous, 1793, has merited the public approbation by the large editions which have been printed in a 4to. and 8vo. form. The Scotch critics indeed at firſt cenſured the work, but the Engliſh regarded it with more propitious omens, and the author for 1000 l. conveyed his property in his volumes to Meſſrs. Cadell and Strahan, and reflected with ſatisfaction that his hiſtory produced him altogether no leſs than 3300l. Dr. Henry, in his private character, was an amiable man.

Henry, *David*, a reſpectable printer, known as the conductor of the gentleman's magazine for above fifty years, in the management of which he ſucceeded the original proprietor, Cave, whoſe ſiſter he married 1736. Beſides communications to his magazine, he publiſhed, a ſyſtem of huſbandry 1772---an account of the voyages round the world, 4 vols. 8vo. 1774, and other ſmaller works. He died 1792.

Heraldus, *Deſiderius*, or Herault, a counſellor of the parliament of Paris, author of ſeveral learned works, among which were, "adverſaria," 1599; beſides notes on Tertullian's apology, on Minutius Felix, Arnobius, Martial, &c. He died 1649. His ſon was miniſter of the Walloon church in London, and fled during the civil wars to France, as a royaliſt. He publiſhed ſome ſermons.

Herbelot, *Bartholomew*, a well-known French orientaliſt, born at Paris 1625. He applied himſelf to the oriental languages, eſpecially Hebrew, and ſettled at Paris, where he became interpreter for Eaſtern languages. He went to Rome a ſecond time in 1666, and was received with uncommon reſpect by the duke of Tuſcany, who liberally entertained him in his palace, and preſented him with ſome valuable oriental manuſcripts. The homage paid to his abilities abroad, rendered him more reſpected at home. Colbert recalled him, and he quitted Florence to the great regret of the duke. While in Italy, he began his bibliotheque orientale, containing whatever related to the

knowledge of the Eaſtern world, and he completed it in France. It was originally written in Arabic, but he tranſlated it into French. He died 1695, and his work was not publiſhed till 1697, in a large folio. This learned man, reſpectable in the poſſeſſion of all the virtues of private life, wrote alſo a Turkiſh, Arabian, Perſian, and Latin dictionary, &c. never publiſhed. The beſt edition of his bibliotheque is in 6 vols. 8vo. 1782.

HERBERT, *Mary*, ſiſter of ſir Philip Sidney, and counteſs of Pembroke, is known as the tranſlator of Annius, a tragedy, from the French, in 12mo. 1595, and of the pſalms of David. She died at her houſe Alderſgate ſtreet London 1621.

HERBERT, *Edward*, lord Herbert of Cherbury, Shropſhire, was born at Montgomery caſtle in Wales 1581. He was educated at univerſity college Oxford, and was made a knight banneret, and counſellor to the king, and ſent as ambaſſador to Lewis XIII. to interfere for the proteſtants of France. He was made an Iriſh peer in 1625, and a peer of England 1631. During the civil wars he forgot the kindneſs of his maſter, and ſided with the parliament. He died at his houſe Queen-ſtreet London, 1648. He wrote various books, the beſt known of which are, de veritate, in which he ſupports the tenets of the deiſts, a work refuted by Gaſſendi—the hiſtory of the life and reign of Henry VIII. a performance of merit—memoirs, &c.

HERBERT, *George*, brother to the preceding, was born at Montgomery caſtle 1593, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Trinity college Cambridge. He was orator of the univerſity for eight years, and when diſappointed in court favors, he took orders, and obtained a prebend in Lincoln cathedral, and Bemerton rectory Wilts. He died about 1635, and left behind him an excellent character, not only as an exemplary divine, but as an elegant poet. His poems, conſiſting of the temple—prieſt to the Temple, &c. were publiſhed together in 12mo.

HERBERT, *William*, earl of Pembroke, was born at Wilton houſe, and educated at New college Oxford. He was in 1626 elected chancellor of Oxford, and made ſteward of the royal houſehold, and he died ſuddenly four years after. His poems were publiſhed in 8vo. 1660.

HERBERT, *Thomas*, a native of York, related to the Pembroke family. He was educated at Jeſus college Oxford, from which he removed to Trinity college Cambridge. After four years' abſence abroad he returned, and publiſhed his intereſting travels in Aſia and Africa, in folio. During the civil wars he joined the parliament, but afterwards was reconciled to his royal maſter, whom he attended in his captivity. He was at the reſtoration created a baronet. He died at York 1682. He wrote beſides Threnodia Carolina, or the hiſtorical account of the two laſt years of the life of Charles I. 8vo.

HERBINIUS, *John*, a native of Bitchſen in Sileſia, who was deputed by the proteſtants of Poland to thoſe of Germany. His obſervations in his travels on cataracts and waterfalls, were publiſhed in 1678 in 4to. called de admirandis mundi cataractis, &c. He wrote alſo terræ motus examen, &c. and died 1676, aged 44.

HERISSANT, *Lewis Anthony Proſper*, ſon of a printer, was born at Paris, and died there aged 24. He was eminent as a poet and as a phyſician, and wrote l'eloge de Gonthier d'Andernach—l'eloge de Ducange—poem on printing—bibliotheque phyſique de la France, &c.

HERITIER, *Nicolas l'*, a French poet, who became treaſurer of the French guards, and afterwards hiſtoriographer of France. He wrote two tragedies, Hercule furieux, and Clovis, and other fugitive pieces, and died 1680.

HERITIER, *Marie Jeanne l'*, de Villandon, daughter of the preceding, was born at Paris 1664. She was member of the academy of Jeux Floraux, and of the Ricovrati at Padua. Her works are both proſe and verſe. She wrote la tour tenebreuſe, a tale—les caprices du deſtin, a novel—l' avare puni, in verſe, and other poems, beſides a tranſlation of 16 of Ovid's epiſtles. She died at Paris 1734.

HERITIER DE BRUTELLE, *Charles Lewis l'*, a native of Paris, eminent as a botaniſt. He publiſhed in London the Flora of Peru, from the collection of plants, &c. brought from Peru and Chili by Dombey, in 1786, and on his return to Paris, he printed another work, called Flora de la place Vendome. This ingenious man was aſſaſſinated on his return from the National Inſtitute at Paris, 10th Aug. 1801, and his murderers were never diſcovered. He was then 56 years old. He wrote beſides ſtirpes novæ, folio, 1784, &c.

HERMAN, *Paul*, a botaniſt of Halle in Saxony, phyſician to the Dutch ſettlements at Ceylon, and afterwards botanical profeſſor at Leyden, where he died 1695. He wrote a catalogue of plants in the public garden of Leyden, 8vo.---cynoſura materiæ medicæ, 2 vols. 4to. &c.

HERMANN, *James*, mathematical profeſſor at Padua, aſſiſted the czar Peter in the eſtabliſhment of his academy, and then was appointed morality profeſſor at Baſle, where he died 1733 aged 55. He wrote ſeveral works on mathematics:---reſponſio ad conſiderationes de princip. calculi different—de nova acceleration is lege, &c.

HERMANT, *Godefroi*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, rector of the univerſity of Paris 1646, where he died 1690. He poſſeſſed learning and application. His works are chiefly on theological ſubjects, beſides the lives of St. Athanaſius, &c.

HERMILLY, *Vaquette d'*, author of the hiſtory of Majorca and Minorca, and of a tranſlation of Ferrara's hiſtory of Spain, and of Feijoo's critical theatre, was a native of Amiens, and died at Paris 1778 aged 71.

HERRERA TORDESILLAS, *Antonio de*, a celebrated

lebrated Spaniſh hiſtorian, ſecretary to Veſpaſian Gonzaga, viceroy of Naples, and afterwards hiſtoriographer of India. He publiſhed his general hiſtory of India, from 1492 to 1554, in 4 vols. folio, and died 1625 aged 60. His Indian hiſtory is a moſt valuable performance, very accurate, though the ſtyle is now and then too inflated. He wrote alſo a hiſtory of Spain, 3 vols. folio.

HERRERAS, *Ferdinand de*, a poet of Seville, who publiſhed ſome elegant lyric and heroic poetry, 1582. He wrote alſo in proſe a life of ſir Thomas Moore—an account of the war in Cyprus, &c.

HERRING, *Thomas*, archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born 1693 at Walſoken, Norfolk. He was educated at Wiſbech ſchool, and Jeſus college Cambridge. He was elected fellow of Corpus Chriſti in 1716, and became tutor there, and when in orders miniſter of Great Shelford, &c. In 1722 he was made chaplain to Fleetwood, biſhop of Ely, and four years after, choſen preacher at Lincoln's inn, about which time he took his degree of D.D. In 1731 he was made dean of Rocheſter, in 1737 biſhop of Bangor, and in 1743 tranſlated to York. At the breaking out of the rebellion, the archbiſhop exerted himſelf actively to rouſe the people to a ſenſe of their duty, and by his eloquent appeals, procured a ſubſcription of 40,000l. for the defence of the country, which was immediately ſeconded by the kingdom. For theſe ſervices he was raiſed to Canterbury, after Potter, 1747. A violent fever in 1753 ſhattered his conſtitution ſo much, that he afterwards retired to the privacy of Croydon, where he ſaw none but his immediate friends. He died after a languiſhing illneſs of four years 1757. Herring was as amiable in private, as he was reſpected in public life. He liberally expended 6000l. in the repairs of Lambeth and Croydon palaces and gardens, and was a noble contributor to ſeveral charities. His ſermons and his letters on public occaſions have been publiſhed.

HERSENT, *Charles*, or Herſan, a French divine, known by his ſatire againſt Richelieu, whom he accuſed, in his book called "Optati Galli de cavendo ſchiſmate," of intentions of ſeparating the Gallican church, like the Engliſh, from the ſee of Rome. The book was anſwered by three or four writers at the ſuggeſtion of the cardinal, but the author eſcaped to Rome, where he drew the vengeance of the inquiſition upon him, by his opinions on the doctrine of grace. He was excommunicated for contumacy, and returned to France, where he died 1660. He wrote beſides a paraphraſe on Solomon's ſong, &c.

HERTZBERG, *Ewald Fredericbon*, a native of Pomerania, employed as ambaſſador at Vienna. His knowledge of political affairs appeared in his eſſay on the population of the marche of Brandenburg, which was in 1752 rewarded with the prize of the Berlin academy of ſciences, and in conſequence of his experience in diplomatic affairs, every paper of importance, and every communication with foreign powers, was ſubmitted to his enlightened mind. He was raiſed to the higheſt offices in the kingdom, and ennobled, and died 1795, aged 70.

HERVEY, *James*, an eminent divine, born at Hardingſtone, Northamptonſhire, and educated at Northampton ſchool, and Lincoln college Oxford. In 1736 he was curate of Weſton Favell for his father, and afterwards removed to Biddeford, and in 1750 ſucceeded, on his father's death to the livings of Weſton and Collingtree. In his paſtoral duties, he was active and vigilant; his heart was ſo warmly actuated by benevolent motives, that he expreſſed a wiſh to die "even with the world," and therefore his income, and the profits which he derived from his popular publications, were carefully devoted to the ſupport of the poor in his neighbourhood. This benevolent character, whoſe conſtitution was undermined by a ſlow conſumption, died on Chriſtmas-day 1758 aged 44. As a ſcholar, his abilities were reſpectable, he was well ſkilled in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and in his compoſitions he aimed not ſo much to be poliſhed and ſublime, as to be plain and uſeful. His meditations among the tombs, and reflections in a flower garden, were firſt publiſhed 1746, and as they were well received, he added another volume, and Theron and Aſpaſio, or dialogues and letters on the moſt important ſubjects, 3 vols. 8vo. appeared 1755, a work ſtrongly ſupporting the doctrines of Calvin.—He wrote beſides ſermons—letters to J. Weſley—letters to lady Frances Shirley. His works have been edited in 7 vols. 8vo. 1796.

HERVEY, *Auguſtus John*, earl of Briſtol, married in 1744 miſs Chudleigh, afterwards better known as the ducheſs of Kingſton. He was in 1747 made poſt captain, and ſerved with credit in the Mediterranean. He was in 1771 made a lord of the admiralty, and three years after ſucceeded to his brother's title and eſtates. In 1768 his wife had her marriage annulled by the commons, but the proceedings were reverſed by the houſe of lords 1775, and ſhe was declared guilty of bigamy. The earl died 1779, and was ſucceeded by the biſhop of Derry, his brother.

HERWART, or HERVART, *John Frederic*, of Augſburg, chancellor of Bavaria, at the beginning of the 17th century, was author of ſome curious publications. He wrote chronologia nova et vera, 2 parts, 4to. 1622 and 26.—admiranda ethicæ theologicæ myſteria, &c.

HESHUSIUS, *Tillemannus*, a German divine, born at Weſel, duchy of Cleves 1526. He taught theology, but was every where diſliked in conſequence of his turbulent ſpirit. He died 1588.

1588. He wrote commentaries on the pſalms ---on Iſaiah---on St. Paul's epiſtles, &c.

Hesse, *William, prince of*, was illuſtrious for his patronage of learning. He built an obſervatory at Caſſel, and was aſſiſted in his obſervations on the heavenly bodies by Juſte Byrge, and Chriſtopher Rothman. He died 1597. His obſervations were publiſhed 1618.

Hessels, *John*, or Heſſelius, theological profeſſor at Louvain, was born 1522. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the council of Trent by his eloquence, and by a perfect knowledge of the works of Auſtin and Jerome. He died of an apoplexy 1566. He wrote various controverſial works againſt the proteſtants.

Hevelius, *John*, or Hevelke, a celebrated aſtronomer, born at Dantzic 1611. As his parents were reſpectable, he received a very liberal education, and under the care of Crugerus, he made a moſt rapid progreſs in mathematics. He ſpent four years in travelling over Holland, England, France, and Germany, and at his return he was engaged in civil affairs, till Crugerus prevailed upon him to devote himſelf fully to aſtronomy, as a ſcience by which he might obtain diſtinction. To purſue this ſtudy, he built an obſervatory at the top of his houſe, and as he had learned to work in wood and metals, he conſtructed his own inſtruments. His obſervations were firſt directed towards the moon, and in 1647 he publiſhed his ſelenographia, ſive lunæ deſcriptio, &c. in which he gave an accurate account of its appearance and ſpots, and alſo of the phaſes of the other planets. Flattered with the applauſe of the learned, he continued his aſtronomical obſervations, and publiſhed various tracts on the heavenly bodies. In 1668 appeared his "cometographia," which he ſent to Hooke of the London royal ſociety. This literary intercourſe, however, was not productive of great ſervice to ſcience, but rather of abuſive language, and while Hevelius aſſerted that diſtances and altitudes could be taken with plain ſights nearer than a minute, Hooke denied it, and thus each defended his poſition, and the goodneſs of his particular teleſcope. In 1673, the firſt part of his "machina cœleſtis" appeared, which was attacked by Hooke with ſuch virulence, that in 1679 Dr. Halley, at the requeſt of the royal ſociety, examined the inſtruments of both the diſputants, and made a favorable report of both, though later experiments have given the preference to Hooke. The ſecond part of the machina cœleſtis was publiſhed 1679, in which year he ſuffered a moſt irreparable loſs by the deſtruction of his houſe, and aſtronomical apparatus, &c. by fire. This learned man died on his birth-day 1687. To the reputation of a great aſtronomer, he added the character of an upright magiſtrate, as he was raiſed to the office of burgomaſter of Dantzic, which he diſcharged with fidelity. Many of the letters which he received from learned men, from princes and potentates, were publiſhed at Dantzic 1683, all expreſſive of the high reſpect in which he was held in the republic of letters.

Hevin, *Prudent*, author of pathologia chirurgica, 2 vols. 8vo.---memoir on ſtrange ſubſtances in the œſophagus, &c. died at Paris 1789 aged 74.

Heurnius, *John*, a phyſician of Utrecht 1543. He was medical profeſſor at Leyden, where he died of the ſtone 1601. He is ſaid to have been the firſt who lectured at Leyden on human bodies. He publiſhed Hippocrates in Greek and Latin, and wrote a treatiſe on the diſorders of the head, &c.

Heusch, *William de*, a landſcape painter of Utrecht, who died at the end of the 17th century. His nephew, *Jacob*, was equally eminent, and died 1701 aged 44. Another of the name of *Abraham* was alſo eminent as a painter of ir ſects, flowers, and plants.

Heusinger, *John Michael*, a Saxon divine, who ſtudied at Gotha, Halle, and Jena, and in 1715 ſettled at Gieſſen, where he took pupils. In 1722 he went to Laubach, and was made profeſſor at Gotha, and in 1738 he removed to the ſame, but more lucrative ſituation at Eiſenach, where he married, and where he died 1751. He is eminent for his piety and found judgment; and of his learning the beſt proofs are, his valuable editions of ſome of the claſſics, and various philological treatiſes.

Heusinger, *James Frederick*, nephew to the preceding, was born 1719 at Uſingen, in Wetteravia, and educated at Gotha under his uncle. He removed in 1750 from Jena to Wolfenbuttel, as ſecond maſter of the ſchool there, in which he ſucceeded as head maſter 1759. He ſupported the character of an able preceptor, and polite ſcholar, and died 1778, well known by ſome learned obſervations on the Ajax and Electra of Sophocles, and other tracts.

Hewson, *William*, an able anatomiſt, aſſiſtant and afterwards partner to Dr. William Hunter. An unfortunate diſpute ſeparated theſe able men, and Hewſon read lectures in his own houſe. He died 1774, aged 35. He wrote inquiries into the properties of the blood, and the lymphatic ſyſtem, 2 vols. 8vo, and had a literary diſpute with Dr. Abraham Monro, about the diſcovery of the lymphatics in the veſſels of oviparous animals.

Hexham, *John of*, an Engliſh Benedictine, whoſe hiſtorical works in the 12th century poſſeſs great merit.

Heyden, *John Van der*, a landſcape painter of Gorcum in Holland. He died 1712, aged 73. His pieces, repreſenting buildings, &c. are admired.

Heylin, *Peter*, a native of Burford, Oxfordſhire. He was educated at Hart-hall, and afterwards elected fellow of Magdalen college. He publiſhed in 1621 his microcoſmus, or deſcription of the world, which became very popular. In 1629 he was made chaplain to the king, and in 1631 he was made rector of Hemmingford,

mingford, with a prebend of Weſtminſter, and the living of Houghton, Durham. In 1633 he took his degree of D. D. and in 1687 was made rector of Iſlip, Oxfordſhire, but while he expected higher preferments, he found his hopes ſhattered by the violence of civil war. He fled from the fury of his perſecutors, and concealed himſelf for ſome time at Wincheſter, then at Minſter-Lovel, Oxfordſhire, and afterwards at Abingdon, where he devoted himſelf to literature. At the reſtoration he was reinſtated, but while he expected in higher dignity the reward of his faithful ſervices in favor of royalty, he ſunk under a ſevere diſeaſe, 1662. This able writer whom Wood declares to have been endowed with ſingular gifts, of a ſharp and pregnant wit, ſolid and clear judgment, publiſhed, beſides a hiſtory of the reformation in England—hiſtory of the preſbyterians, fol.—life of archbiſhop Laud, fol. &c. His deſcription of the world from a ſmall 8vo. originally, was ſwelled in ſubſequent editions, under the name of coſmography, to a large folio.

Heywood, *John*, an Engliſh poet and jeſter born in London, and educated at Oxford. He was one of the firſt who wrote Engliſh plays, but the brilliancy of his wit rendered him better known to his contemporaries than the effuſions of his pen. He was particularly noticed by ſir Thomas More, and by Henry VIII. and he was equally the favorite of queen Mary, whom it is ſaid he entertained and amuſed even upon her death bed. As he was a bigoted papiſt, he left England on the acceſſion of Elizabeth, and retired to Mechlin, where he died 1565. Beſides his plays, he wrote 500 epigrams, the ſpider and fly, a parable, in 77 chapters, at the beginning of each of which appears the figure of the author near a window hung with cobwebs, flies, and ſpiders. He had two ſons, the eldeſt of whom was *Ellis*, fellow of All-Souls, Oxford, ſo perfect as an Italian linguiſt, that he wrote a book called "Il moro." He died 1572.

Heywood, *Jaſper*, youngeſt ſon of John, was born in London 1535, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, from which he was expelled for immorality 1558. He was next fellow of All-Souls, but ſoon after left England for Rome and became provincial of the Jeſuits in England. He died at Naples 1597. He wrote beſides three tragedies of Seneca tranſlated, various poems---and the "paradiſe of dainty devices," 1573, 4to.

Heywood, *Thomas*, an actor and writer of plays, under Elizabeth and her two ſucceſſors. Out of 220 plays which he wrote, only 24 remain, of no great reputation. He was a good linguiſt if we are to judge from his tranſlations from Lucian, Eraſmus, &c.

Heywood, *Oliver*, a native of Bolton, Lancaſhire, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He was ejected in 1662 from Coley, Yorkſhire, for nonconformity, and he afterwards preached privately, for which he was excommunicated. He died 1702 aged 73. He wrote heart's treaſure, 12mo. 1667---cloſet prayer, 12mo. &c.

Heywood, *Eliza*, a voluminous female writer born in London. Her "court of Arimania" and "new Utopia" do not ſhow her in a favorable light as a moraliſt, and from the licentious tendency of her works, though ſome ſay from perſonal motives, Pope gave her a place in the Dunciad. Her other works were more in favor of virtue, eſpecially the female ſpectator, 4 vols.---epiſtle for the ladies, 2 vols.---betſey thoughtleſs, 4 vols.---huſband and wife, 2 vols. &c. She attempted dramatic poetry, but without ſucceſs, and her appearance on the ſtage was equally unfavorable. Though thus licentious in her writings, ſhe has never been accuſed of immorality in her conduct.

Hickes, *George*, an eminent Engliſh divine, born 1642 at Newſham, Yorkſhire, and educated at North Allerton ſchool, and at St. John's college, Oxford. He afterwards removed to Magdalen college, and Magdalen hall, and in 1664 was choſen fellow of Lincoln college, where he was an active tutor for ſeven years. In 1673 he accompanied his pupil, ſir George Wheeler on his travels, but left him in France. At Paris he became acquainted with Henry Juſtell, a man of conſequence and information, who entruſted him with ſome MSS. for the univerſity of Oxford. In 1676 he was made chaplain to the duke of Lauderdale, with whom he went the next year to Scotland. He was honored, at the requeſt of Dr. Sharp, archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, with the degree of D.D. from that univerſity, which was confirmed at Oxford 1679. He was made dean of Worceſter 1683, and the next year the biſhopric of Briſtol was marked for him, but the king's death prevented his elevation. He afterwards accepted from the biſhop of Worceſter the rectory of All-church near that city, but at the revolution he was ejected from all his eccleſiaſtical honors, as he refuſed to take the oaths of allegiance. When Talbot, afterwards biſhop of Durham, was nominated in the gazette, dean in his room, he boldly claimed his right, and affixed a paper to that purpoſe on the entrance into the choir of the cathedral. This expoſed him to the reſentment of government, and to avoid perſecution he left the kingdom, till in 1699, the chancellor, lord Somers, out of reſpect for his great abilities obtained an act of council to ſtop all proceedings againſt him. After his deprivation, Hickes was ſent by his fellow-ſufferers to James into France, and in 1694 he was conſecrated ſuffragan biſhop of Thetford, by the biſhops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough. Though ſome have accuſed him of a wiſh to take the oaths of allegiance, to preſerve his preferments, his known integrity forbids the belief of it. After being afflicted with the ſtone, he died 1715 in his 74th year. Dr. Hickes was a man of very extenſive erudition, well acquainted with the fathers, and with the doctrines of the primitive church. His

principal

principal works are on the old northern languages, and their antiquities, beſides ſome ſermons, and treatiſes, &c. amounting to 26 in number.

Hickes, *John*, brother to the preceding, was ejected from the living of Stoke in Devonſhire 1662, and joined, in 1685, the duke of Monmouth's rebellion, and for this diſloyal act he was ſeized and executed.

Hickman, *Henry*, fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. He died about 1688, miniſter of the Engliſh congregation at Leyden in Holland. Beſides other works he attacked Heylin's hiſtory, &c.

Hifferman, *Paul*, an author, born in the county of Dublin 1719, and educated at Dublin and in France. He preferred phyſic to divinity, and for ſome time practiſed in Dublin, but his indolence was ſuch that he relinquiſhed the profeſſion for the life of an author, and came to London 1753. He recommended himſelf to the learned and witty of the times, by the effuſions of his pen, but though acquainted with Foote, Garrick, Goldſmith, Murphy, Bickerſtaff and others, he ſeldom appeared decently reſpectable. His reſources indeed were not always very honorable, and ſo great were his eccentricities, that he never would mention where his lodgings were. He died 1777, and it was then diſcovered that he lodged in one of the obſcure courts near St. Martin's lane. He wrote "the ticklers," a ſet of political papers in Dublin 1570—"the tuner" another political paper, London 1573—miſcellanies in proſe and verſe—the earl of Warwick, a tragedy from la Harpe, and other triſles neither elegant nor popular.

Higden, *Ralph*, an early Engliſh chronicler who died 1363. He is author of polychronici libri VIII. &c. extending from Adam to 1357.

Higgins, or Higins, *John*, an Engliſh divine educated at Oxford, and engaged in the inſtruction of youth at Winſham and Ilminſter in Somerſetſhire. He publiſhed "floſculi of Terence"—Holcot's dictionary—and other ſchool books, beſides controverſial tracts. He died after 1604.

Higgons, *ſir Thomas*, an Engliſh writer, born at Weſtburg, Shropſhire, and admitted at St. Alban's hall, Oxford, where he took no degree. He married the much defamed widow of Robert earl of Eſſex, at whoſe funeral he pronounced an oration 1656, afterwards publiſhed. He next married the ſiſter of John Grenville earl of Bath, and in 1658 and 1661 was member for Malmſbury and Windſor, and for his ſervices to the crown he received a penſion of 500l. a year, beſides handſome preſents, and the honor of knighthood. In 1669 he was ſent as envoy to inveſt the duke of Saxony with the order of the garter, and four years after he was ambaſſador at Vienna. He died of an apoplexy in the court of King's Bench, where he was ſummoned as a witneſs, 24th Nov. 1691, and was buried in Wincheſter cathedral near his firſt wife. He wrote a panegyric to the king 1660—the hiſtory of Iſoof Baſſa 1684—the Venetian triumph tranſlated into Engliſh, beſides his oration on his wife, which did as much honor to his ſenſibility, and the goodneſs of his heart, as it reſcued from infamy, he character of an injured and innocent wife.

Higgons, *Bevil*, younger ſon of the preceding by his ſecond wife, entered 1686 at St. John's college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Cambridge, and then to the Middle Temple. He wrote the generous conqueror, or the timely diſcovery, a tragedy, acted at Drury-lane,—a poem on the peace of Utrecht—remarks on Burnet's hiſtory of his own times—a view of Engliſh hiſtory, with reflections political, &c. to the revolution of 1688. He was a firm adherent to the Stuarts and he accompanied James II. in his exile, and died in France 1735.

Highmore, *Joſeph*, an eminent painter born in London. He early ſhowed a ſtrong inclination to painting, but his father bound him as clerk to an attorney. Nature however prevailed over parental authority, and young Highmore guided by his own genius gradually became a profeſſed artiſt in 1715, at the expiration of his clerkſhip. In 1716 he married the daughter of Mr. Hiller, and removed from the city in 1724 to a houſe in Lincoln's inn fields. His engagements now grew upon him; he was employed in drawing the knights of the Bath, on the revival of the order, and afterwards he painted the portrait of the duke of Cumberland, and ſome time after of the prince and princeſs of Wales, and of the chief nobility. In 1732 he examined the picture gallery of Duſſeldorff, and in 1734 he made another excurſion to Paris, where he ſaw the famous group of the court of Lycomedes, which was afterwards deſtroyed by the Ruſſians at Charlotteuburg in Pruſſia. In 1744 he painted a ſet of paintings on the hiſtory of Pamela, juſt publiſhed, and thus became acquainted with the excellent author, Richardſon. In 1753, at the inſtitution of the academy of painting, he was appointed one of the profeſſors. He publiſhed "an examination of Rubens' two paintings in the banqueting houſe" in 4to.—practice of perſpective on the principles of Dr. Brook Taylor, &c. 1763,—eſſays moral religious, &c. with a tranſlation of Browne's Latin poem on the immortality of the ſoul, 1766, 12mo. &c. His paintings during a practice of 46 years are numerous, the beſt known of which are Hagar and Iſhmael, now in the Foundling hoſpital, the good Samaritan, the finding of Moſes, the Harlowe family from Clariſſa, the Graces unveiling Nature, on memory, from Rubens, &c. On the marriage of his daughter in 1761 to Mr. Duncombe he retired from buſineſs, and ſelling his collection of pictures, ſettled with his ſon-in-law at Canterbury. An even temper, and a moſt benevolent diſpoſition lent their aid to ſupport a conſtitution naturally ſtrong and vigorous, and he lived

lived to his 88th year. He decayed gradually, and gently expired 3d March 1780.

HIGHMORE, *Nathaniel*, an eminent anatomiſt, born at Fording-bridge Hants. He is the firſt Engliſhman who wrote a ſyſtematical treatiſe on the ſtructure of the human body. He died 1684 aged 71. His works are "corporis humani diſquiſitio anatomica, folio 1651 —the hiſtory of generation, &c.

HILARIUSE, *Joſeph*, a native of Enzesfield, teacher of grammar and rhetoric at Vienna, where he was appointed præfectus rei nummariæ. He renounced the order of the Jeſuits 1770, and became director of the imperial cabinet of medals, &c. As a medalliſt and antiquarian he was eminent. He died 1798 aged 61.

HILARY, *St.* a native of Poictiers in France, late in life converted to chriſtianity, and in 355 made biſhop of his native town. He ably defended Athanaſius at the council of Beziers againſt Saturninus, and for his zeal was baniſhed into Phrygia. He died 367.

HILDEBERT, biſhop of Mans, and then archbiſhop of Tours. Though accuſed with licentiouſneſs before he was admitted into the church, he became one of its brighteſt ornaments for piety, learning and holineſs. He was very ſevere againſt the vices of the court of Rome, in a letter which he publiſhed in lively and animated language. He alſo wrote a deſcription of Rome in Latin verſe; and died before the middle of the 12th century.

HILDESLEY, *Mark*, an Engliſh biſhop, born at Marſton, Kent, 1699, and educated at the Charter houſe, and Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1731 he obtained the college living of Hitchin, and four years after Hokrell in Bedfordſhire. On the death of Dr. Wilſon, biſhop of Sodor and Man, the duke of Athol fixed upon Hildeſley as a ſucceſſor, and for piety, and exemplary morals, a better choice could not be made. The new prelate took leave of his Hitchin congregation with affectionate tenderneſs, and when he reviſited them afterwards with friendly humility, he was greeted with the reſpect of crowded multitudes. In his dioceſe he compleated his predeceſſor's tranſlation of the bible into the Manx language in 1755. He died of a paralytic ſtroke, 1772.

HILL, *Joſeph*, an Engliſh divine born at Leeds 1624, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and Magdalen. As he was attached to the puritans, he was ejected at the reſtoration for non-conformity, and went over to Holland. He was in 1667 paſtor of the Engliſh church at Middleburg, and ſettled at Rotterdam where he died 1707. He is chiefly known for his edition of Schrevelius' Greek lexicon improved with 8000 new words 1676, and for his diſſertations on the antiquity of temples, &c.

HILL, *William*, an Engliſh ſcholar, fellow of Merton college, Oxford, and afterwards maſter of a ſchool in Dublin, where he died 1667. He prepared an edition of Dionyſius Periegetes, with learned and critical annotations.

HILL, *Aaron*, a poet, born 1685, in Beaufort buildings, London. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, but the ruin of his father left him in 1669 in diſtreſsful circumſtances, but the next year he went to Conſtantinople, to ſee his relation lord Paget the Engliſh ambaſſador there. The viſit was not unwelcome to lord Paget; by his friendſhip young Hill was enabled to travel over Egypt and part of the eaſt, and on his return to England with him he was preſented to many of the courts on the continent. Some time after he accompanied Sir William Wentworth in the tour of Europe, and was abſent for three years. He publiſhed 1709 "Camillus," a poem on lord Peterborough the general in Spain; and being manager of Drury-lane theatre, he wrote his firſt tragedy, "Elfrid or the fair inconſtant," finiſhed at the requeſt of Booth in little more than a week. In 1710 he was maſter of the Opera-houſe, Hay-market, and wrote the opera of "Rinaldo," the firſt piece ſet to muſic by Handel in England. A quarrel however with the lord chamberlain put a ſpeedy end to his theatrical career, and in 1715, he undertook to extract from the beech nut, an oil as ſweet as that of olives; but though he obtained a patent, and promiſed an annual million to the nation, his hopes were diſappointed. He again wrote for the ſtage "the fatal viſion, or the fall of Siam;" and in 1718 publiſhed "the northern ſtar," a poem on the czar Peter, which was handſomely rewarded with a gold medal from the empreſs Catherine. In 1728 he engaged to ſupply the navy with timber from Scotland, but his ſchemes like the former proved abortive, and after travelling into the north of Scotland he retired to York, where he publiſhed "the progreſs of wit" againſt Pope's Dunciad. In 1731 he loſt his wife, after an happy union of 20 years, and the birth of nine children. He ſurvived her till 1750, and expired 8th Feb. in the very minute, it is ſaid, of the earthquake, and was interred in Weſtminſter abbey by the ſide of his beloved wife. Four volumes of his poems have appeared ſince his death, in which is Merope, a tragedy borrowed from Voltaire, and introduced at Drury-lane by Garrick. Though poſſeſſed of good natural talents, he never roſe to great celebrity as a writer. His thoughts were always expreſſed with affectation, and by attempting too much, he never effected any thing with complete ſucceſs.

HILL, *ſir John*, an Engliſh writer born 1716, ſon of a clergyman. He was bred an apothecary, and for ſome time practiſed in St. Martin's lane Weſtminſter, but an early marriage accompanied with no fortune obliged him to apply to other reſources. As he knew ſomething of botany he turned his thoughts to that ſcience, but he found the ſucceſs of his project inadequate to his expectations. He next applied to the ſtage, but after ſome exhibitions at the Hay-market and Covent-garden, he was convinced

vinced that nature had not formed him for a theatrical hero. By the friendſhip of Folkes, and Baker, of the royal ſociety, he was introduced to the notice of literary men, and in 1746 he publiſhed by ſubſcription a tranſlation of Theophraſtus' treatiſe "on gems," which increaſed his fame, his friends and his reſources. He next began to compile a general natural hiſtory in 3 vols. folio, and then undertook a ſupplement to Chambers' dictionary. Beſides theſe, his attention was engaged in the publication of the "Britiſh magazine," and of "the inſpector," a periodical pamphlet, which he rendered palatable to the public by the little anecdotes with which his attendance at different places of general amuſement made him acquainted. Succeſs rendered him vain, and with the diploma degree of M.D. from the univerſity of St. Andrew's he aſſumed the character, the language, and the equipage of a man of faſhion. As his publications were numerous, he acquired a large income, but the freedom with which he treated public and private characters, often expoſed him to perſonal violence, ſo that in one inſtance he was caned at Ranelagh by an Iriſh gentleman whom he had ridiculed. Thus by degrees he expoſed himſelf to the contempt of the world, and by a paper war with Fielding, and others, he ſunk in the general eſtimation. From a writer he became an empiric, and by the preparation of the eſſence of waterdock, of tincture of valerian, of the pectoral balſam of honey, and other ſimple medicines, he again procured a comfortable income. The patronage of the earl of Bute alſo was extended to him, and with his approbation he undertook that pompous and voluminous work, called "a ſyſtem of botany," and by preſenting a copy of it and of ſome of his other works to the king of Sweden, he was in return inveſted with the order of knighthood, and aſſumed the title of ſir John. He died Nov. 1775, of the gout in his ſtomach. He poſſeſſed great natural talents, but the rapidity with which he wrote, prevented that elegant poliſh, and that highly finiſhed diction, which entitle the labors of genius and perſeverance to more than temporary fame. It is ſaid, though ſcarcely credible, that from the variety of ſubjects which his prolific pen treated, he gained an income of 1500l. a year, an enormous ſum for compoſitions which were moſtly compilations. His novels, as filled with perſonal abuſe on the characters of the times, poſſeſs little merit; his three dramatic pieces, Orpheus, the critical minute, and the rout, riſe not above mediocrity, but his "eſſays," and ſome of his philoſophical treatiſes, are entitled to greater praiſe.

Hill, *Robert*, an extraordinary character, born 1699, at Miſwell near Tring, Herts, by profeſſion a taylor and ſtay-maker. Aſpiring after fame, by great labor and perſeverance, he made himſelf a perfect maſter of ſeveral languages by books only. He became known to the public by means of Mr. Spence, who in 1757 publiſhed a compariſon between him and Magliabecchi, and endeavoured to raiſe a ſubſcription in his favor. He was ſeven years in acquiring a knowledge of Latin, and 14 in learning Greek, but he made himſelf maſter of Hebrew in a little time. He wrote remarks on Berkeley's eſſay on ſpirit—a criticiſm on Job. He died, after a confinement of 18 months to his bed, 1777, at Buckingham.

Hill, *Thomas Ford*, an Engliſh antiquary and philologiſt, who died 1795.

Hilliard, *Nicholas*, a native of Exeter, goldſmith, carver, and portrait painter to queen Elizabeth. He drew the queen's whole length ſitting on her throne, and alſo a portrait, in water colors, of Mary queen of Scots, in her 18th year. His pieces were ſo much admired, that Donne ſaid in his "ſtorm," a hand, an eye, by Hilliard drawn, is worth an hiſtory. He died 1619, aged 72.

Hinckley, *John*, a native of Warwickſhire, educated at St. Alban's hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of D.D. 1679. He was vicar of Coleſhill, Berks, and rector of Drayton, Leiceſterſhire, and afterwards became rector of Northfield, Worceſterſhire. He died 1691. He publiſhed ſome aſſize ſermons, preached at Reading and Abingdon—a perſuaſive to conformity, in a letter to his diſſenting brethren, &c.

Hincmar or Hincmarus, archbiſhop of Rheims, 685, was a zealous ſupporter of the Gallican church. He was driven from his biſhopric by the Normans, and died at Epernay 882. He wrote on theology and hiſtory with great ſpirit, though in barbarous language.

Hiram, king of Tyre in the reign of David and Solomon. As he was at peace with the Jewiſh nation, he ſupplied Solomon with timber, gold, and other ornaments, for the completion of the temple. He died 1000 B. C. in the 60th year of his reign. It is ſaid that the letters which paſſed between him and Solomon are extant.

Hire, *Laurence de la*, a French painter, born at Paris 1605. His landſcapes were much admired. He died 1656.

Hire, *Philip de la*, a painter, ſon of the preceding, born at Paris 1677. He imitated the manner of Watteau, and was admired for his landſcapes. He died 1719.

Hire, *Philip de la*, a celebrated French mathematician, born at Paris 1640. His father, Laurence, educated him in the principles of painting, but his application to mathematics and geometry marked him early for aſtronomical fame. After his father's death, he reſided four years in Italy for the benefit of his health, and after his return to Paris he was elected member of the academy of ſciences 1678. He was employed with Picard and Caſſini, under Colbert, to make obſervations for the improvement of the map of France; and he viſited with the eye of a philoſopher, Bretagne, Guienne, Calais, Dunkirk, and Provence in 1679, and the three following years. He was after Colbert's death.

death engaged in taking levels for the grand aqueducts projected by Lewis XIV. but befides the labors which devolved upon him as profeffor of the royal college, and of the academy of architecture, he devoted himfelf to other fcientifie purfuits. While the day was employed in ftudy, the night was frequently paffed in aftronomical obfervations, and painting occafionally amufed a vacant hour. This great and good man died 1718, aged 78. He was twice married, and was father of eight children. Fontenelle wrote an eulogium upon him. His works are numerous, the moft valuable of which are nouvelle methode en geometrie, &c. 4to.—de la cycloide, 12mo.---nouveaux elemens des fections coniques, &c.---la gnomonique, 12mo.---fectiones conicæ, in IX. libros, &c. folio, a moft valuable work---tabulæ aftronomicæ, 4to. &c.

Hiscam, or Hisjam, 15th caliph of the Ommiades, fucceeded his brother Jefid II. 723. He conquered Khaeam of Turkeftan, and made war againft Leo the Ifaurian. He was always attended with 600 camels to carry his fplendid wardrobe. He died 743.

Hoadly, *Benjamin*, a learned prelate, born 1676 at Wefterham in Kent. His father was for fome time mafter of Norwich grammar fchool. Young Hoadly entered at Catharine hall, Cambridge, 1692, and beeame afterwards a fellow of the fociety. In 1706 he attacked Atterbury's fermon at Mr. Bennet's funeral, and two years after another fermon of the fame author, on the power of charity to cover fin. His " meafures of obedienee," on the doetrine of non-refiftanee, fo pleafed the commons in 1709, that they petitioned the queen to reward his fervices by fome honorary preferment. He was however neglected, though made rector of Streatham, Surrey, till the reign of George I., when he was in 1715 raifed to the fee of Bangor. Party difputes, however, and the fear of his perfonal enemies, detained him in the metropolis, fo that he never vifited his bifhopric. At this time his fermon on the words " my kingdom is not of this world," produced a violent difpute known by the name of the Bangorian controverfy, which, though at firft it attacked the temporal power only of the clergy, foon extended to the rights of princes. In this controverfy he had for opponents, Dr. Snape, and the ftill more formidable William Law, who in fome points triumphed in the general opinion over him. He afterwards oppofed Hare on the nature of prayer, and afferted that a calm, difpaffionate, and rational addrefs was the moft acceptable to heaven, while his opponent recommended a warm, enthufiaftic zeal. From Bangor he was tranflated to Hereford, and afterwards to Salifbury, and laftly to Winchefter, where he continued 26 years. He died 17th April 1761, aged 85, and was buried in Winchefter cathedral, where a neat monument, with a Latin infeription, drawn by himfelf, records the events of his life. He was twice married, and by his firft wife had two fons, Benjamin and John, the laft of whom furvived him. As a writer he poffeffed great abilities; he was a keen difputant, but his ftyle was inelegant, and his periods, as Pope obferves, " were of a mile." In his religious opinions he was a great latitudinarian, fo that it has been wondered on what principles he continued through life to profefs conformity, as on feveral occafions he feemed far from ftrictly adhering to the Anglican church, and regarded reafon more as the guide of the Chriftian, than the pure preeepts of the gofpel. His writings, which are numerous, have appeared in 4 vols. folio. Akenfide, among other poets, has paid a handfome tribute to his memory. His brother *John* died archbifhop of Armagh 1746.

Hoadly, *Benjamin*, M.D. eldeft fon of the bifhop of Winchefter, was born 10th Feb. 1705-6, in Broad ftreet, and educated at Newcome's fchool, Hackney. He entered at Benet college, Cambridge, 1722, under Herring, afterwards primate. He ftudied mathematics under Saunderfon, and then took his degree in medicine. When the king vifited Cambridge in 1728, Hoadly's name was on the lift of thofe who were to be prefented to the degree of M.D. but it is fuppofed that he was omitted by Dr. Snape, who hated his father, and he was admitted about a month after by mandamus. He was made regiftrar of Hereford by his father, and appointed phyfician to the king's houfehold in 1742, and to the prince of Wales 1746. He died 1757, at Chelfea. He was twice married, but his only child, by his firft wife, died an infant. He wrote three letters on the organs of refpiration, read at the college of phyficians 1740---roatio anniverfaria, &c. 1742---obfervations on electrical experiments, 1756, 4to. and the fufpicious hufband, a comedy of great merit.

Hoadly, *John*, LL. D. youngeft fon of bifhop Hoadly, was born in Broad-ftreet 1711, and educated at Hackney fchool, where he acted with great applaufe Phocyas in the fiege of Damafcus. He entered in 1730 at Corpus Chrifti, Cambridge, and foon after at the Temple, but he abandoned the law, and took the degree of LL. B. in 1735, and the fame year was appointed chancellor of Winchefter and admitted into orders. Preferments crowded afterwards thick upon him, the moft valuable of which were a prebend of Winchefter, the rectory of St. Mary, near Southampton 1743, that of Overton 1746, and the mafterfhip of St. Crofs in 1760. He received the degree of doctor from Lambeth, the firft honor of that nature conferred by Herring the primate. He died 1776, and with him the name of Hoadly became extinct. He wrote five dramas, the contract, a comedy—love's revenge and Phœbe, two paftorals—Jeptha, and the farce of truth, two oratorios, befides fome other dramatic works, left in MS., among which was a tragedy on lord Cromwell. Some of his poems are preferved in Dodfley's collection.

He

He ſhewed himſelf ſo fond of a theatrical life, that he ſeldom had any friends in his houſe, whom he did not ſolicit to undertake a character in ſome interlude at his own private theatre.

HOBBES, *Thomas*, an eminent philoſopher, born 1588 at Malmſbury Wilts. He entered at Magdalen hall, Oxford, in 1603, and five years after he went to reſide in the family of the earl of Devonſhire as tutor to his ſon, with whom he made the tour of Europe. By the friendſhip of this illuſtrious family, he was introduced to perſons of rank; he was noticed by the great lord Bacon, lord Herbert of Cherbury; and Ben Jonſon, with fond partiality, reviſed his tranſlation of Thucydides, which he publiſhed to warn his countrymen againſt the dangers of civil diſſenſions. In 1626 he loſt his patron, and two years after his pupil, and ſo ſeverely did he feel the affliction, that to diſperſe his grief, he travelled with ſir G. Clifton's ſon over the continent. His abilities were ſo well known, that lady Devonſhire inſiſted on his ſuperintending the education of the young earl, and he viſited again the continent with his pupil, and at Paris was introduced to Merſennus, and other learned men, and at Piſa he had frequent intercourſe with the celebrated Galileo. On his return to England, he publiſhed his book called de cive, and he afterwards made his political and moral opinions public in his leviathan, but the tumults of civil war were too violent for him, ſo that he retired to Paris. His intimacy with Deſcartes was interrupted by a controverſial diſpute, but Gaſſendi remained his friend to the lateſt period of life. In his controverſy with Cavendiſh about the quadrature of the circle, Hobbes ſhowed ſuch abilities that he was recommended to inſtruct the prince, afterwards the ſecond Charles, in mathematical knowledge; and ſuch were his ſervices, that at the reſtoration the monarch treated him with marked reſpect. The public opinion, however, ſoon after repreſented Hobbes as a dangerous man; and when the commons cenſured his treatiſe de cive, and his leviathan, as intended to ſubvert religion and civil government, Charles reluctantly withdrew his patronage from him. In his old age he was viſited not only by men of eminence and dignity, but by princes and ambaſſadors, who were anxious to pay reſpect to a man whoſe writings and opinions were ſo celebrated in Europe. He was attacked by a ſuppreſſion of urine in Nov. 1679, while at Chatſworth, and ſoon after a ſtroke of the palſy came to increaſe his ſufferings, under which he ſunk the 4th of December following, aged 92. In his character, Hobbes exhibited the profound reaſoner, the erudite philoſopher, and the refined writer. His abilities were of a ſuperior order, and therefore it is to be lamented that ſuch powers of mind ſhould be directed to unworthy purpoſes. While in the Devonſhire family, where he lived the beſt part of his life, as in his own houſe, he frequently attended the chapel, and received the ſacrament, yet he occaſionally turned his back upon the preacher, obſerving that he could teach him nothing but what he knew before. That preſumption which truſts to itſelf without the aſſiſtance of a ſuperintending Providence, is not only irreligious, but dangerous to ſociety. His purpoſe was to ſtrike at the root of all religion, natural and revealed, and while he pretended to repreſent the ſcriptures as derived from mere human tradition, he endeavoured to deſtroy God's moral government of the world, and to reduce man to the degraded ſtate of animal nature, which views a rival and a foe in every face, and elevates force and cunning into the room of benevolence, and the mildeſt virtues of the heart. His principles were confuted by many able men, eſpecially by Harrington, Teniſon, Filmer, Parker, Henry More, Cumberland, Cudworth, and others. His other works were, a treatiſe on human nature---de corpore politico, or the elements of law---de mirabilibus pecci, or the wonders of the peak, a poem---Homer tranſlated into Engliſh verſe---letter on liberty and neceſſity---elements of philoſophy---ſix leſſons to the profeſſors of mathematics---marks of abſurd geometry, &c. One of his maxims was, that bad means might be applied to procure a good end; for, ſays he, if I were caſt into a deep pit, and the devil ſhould put down his cloven foot, I would readily lay hold of it to get out. In ſpite of his philoſophy, it is ſaid, that he was childiſhly afraid of apparitions, and that he would never remain alone in a houſe if he poſſibly could prevent it.

HOBBEMA, *Minderhout*, a painter, born at Antwerp 1611. He ſtudied nature, and his landſcapes, now ſcarce, had peculiar beauty.

HOCHE, *Lazarus*, a native of Verſailles, ſon of a hoſtler, made, upon the death of his father, a choriſter at St. Germain-en-laye. He was afterwards a helper in the royal ſtables, and at 16 he enliſted in the army, and became a corporal. The revolution raiſed him from obſcurity; he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral engagements, and roſe to the higheſt rank in the army. Though impriſoned for ſome time under Robeſpierre, he was reſtored to liberty, and paſſed a glorious campaign againſt the Auſtrians in Alſace, and afterwards went to la Vendée, and to Quiberon, where he behaved with great cruelty towards the emigrants, and put to death the heroic Charette. He was intruſted with the troops which were to invade Ireland at the end of 1795, but the expedition failed after attempting to land at Bantry bay, and Hoche, for a while regarded with coolneſs, was ſent to the armies of the Sombre and Meuſe. In this new ſcene he diſplayed great bravery againſt the Auſtrians on the Rhine, but died ſuddenly at Wetzlar in 1797, aged 30, in conſequence of a cold caught in the midſt of his military exertions. His life has been publiſhed by Rouſſelin, 2 vols. 8vo.

HODGES, *Nathaniel*, an Engliſh phyſician, ſon

fon of the dean of Hereford. He was educated at Weſtminſter, and entered at Chriſt church 1648. In 1659 he took the degree of M. D. and ſettled in London, where he remained during the plague, and thus acquired an extenſive practice. Misfortunes, however, ſucceeded proſperity, and he was thrown for debt into Ludgate priſon, where he died 1684. He wrote vindiciæ medicinæ & medicorum, 1666---loimologia, or a Latin account of the plague of London 1665, printed 1672, and tranſlated into Engliſh by Dr. John Quincy 1720.

Hody, *Humphrey*, an Engliſh divine, born 1659, at Odcombe Somerſetſhire. He was of Wadham college, Oxford. At the age of 21, he publiſhed his diſſertation againſt Ariſteas' hiſtory of the 72 interpreters, which was received with general applauſe by the learned, though Voſſius alone, who had embraced a different opinion, loaded it with abuſe, and ridiculed the author, contemptuouſly calling him Juvenis Oxonienſis. To this attack from Voſſius, Hody did not deign to give an anſwer till more than 20 years after. In 1704, he publiſhed his book "de bibliorum textibus originalibus," &c. in which he refuted the objections of Voſſius, and proved that the ſeptuagint was tranſlated not by order of the Ptolemies, though in their reign, but by the Helleniſt Jews, for the uſe of their countrymen. In 1689 he publiſhed his prolegumena to Malela's chronicon. In conſequence of the deprivation of biſhop Stillingfleet, his patron, for refuſing allegiance to king William, he was engaged in a controverſy with Dodwell, and the abilities which he diſplayed, ſo pleaſed Tillotſon, that he made him his domeſtic chaplain 1694. He was alſo patronized by the next primate Tenniſon, at whoſe requeſt he wrote animadverſions on Collier's pamphlets, who had with two others pronounced abſolution, in a ſolemn manner, on Perkins and Friend, when executed for the aſſaſſination plot. In 1698 he was made regius profeſſor of Greek at Oxford, and 1704 was nominated archdeacon of Oxford. He died 1706, and was buried in Wadham college, to which he was a great benefactor, by the foundation of 10 ſcholarſhips of 10l. each for the cultivation of Hebrew and Greek. He left a MS. account of the learned Greeks who had fled into Italy by the taking of Conſtantinople by the Turks, publiſhed 1742 by Dr. S. Jebb. He had publiſhed in 1701 a hiſtory of the Engliſh councils and convocations, &c.

Hoe, *Matthias de Hoenegg*, a German divine, born at Vienna 1580. He was preacher to the elector of Saxony at Dreſden, where he died 1645. He was an able and a zealous Lutheran, and he wrote with great ſpirit againſt both calviniſts and papiſts.

Hoeck, *John Van*, a painter, born at Antwerp 1600. He ſtudied under Rubens and viſited Rome, where the pope highly favored him. He was afterwards patronized at Vienna by Ferdinand II. His portraits and hiſtorica pieces are much admired. He died 1650.

Hoeck, *Robert Van*, a painter of Antwerp, who died in the middle of the 17th century. His beſt performances are military pieces.

Hoel, *Gerard*, a painter, born at Bommel 1648. He was director of the academy of painting at Utrecht. He died 1733.

Hoeltzlinus, *Jeremias*, a philologer, born at Nuremberg. He ſettled at Leyden, and publiſhed a large edition of Apollonius Rhodius 1641, the year of his death.

Hoeschelius, *David*, a learned German, born at Augſburgh, 1556. After teaching long in the college there, he was appointed principal of the ſociety, and alſo librarian. He was a judicious collector of MSS. and publiſhed ſome of the fathers, Origen, Baſil, Philo Judæus, &c.---beſides Appian, Procopius, Anna Commena, &c. He died at Augſburg 1617. As a proof of his diſcipline at the head of his college, he furniſhed to the bar 1000 of his pupils, and 2000 to the church.

Hoffman, *Maurice*, a phyſician, born at Furſtenwalde, Brandenburgh, 1621. His fondneſs for literature ſurmounted the oppoſition which his parents made againſt him, and in 1637 he went to the college of Cologne. On the death of his father he came to Altdorf, where his mother's brother was profeſſor of phyſic, and afterwards he went to Padua, where, by the diſſection of a turkey-cock, he diſcovered the pancreatic duct, from which his friend Verſingus aſcertained the ſame veſſel in the human body. Hoffman, after three years' reſidence at Padua, returned to Altdorf, where he practiſed as a phyſician. In 1648 he was made profeſſor of anatomy and ſurgery. His abilities were ſuch, that many of the German princes, appointed him their phyſician. He died of an apoplexy 1698, aged 76. He had 18 children by three wives. He wrote Altdorfii Deliciæ Hortenſes, 4to.---Appendix, &c.---Florilegium, &c.

Hoffman, *John Maurice*, ſon of the preceding by his firſt wife, was born 1653 at Altdorf. He was at Padua two years, and then making the tour of Italy, he returned home and took the degree of M. D. In 1677 he was profeſſor extraordinary in phyſic, and was named phyſician to the margrave of Anſpach in 1695. He travelled with his illuſtrious patron into Italy, and after his death in 1703 he held the ſame honorable rank with his ſucceſſor, at whoſe ſtrong invitations he removed to Anſpach 1713, and died 1727. He had ſucceeded his father as botanic profeſſor and director of the phyſic garden at Altdorf 1698. He had five children by his wife. He publiſhed ſome valuable botanical works, &c.

Hoffman, *Frederick*, an eminent phyſician, born at Hall, near Magdeburg, 1660, where he became profeſſor of phyſic 1693, and where he continued till his death 1742. He viſited Holland and England, and was acquainted with the learned men of the times;

eſpecially Paul Herman, and Robert Boyle. He took no fees, but was ſupported by an annual ſtipend. His works, in ſix large folios, Geneva, 1748-54, contain much valuable matter, with ſome puerile conjectures.

HOFFMAN, *Daniel*, a Lutheran divine, profeſſor at Helmſtadt. He engaged in the popular controverſies of the times, and oppoſed Beza on the ſubject of the Euchariſt. He was cenſured by an aſſembly of divines 1593, and threatened with excommunication if he did not ſubſcribe to the opinions of his perſecutors, againſt whom he publiſhed a labored apology.

HOFFMAN, *John James*, a laborious compiler of Baſle. He publiſhed at Geneva 1677, in 2 vols. folio, his great work, "lexicon univerſale, hiſtorico-geographico-poetico-philoſophico-politico-philologicum," to which he was induced by ſucceſs to add a ſupplement. The Leyden bookſellers, in 1698, having been favored with all the improvements and corrections of the author, publiſhed the work in 4 vols. folio, with a new preface. He died Greek profeſſor at Baſle 1706, aged 71.

HOGARTH, *William*, a celebrated painter, born in the pariſh of St. Martin Ludgate, London, 1697. His father, who was a ſchoolmaſter, and occaſionally a corrector of the preſs, bound him an apprentice to an engraver of arms on plate. The firſt piece by which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf was a repreſentation of Wanſtead aſſembly, about 1720, and he then engaged on his own account in engraving arms and ſhop bills, and in deſigning plates for bookſellers. His cuts for Hudibras, and other works, are ſtill preſerved as curioſities, but his powers were exerted with ſingular effect, not only in portrait painting, but in whimſical and humorous repreſentations. He thus roſe from obſcurity to fame, and in 1730 married ſir James Thornhill's daughter. Though the match was againſt the knight's conſent, yet they were reconciled, and the father-in-law afterwards was proud of the connection. During his reſidence at South Lambeth, he contributed largely to the embelliſhment of Vauxhall gardens, and for his pieces the proprietor, Tyers, complimented him with a golden ticket of admiſſion, with this honorable motto, "In perpetuam beneficii memoriam." In 1733 his harlot's progreſs appeared, and by the moſt ſtriking ſcenes in conveying a ſimple girl through all the horrors and viciſſitudes of the wretched proſtitute to a premature death, he exhibited a leſſon to the underſtanding, and moſt ſenſibly touched the heart. Thus ſucceſsful in a new mode of conveying moral inſtruction, he devoted himſelf to the delineation of other equally intereſting characters, and to his accuracy muſt be added the faithful repreſentation of the dreſs, the manners, and the particularities of the age. The midnight converſation, the rake's progreſs, the marriage a-la-mode, the happy marriage, and other works ſucceeded each other, and enſured to the artiſt the undiſputed character of great genius, ſtrong originality, and ſucceſsful delineation. After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, he viſited France, and while taking a drawing of the gates of Calais, he was arreſted as a ſpy, but ſoon liberated, a circumſtance which he has beautifully recorded in his "O the roaſt beef of old England" 1749. In 1753, in his analyſis of beauty, he made many ſenſible and original remarks on his profeſſion. He firſt aſſerted that a curve is the line of beauty, and that round ſwelling figures are moſt pleaſing to the eye, and the opinion has been ſupported by other eminent writers, as the language of truth and nature. In his conduct Hogarth was a very abſent man. One of his letters to Dr. Hoadly was directed "to the Doctor at Chelſea," and it reached his friend to be preſerved as a monument of his ſingularity. When he ſet up his carriage he paid a viſit to Beckford the lord mayor, and being let out by a different door from the manſion houſe, he haſtened to his apartments in Leiceſter ſquare, through a violent ſhower of rain, and never recollected that he had left his coach behind, till his wife inquired for it. He never uſed the dangerous talent, of which he was ſuch a maſter, in a vindictive degree, though perhaps his repreſentation of Churchill as a canonical bear, and his portrait of Wilkes may be ſaid not highly to reflect on his judgment or good ſenſe. He expired at his houſe Leiceſter ſquare 25th Oct. 1764, in conſequence of an aneuriſm, and was buried in Chiſwick church-yard, where an inſcription by his friend Garrick marks his grave. Great as an artiſt, Hogarth was reſpectable as a private man; he was liberal, generous, and hoſpitable. A very entertaining account of the life and labors of Hogarth has appeared, called "Hogarth illuſtrated," 1792, and "graphic illuſtrations, &c." by the two Irelands.

HOHENLOHE, *Prince de*, general of artillery in the imperial army, was diſtinguiſhed againſt the Turks in Tranſylvania in 1788, and againſt the French at Famars and Mermal in 1792. He was entruſted with the army on the Rhine, and died whilſt in that office, Aug. 1796.

HOLBACH, *Paul Thierri, baron de*, an eminent mineralogiſt, born in the Palatinate, and for his learning made member of the academies of Manheim, Paris, Peterſburgh, Berlin, &c. He wrote mineralogie de Wallerius, 2 vols.—elemens de la morale univerſelle, ou catechiſme de la nature---introduction à la mineralogie, &c.--- and died at Paris 1789, aged 66.

HOLBEIN, *John*, better known by the German name of Hans, a celebrated painter born at Baſil, Switzerland, 1498, or three years earlier according to Patin. He ſtudied under his father, and painted our Saviour's paſſion in the town houſe of Baſil, and in the fiſh-market, a dance of peaſants, and death's dance. Theſe pieces gained him much celebrity, and alſo the friendſhip of the great Eraſmus, who pitied, and in vain endeavored to reform his roughneſs of manners, and in his culpable partiality

tiality for low company and for drinking. He was invited by an Engliſh nobleman who ſaw him at Baſil to viſit England, and at laſt, by the advice of Eraſmus, he began to travel towards this country, and almoſt begged his way on his journey. He was received with great friendſhip by the lord chancellor, ſir Thomas More, in whoſe houſe he reſided nearly three years, while employing his pencil in drawing the portrait of his patron and his friends. When aſked the name of the perſon who had accidentally promiſed him protection in England, he ſaid he had forgotten it, but added that he remembered his features, and immediately drew a likeneſs ſo correct, that the noble ſtranger became known to the chancellor and his friends. Some time after ſir Thomas exhibited the productions of Holbein accidentally to Henry VIII. who was ſo pleaſed with them, that he took the painter under his immediate patronage, and ſent him to draw the picture of the ducheſs dowager of Milan, whom he deſigned for his fourth wife, after the death of Jane Seymour. He was afterwards employed to draw the portrait of Anne of Cleves, which proved too flattering to engage the faſtidious affections of Henry. Holbein, after giving the world a great number of valuable portraits of the perſonages of the court, and of various noblemen, unfortunately died of the plague at Whitehall 1554. This excellent artiſt, ſays Du Freſnoy, "was wonderfully knowing, and had certainly been of the firſt form of painters had he travelled into Italy, ſince nothing can be laid to his charge, but only that he had a Gothic guſto." Henry VIII. was ſo ſenſible of his merit, that in defending him from the vengeance of an offended nobleman, he ſaid to his perſecutor, I can, when I pleaſe, make ſeven lords of ſeven ploughmen, but I cannot make one Holbein even of ſeven lords.

Holberg, *Louis de*, a Daniſh writer, born at Bergen, Norway, 1685. He roſe from obſcurity by his application, and after travelling over Europe, ſupported by his own perſonal exertions, he returned to Copenhagen, where he became aſſeſſor of the conſiſtory court. He gained celebrity by his works, which were a valuable hiſtory of Denmark, 3 vols. 4to.---ſome comedies,---2 vols. of moral thoughts,---the Daniſh ſpectator,---and a ſatirical romance, like Gulliver's travels. By economy he acquired a handſome fortune, and was a great benefactor to the univerſity of Zealand. He died 1754.

Holden, *Henry*, an Engliſh divine. He was a Roman catholic, and ſettled at Paris, where he died 1662. His works are, analyſis fidei, reprinted by Barbou 1766---marginal notes on the new teſtament, 2 vols. 12mo. &c.

Holder, *William*, an Engliſh divine, born in Nottinghamſhire, and educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. In 1642 he was made rector of Blechingdon, Oxfordſhire, and in 1660 he took the degree of D. D. He was afterwards canon of Ely and St. Paul's, and died at Amen Corner, London, 1697. He was well ſkilled in muſic, and wrote a treatiſe on the principles of harmony, and alſo a diſcourſe concerning time, with application to the natural day, lunar month, and ſolar year. He gained ſome credit by teaching Popham, a man of diſtinction, who was deaf and dumb, to ſpeak; but as the pupil forgot what he had been taught, and again recovered it by the inſtruction of Dr. Wallis of Oxford, a controverſy on the ſubject between theſe two learned men, was conducted in ſome pamphlets with more acrimony than moderation.

Holdsworth, *Edward*, an elegant ſcholar, educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and Magdalen college, Oxford, 1705. When elected fellow in 1715, he refuſed to take the oath of allegiance to the Hanoverian ſucceſſion, and returning from Oxford, ſpent the reſt of his days in travelling with pupils of diſtinction. He died of a fever at lord Digby's at Coleſhill, Warwickſhire, 1747. He was author of that elegant poem, "Muſcipula," tranſlated by Dr. J. Hoadly in Dodſley's miſcellanies, and wrote alſo a diſſertation on the Pharſalia and Philippi mentioned in the Georgics, beſides remarks on Virgil, publiſhed by Mr. Spence 1768. He underſtood Virgil, ſays Mr. Spence, "better than any man I ever knew."

Hole, *Richard*, a native of Exeter, educated there and at Exeter college. In 1792 he ſucceeded to the living of Farringdon, Devonſhire, on the preſentation of the biſhop of Exeter, and alſo obtained Inwardleigh vicarage. He publiſhed Oſſian in a poetical dreſs---ode to imagination---Homer's hymn to Ceres, tranſlated 1781---Arthur, an epic romance, with notes---remarks on the Arabian night's entertainments, &c. 1797, 12mo---beſides odes, &c. He died 1803.

Holingshed, *Raphael*, an Engliſh chronicler deſcended from a family which lived at Boſely, Cheſhire. Few particulars are known reſpecting him. His "chronicles" were firſt publiſhed 1577, 2 vols. folio, and in 1587 in three. The ſecond edition contained ſome paſſages offenſive to Elizabeth, and therefore they were cancelled in the ſecond and third vol, though afterwards printed ſeparately. In theſe chronicles, which gave an intereſting account of England, of Ireland, and of Scotland, Holingſhed had for coadjutors, Hooker, Harriſon, Stanihurſt, Boteville, and others, who at that time were reſpectable writers, well verſed in antiquarian hiſtory. The work was afterwards continued by Stow, and others, from 1577 to 1586. The time of his death is uncertain.

Hole, *Francis Xavier*, a jeſuit, profeſſor of belles lettres, and of eccleſiaſtical law in ſeveral of the German univerſities, died at Heidelberg 1784, aged 64. He wrote ſtatiſtica eccleſiæ Germaniæ, 8vo. an uſeful work.

Holland, *Philemon*, a native of Chelmsford,

ford, educated at Cambridge under Whitgift. He was master of Coventry free school, but besides the duties of this station, he practised physic, and with some degree of celebrity. He was a good scholar, and translated Livy, Xenophon's cyropædia, Pliny's natural history, and Camden's Britannia. He died at Coventry 1636, aged 85.

Hollar, or Hollard, *Wenzel* or *Wenceslaus*, an eminent engraver of Prague, Bohemia, 1607. He was intended for the law, but on the ruin of his family, by the sacking of Prague, he left home, determined to support himself by his own exertions. In several towns of Germany, he devoted himself to drawing and design, and took geometrical and perspective views of fortresses and buildings, so that at the age of 18, he was known as an able artist. He employed his powers in copying heads and portraits from the best painters, and in delineating small and delicate views of some of the cities on the banks of the Rhine. His reputation became known to lord Arundel, the English ambassador at the court of Ferdinand II. who, in 1636, noticed him by every mark of kindness, and took him in his retinue. Hollar accompanied his patron to England, and soon engaged in the service of the printsellers. His first work in England was a view of Greenwich, published 1637. He afterwards took different views, and in 1640, was introduced to the royal family, to instruct the prince of Wales in the art of designing. That same year appeared his "ornatus muliebris Anglicanus," representing the dress of English women of various ranks, a work esteemed among connoisseurs. The civil wars proved unfortunate for his labors, and after his patron lord Arundel had returned to the continent, he grew obnoxious to the parliament, chiefly for employing his graver to preserve the portraits of so many of the loyalists. He was taken prisoner at the surrender of Basing-house 1645, but escaped to Antwerp, where lord Arundel had fixed his residence. Here he employed himself in etching the portraits of some of the great men of the times, but without the wish or the means of improving his fortune. In 1652 he returned to England, where he labored with such perseverance that he never would be interrupted till his hour glass was exhausted. It is said that he suffered greatly in his property by the fire and the plague of London 1665. About 1669 he was sent by the king to take a view of Tangier, on the coast of Africa, and after his return, he in 1672 went into the northern counties, to draw representations of the principal cities, &c. of that part of the kingdom. This illustrious artist was never free from the persecutions of creditors, so that after giving celebrity to others, he found that independence could never be in his power, either for want of economy, or more probably the illiberality of his employers. He had, it is said, in his 70th year an execution in his house in Gardiner's lane Westminster, and begged only the liberty of dying on his bed, without being conveyed to any prison but the grave. He died 28th March 1677. It is impossible to enumerate all his works in etching, which embraced not only the noble collection of lord Arundel and the choicest pieces of Titian, Durer, Holbein, Vandyck, Teniers, and many others, but also the heads of the most eminent men in church and state, in the army, and in every department of science and of fame, besides landscapes, views, &c. of the most capital places of Europe. He was very exact in affixing his cypher, and the date to his pieces, which has proved of service in ascertaining historical facts.

Hollis, *Thomas Pelham*, succeeded as duke of Newcastle 1711. His attachment to the house of Hanover was rewarded by various honors. He retired from administration soon after the accession of George III. and was succeeded by lord Bute. He died 1768, aged 75.

Hollis, *Denzil, lord*, one of the five members whom Charles I. went to the house of commons personally to accuse. This weakness on the part of the king greatly increased his popularity, but he was not successful in his opposition to the independents, and to Cromwell. Though he favored the cause of the presbyterians, he was deemed worthy to be noticed by the second Charles, and to be raised to the peerage. He died 1680, aged 83.

Hollis, *Thomas*, an English gentleman, born in London 1720. At the age of 14 he was sent to Amsterdam, to acquire the French and Dutch languages, and after his father's death in 1735, he was placed by his guardian under the tuition of professor Ward. In 1740 he entered at Lincoln's inn, and became a law student. In 1748 he travelled with his friend Brand through Holland, the Netherlands, part of France, Switzerland and Italy, and again in 1750 he made another tour in the north of Germany, Italy, Sicily, and in Malta and France, of which travels the journal is said to be extant in MS. He attempted at his return to get into parliament, but his views were disappointed, and he went to reside on his estate of Corscombe, Dorsetshire. He was in his principles a dissenter, and he not only made a collection of books and medals to illustrate his favorite system, but he presented anonymously, as an Englishman, two large and choice collections of books to the public library of Bern, as a lover of liberty, of his country, and of its excellent constitution as established at the revolution. He died suddenly of an apoplexy on new year's day 1774. He is described by his contemporaries as a man of large fortune, above half of which he devoted to charitable purposes. His property he left to his friend Brand, who consequently took the name of Hollis, and was as zealous a friend of liberty, as his departed benefactor. Mr. Hollis published at his own expence new editions of Toland's life of Milton, of Algernon Sidney's discourses on government, and meditated an

edition of Andrew Marvell's works. When his houſe in London was on fire in 1761, he calmly walked out, only taking under his arm an original picture of Milton.

HOLMES, *George*, born at Skipton in Craven, Yorkſhire, was clerk to the keepers of the records in the tower for nearly 60 years. He was employed by lord Halifax to methodize the records depoſited in the tower, and he received for his trouble an annual ſalary of 200l. He was alſo barrack-maſter of the tower. He died 1748-9 aged 87. His ſon and only child died long before him, at the age of 25. Mr. Holmes republiſhed the 17 firſt volumes of Rymer's fœdera. His valuable collection of books, prints, coins, medals, &c. was ſold by auction 1749. His widow received from government 200l. for his papers, which were depoſited as a ſacred pledge in the tower.

HOLMES, *Dr. Nathaniel*, a learned hebraiſt, author of the reſurrection revealed, in defence of the millennium. He was ejected from St. Mary Staining, London, in 1662, for nonconformity, and died 1678.

HOLMES, *Robert*, a native of Hampſhire, educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and new college Oxford. In the beginning of the French revolution he went to Paris, to examine the manuſcripts and verſions of the ſcriptures in the public libraries of France. His ſervices to ſacred literature were honorably rewarded, and he was ſucceſſively canon of Salisbury, of Chriſtchurch, and then dean of Wincheſter, which laſt preferment he enjoyed not two years. He died at Oxford 12th Nov. 1805, aged 56. He publiſhed the Bampton lectures in 1782—divinity tracts, 8vo. 1788—Alfred, an ode, with ſix ſonnets, 1778—an ode for the duke of Portland's inſtallation, 1793—a Latin letter to the biſhop of Durham reſpecting his collation of the ſeptuagint, fol. &c. He took his degree of D. D. in 1785, and in 1790 ſucceeded Thomas Warton as poetry profeſſor. Of his collation of the ſeptuagint MSS. 5 vols. in folio, have appeared.

HOLSTEIN, *Cornelius*, a painter of Haerlem, brought up by his father, of the ſame profeſſion. The ceiling of the treaſury at Amſterdam, and other pieces, are proofs of his ſuperior abilities. He died at the end of the 17th century.

HOLSTENIUS, or HOLSTEIN, *Lucas*, a German divine, born at Hamburgh, 1595, and converted from proteſtantiſm to the catholic religion by Sirmond. He ſtudied at home, Paris, and Rome, where he was patronized by cardinal Barberini, and Urban VIII. and his two ſucceſſors. He was made a canon of St. Peter's, and in 1665 went as ambaſſador to Chriſtina queen of Sweden, whoſe profeſſion of the catholic faith he received at Inſpruck. He died at Rome 1661, aged 65. Though very learned, he publiſhed only a diſſertation on the life and writings of Porphyry, beſides notes on the argonautica of Apollonius, &c.

HOLT, *ſir John*, lord chief juſtice of the king's bench, was born at Thame, Oxfordſhire 1642. He was educated at Abingdon ſchool, where his father was recorder, and afterwards entered at Oriel college, Oxford. In 1658 he entered at Gray's Inn, and in the reign of James II. he was elected recorder of London, from which, 18 months after, he was removed for oppoſing the abolition of the teſt act. In 1686 he was made ſerjeant at law, and at the revolution he was elected to the convention parliament, and ſoon after he was raiſed to the firſt ſeat in the court of king's bench, and a place in the privy council. In 1700 he declined ſucceeding lord Somers as chancellor, and remained in the king's bench, where he preſided with firmneſs and dignity, and maintained the honor of his ſituation even in oppoſition to the two houſes of parliament. Impartial and unbiaſſed as a judge, he deſerved by his integrity the character of Verus, applied to him in the 14th number of the Tatler. While in office he was ſolicited to ſupport with his officers, a party of the military, which was ſent to diſperſe a riot, occaſioned in Holborn, by the frequent practice of decoying young men for the plantations. Suppoſe, ſaid the judge to the meſſenger, that the populace ſhould not diſperſe at your appearance, what are you to do then? Sir, replied the officer, we have orders to fire on them. Have you, ſir, ſaid the judge, then take notice of this, if there be one man killed, and you are tried before me, I will take care you, and every ſoldier of your party ſhall be hanged. Sir, added he, go back to thoſe who ſent you, and tell them that no officer of mine ſhall attend ſoldiers, and let them know at the ſame time, that the laws of this kingdom are not to be executed by the ſword, theſe matters belong to the civil power, and you have nothing to do with them. The chief juſtice immediately, with his tipſtaves and a few conſtables repaired to the ſpot, and after addreſſing the populace, and promiſing the puniſhment of thoſe who had excited the public indignation, he diſperſed the mob quietly. This upright judge died after a lingering illneſs, March 1709, leaving no iſſue. He publiſhed 1708 a report of cases in pleas of the crown.

HOLWELL, *John Zephaniah*, governor of Bengal, was one of thoſe unfortunate men confined in the black hole of Calcutta 1756, of which he publiſhed a narrative. He wrote alſo ſeveral pieces on Eaſt India affairs, and died 1798.

HOLYDAY, *Barten*, an Engliſh divine, born at Oxford 1593, ſon of a taylor. He was educated at Chriſt-church, and in 1618 he went as chaplain with ſir Francis Stewart to Spain, and on his return was made chaplain to the king, and archdeacon of Oxford. During the civil wars he remained concealed, but afterwards he ſubmitted to the parliament, and under their regulations took the living of Chilton, Berkſhire. At the reſtoration he ſettled at Iſley, Berks, and was reſtored to his former preferments. He died at Iſley 1661. It is ſaid

his temporifing manners prevented his elevation to a bifhoprie. He publifhed twenty fermons, befides fome poems, and "the furvey of the world," a poem in 10 books, 1661, and alfo a tranflation of Juvenal and Perfius, not very poetical, fays Dryden, but very faithful, with valuable notes.

Holyoake, *Francis*, a learned fcholar, born at Nether Whitacre, Warwickfhire, about 1567. He ftudied at Oxford, and in 1604 became rector of Southam, Warwickfhire. He fuffered greatly during the civil wars, for his attachment to the royal caufe, and died 1653. He publifhed an etymological dictionary of Latin words, firft printed 1606, 4to. and edited the fourth time 1633.

Holyoake, *Thomas*, fon of the preceding, was born at Southam 1616, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was captain in the king's army, and for his fervices was made D. D. He practifed phyfic, and then took orders, and had fome valuable livings. He died 1675, leaving a dictionary Engliih and Latin, and Latin and Engliih, publifhed 1677, and borrowed from his father's labors.

Holywood, *John*, called alfo Sacrobofco, of Halifax, a mathematician, born at Halifax, Yorkfhire, though faid by fome to be an Iriihman, and by others a Scotchman. He was educated at Oxford, and then went to Paris, where he died 1256. He wrote de fphærâ mundi---de anni ratione, &c.

Homberg, *William*, an eminent chemift born at Batavia in Java, 1652. He entered into the army, and afterwards ftudied at the univerfities of Jena and Leipfic, but the fciences had greater attraction for him than the law, for which he was intended. Botany, chemiftry, and medicine, were his favorite purfuits, in which he was encouraged by Otto de Guericke. He travelled to Italy, Hungary, Bohemia, Sweden and France, and under the patronage of Colbert, fettled at Paris, where he renounced the proteftant for the catholic religion in 1682. The death of Colbert altered his refolution, and he retired to Rome, where he began to practife phyfic. In 1690 he returned to Paris, and was appointed chemift, and then phyfician to Orleans the regent. He died of a dyfentery 1715, at Paris, feven years after he had married the daughter of the phyfician Dodart. His writings are chiefly preferved in the memoirs of the academy. He is known for his fuccefsful experiments, and for his difcoveries in chemiftry, efpecially for that of the properties of the Bologna ftone, and its phofphoric appearances after calcination.

Home, *David*, a Scotch divine, educated in France, and employed by James I. to reconcile the differences between Tilenus and Du Moulin, on the fubject of juftification. The time of his death is not recorded. He wrote apologia baflica, fen Machiavelli ingenium examinatum, 4to.---l'aflaffinat du roi, and fome pieces in the Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum.

Home, *Henry*, lord Kaimes, a learned Scotch judge. After being eminent as a lawyer, he was in 1752 raifed to a feat among the lords of feffion, and while he faithfully difcharged his duty to the public, he devoted ufefully his time to literature. He died 1782. His writings are, eflays on feveral fubjects concerning Britifh antiquities, &c. 1746---eflays on the principles of morality and natural religion 1751, 8vo.---hiftorical law, 1759---the principles of equity, folio, 1760---elements of criticifm, 3 vo's. 8vo. a valuable book, often re-edited---the hiftory of man, or fketches, 4 vols. 8vo. 1782, &c.

Hommel, *Charles Frederic*, a writer of Leipfic, who died 1781, aged 59. He wrote de legum civilium et naturalium naturâ---oblectamenta juris feudalis, &c.

Hommond, *Charles Francis l'*, a native of Chaulnes, near Noyon, who devoted his life to the inftruction of youth at Paris, and in the provinces. He died at Paris 1794, aged 66. He wrote, de viris illuftribus urbis Romæ—epitome hiftoriæ facræ---a grammar, &c.

Hondekoeter, *Gilles*, a painter of Utrecht, 1583. His landfcapes and flowers were much admired.

Hondekoeter, *Gyfbrecht*, fon of Gilles, was born 1613, and excelled in the lively repreferitation of fowls.

Hondekoeter, *Melchior*, a painter, fon of Gyfbrecht, born at Utrecht. He died 1695, aged 59. His landfcapes introduced, efpecially in the back of his pictures, poffefs great beauty.

Hondius, *Abraham*, a painter, born at Rotterdam. He died 1691, aged 53. His beft piece is the burning of Troy, in which he has introduced a great variety of figures, with exquifite judgment.

Hondius, *Jeffe*, a native of Wackerne in Flanders, who died 1611, aged 48. He was eminent as an engraver on copper and ivory, and as a letter founder. He publifhed, defcriptio geographica orbis terrarum, folio, befides, theatrum artis fcribendi, &c. He conftructed two globes in London, remarkable for beauty and fize, and fettled in Amfterdam.

Honestis, *Petrus de*, or Petrus Damiani, an Italian, born at Ravenna 1006. His great piety recommended him to pope Stephen, who made him bifhop of Oftia, and a cardinal, and in 1059 he was employed by pope Nicolas II. to reduce the church of Milan to the obfervations of celibacy. In 1061 he abdicated his bifhopric and retired to a cell, but the next year the pope fent him as his ambaffador to France. In 1072 he reconciled the fee of Ravenna to the pope, and died the fame year, aged 66. His works conflft of epiftles addreffed to the clergy, little efteemed now.

Honorius I. pope, after Boniface V. 626, died 638. He prefided over the church with great zeal and wifdom, though he is blamed for yielding to Sergius, of Conftantinople, on fome controverfial points.

HONORIUS II. *Lambert*, biſhop of Oſtia, was made pope 1124, after the death of Calixtus II. though at the ſame time, and in the ſame church, another party elected Theobald, under the name of Celeſtinus. The influence of Honorius however prevailed, and Celeſtinus yielded to his rival, who died 1130.

HONORIUS III. *Cenſio Savelli*, was elected after Innocent III. He confirmed the orders of St. Dominic, and the Carmes, and preached without effect, a cruſade to the Holy Land. He died 1227.

HONORIUS IV. *James Savelli*, was elected pope 1285, and died 1287. He defended the rights of the Roman church, and ſupported the cruſades.

HONTAN, Baron *de*, a native of Gaſcony, in the 17th century, known by his travels in North America, in a barbarous ſtyle, and filled with diſguiſed facts, and many improbabilities. He was originally a ſoldier in Canada, and after riſing to the rank of an officer, he was broke for quarrelling with the governor of Newfoundland, and then went to ſettle in Denmark.

HONTHORST, *Gerard*, a painter of Utrecht, who ſtudied under Bloemart. His night pieces are much admired, eſpecially his Chriſt brought before Pilate, in which the light from the torches is made to illuminate the whole piece with aſtoniſhing effect. He died 1660, aged 68. His brother *William* was equally eminent.

HOOFT, *Petrus Cornelius Van*, a poet and hiſtorian of Amſterdam 1581. He was made knight of St. Michael by Lewis XIII. and died after a ſhort illneſs, as he was going to the funeral of Fred. Henry prince of Orange 1647. He wrote epigrams, comedies, and other poems---a hiſtory of the Low Countries from Charles V.'s abdication, to 1598, 2 vols. folio---a Dutch tranſlation of Tacitus, highly eſteemed, as the author read the original 52 times, to underſtand more perfectly his meaning.

HOOGEVEEN, *Henry*, a Dutch philologer, born at Leyden, 1712. In 1732 he was elected under-maſter of the ſchool of Gorcum, and nine months after went to ſettle at Woerden, where he married. In 1738, the year he loſt his wife, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters, he removed to the ſchool of Culemburg, where he took a ſecond wife. In 1745, he was invited to Breda, but for a while the fears of a French army, diſturbed his reſidence, though at laſt he lived there 16 years, and in 1761 he removed to Dort, and next to Delft, where he died 1794. His works were, an edition of Vigerus de idiotiſmis linguæ Græcæ---an inaugural ſpeech at Culemburg---an elegiac poem and other poetical pieces---and doctrina particularum linguæ Græcæ, 2 vols. 4to. 1769, a work of great learning---dictionarium analogicum Græcum, printed at Cambridge, with an account of his life, by his ſon, his ſucceſſor at the ſchool of Delft.

HOOGESTRAETEN, *Theodore Van*, a painter of Antwerp. His landſcapes were much admired. He died 1640, aged 44. His ſon *Samuel*, was equally eminent. He died 1678, aged 51.

HOOGESTRAETEN, *James*, a Dominican, known by the virulence with which he wrote againſt Luther, Eraſmus, Reuchlin, and others. He died at Cologne 1527.

HOOGSTRATEN, *David Van*, profeſſor of belles letters at Amſterdam, was born at Rotterdam 1658. In a thick fog, 1724, he fell into a canal, and in conſequence died eight days after. He wrote Latin poems---Flemiſh poems---notes on Cor. Nepos and Terence---a Flemiſh and Latin dictionary, &c.

HOOGUE, *Romain de*, a Dutch engraver and deſigner. His principal works are, plates for the new and old teſtament, publiſhed by Baſnage, folio, 1704---plates for the Egyptian hieroglyphics, folio---plates to Fontaine's fables, 2 vols. 8vo. 1685---to Boccace---to the tales of the queen of Navarre, &c.

HOOKE, *Robert*, was born 1635, at Freſhwater, in the iſle of Wight, where his father was miniſter. He was intended for the church, but the weakneſs of his conſtitution prevented it, and he was placed under the care of ſir Peter Lely, but the ſmell of oil colors increaſed thoſe violent head-aches to which he was liable, and rendered his improvement as a painter impoſſible. He next was taken into the houſe of Dr. Buſby, and there acquired a perfect knowledge of the learned languages. About 1653 he went to Chriſt-church, and ſoon after his introduction to the philoſophical ſociety at Oxford enabled him to diſplay and cultivate his mechanical abilities. He aſſiſted Willis and Boyle in their chemical experiments, and improved himſelf in aſtronomy under Seth Ward. In 1662 he was appointed curator of the experiments of the royal ſociety; and when the charter of inſtitution was granted to that learned body, his name was inſerted among the council. He was in 1664 made profeſſor of mechanics to the Royal ſociety by Cutler, and the next year he was elected to the geometrical chair in Greſham college. Upon the deſtruction of London by fire, he produced an ingenious plan for the re-building of the city, but though it was not adopted, he was appointed one of the ſurveyors. In 1668 he was engaged in a diſpute with Hevelius of Dantzic, with reſpect to the dioptric teleſcopes, which he regarded as ſuperior to thoſe with plain ſights; but though he was blamed for his aſſertions, it is now proved that his opinion was the more correct. In 1671 he attacked Newton's theory of light and colors; but when in 1686 he laid claim to the diſcovery of the force and the action of gravity in preference to the great philoſopher, his pretenſions were regarded with indifference. He was in 1691 created M. D. by Tillotſon; but the wiſhes of his friends that he might complete a deſcription of the various inſtruments which his ingenuity had diſcovered, proved unavailing, as a gradual de-

ray rendered him unfit for laborious exertion. He died at his lodgings, Gresham college, 1702. Though poſſeſſed of ſuch mental powers, Hooke was in his temper penurious and miſtruſtful, unſociable and ſuſpicious, and in his perſon uncomely and vulgar, ſhort of ſtature, and of a pale and meagre aſpect. In his religious character however, he was very devout and humble, and nothing fortunate or pleaſing ever happened to him without drawing from him ejaculations of gratitude and thanks to the divinity. He wrote micrographia, or philoſophical deſcriptions of minute bodies made by magnifying glaſſes, with obſervations and inquiries, folio 1666. His poſthumous works appeared 1705, folio, under the care of R. Walker.

Hooke, *Nathanael*, an Engliſh hiſtorian of whom few particulars are known. He ſuffered in the South ſea ſcheme, but he afterwards was patronized by the ducheſs of Marlborough, who gave him 5000l. to aſſiſt her in the arrangement of her papers, for an hiſtory of her conduct at court till the year 1710. The work was finiſhed 1742, 8vo. but the hiſtorian quarrelled with the ducheſs and was diſmiſſed. As he was ſtrongly attached to the tenets of Fenelon, he was the friend of the catholics, and it is ſaid that he introduced one of his prieſts to Pope's bed-ſide to receive the confeſſion of the dying poet, a circumſtance which highly offended Bolingbroke. Hooke is particularly known as the hiſtorian of Rome, in 4 vols. 4to. from the foundation of the city to the end of the republic. He wrote beſides obſervations on the Roman ſenate, &c. He died 1764.

Hooker, *John*, an eminent antiquary, born at Exeter 1524, and educated at Oxford. He travelled into Germany, and then ſettled at Exeter, which he repreſented in parliament 1571. He died 1601. He was author of a deſcription of Exeter, and of ſome part of Holinſhed's chronicle.

Hooker, *Richard*, nephew to the preceding, was a celebrated divine, born at Heavitree, near Exeter, 1553. By the kindneſs of his uncle he was introduced to biſhop Jewell, who ſent him as clerk to Corpus Chriſti, Oxford, and ſettled a penſion upon him. The death of his patron for a while obſcured his proſpects, but he found a friend in Dr. Cole, the preſident of his college, and in Sandys, biſhop of London; and in 1577 was made fellow of his college. He took orders in 1581, and ſoon after married a woman who rendered his life, by her peeviſh manners, painful and uncomfortable. In 1584 he obtained the living of Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks, where the following year two of his pupils, Sandys, the ſon of his patron, and Cranmer, the nephew of the great Cranmer, viſited him with marks of ſincere reſpect. Sandys reported to his father the indigent circumſtances of his learned tutor, and the biſhop procured for this neglected man the maſterſhip of the temple, 1585. In this new ſituation Hooker had to ſtruggle with Travers, the afternoon lecturer, who ſo far forgot his duty, as to attack his coadjutor in the pulpit, and it was pleaſantly obſerved by ſome of the congregation, that the forenoon ſermon ſpake Canterbury, and the afternoon, Geneva, alluding to the principles to which the two rivals were attached. After defending himſelf againſt his opponent, Hooker obtained permiſſion from Whitgift to exchange, and in 1591 he removed to the rectory of Boſcomb, Wiltſhire, to which was added the prebend of Nether-haven in Sarum church. In 1595 he was preſented by the queen to Biſhop's Bourne rectory in Kent, and here he paſſed the reſt of his life, and completed his great work, eccleſiaſtical polity, which he had begun at Boſcomb. In croſſing between London and Graveſend by water, he unfortunately caught cold, which brought on a fevere illneſs, which proved fatal 1600, in his 47th year. The fame of Hooker reſts upon that incomparable work the eccleſiaſtical polity, in eight books, a work admired not only in England, but on the continent. It is ſaid that the pope, Clement VIII. who declared that he knew no Engliſh writer who deſerved the name of author, no ſooner heard its contents, than he exclaimed, there is no learning that this man hath not ſearched into. His books will get reverence by age, for there is in them ſuch ſeeds of eternity, that they will continue till the laſt fire ſhall devour all learning. Beſides his anſwer to Travers' ſupplication, Hooker publiſhed ſome ſermons.

Hoole, *Charles*, a native of Wakefield, Yorkſhire, educated at Lincoln college, Oxford. He was maſter of Rotheram ſchool, but during the civil wars he came to London, as a public teacher. His ſervices to literature and to education, were acknowledged by biſhop Saunderſon, who gave him the rectory of Stock in Eſſex, and a prebend in Lincoln cathedral. Beſides a tranſlation of Terence's plays, he publiſhed a good edition of the Greek teſtament, and wrote alſo various uſeful ſchool books. He died 1666.

Hoole, *John*, a native of London, ſon of a watch-maker, whoſe mechanical genius was much admired in the machinery of the ſcenes in Covent-garden. The ſon received a good education under Mr. Bennet, the editor of Aſcham's works; but when admitted clerk at the India houſe, at the age of 18, he devoted much of his time to literary purſuits, and to the ſtudy of modern languages, eſpecially Italian. Beſides three tragedies, Cyrus, Timanthes, and Cleonice, he publiſhed ſpirited and much admired tranſlations, in Engliſh metre, of Arioſto's orlando furioſo, and Taſſo's Jeruſalem. He wrote beſides ſome original poems, and publiſhed the life of Mr. Scott of Amwell. This ingenious poet died 1803, aged 76.

Hooper, *George*, an Engliſh prelate, born at Grimley, Worceſterſhire, about 1640, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Chriſt-church. He in 1672, was made chaplain to Morley, biſhop of Wincheſter, and ſoon after

to Sheldon, the primate, who gave him the rectory of Lambeth, and the precentorſhip of Exeter. In 1677 he was made almoner to the princeſs of Orange, whom he attended in Holland. He refuſed in 1680 the divinity profeſſorſhip at Oxford, and in 1691 was made dean of Canterbury. In 1701 he was offered the primacy of Ireland by lord Rocheſter, the viceroy; and ſoon after Anne's acceſſion, he was nominated biſhop of St. Aſaph, and ſoon after, removed to Bath and Wells, where he continued to preſide for 24 years. He died at Barkley, Somerſetſhire, 1727. Beſides three ſermons, he publiſhed various tracts on theological and other ſubjects,—a Latin tract on divorce—an inquiry into the ſtate of the ancient meaſures, the Attic, Roman, and eſpecially the Jewiſh, with an appendix concerning our old Engliſh money and meaſures of content, 1721.

Hooper or Hoper, *John*, an Engliſh biſhop and martyr, born in Somerſetſhire, and educated at Oxford. He was for ſome time one of the Ciſtercian monks, but diſliking their principles he returned to Oxford, and became a convert to the tenets of Luther. Upon the enacting of the ſtatute of the ſix articles, he went to ſettle in Switzerland, where he married, and then devoted himſelf to the ſtudy of Hebrew. On the death of Henry VIII. he returned to London, where he became the accuſer of Bonner. By the intereſt of lord Warwick, he was nominated biſhop of Gloucester 1550, and he was conſecrated, though he refuſed to wear the canonical habits as approaching too near to popiſh forms, and two years after he obtained the ſee of Worceſter in commendam. This worthy prelate, under the bloody reign of Mary, was marked for deſtruction. Neither his popularity as a preacher, nor his benevolence as a prelate, nor his exemplary manners as a man, could ſave him from the flames. He was condemned and burned at Glouceſter, 1555, in his 60th year. His writings, and eſpecially his letters preſerved in Fox's monuments are excellent ſpecimens of his learning.

Hoornbeeck, *John*, a Dutch divine, born at Haerlem 1617. He entered into the miniſtry at Cologne 1632, and 11 years after returned to Holland. In 1644 he was made divinity profeſſor at Utrecht, and miniſter in ordinary in the church there, and after filling thoſe two important offices with great ability, he was invited to ſimilar employments at Leyden, 1654. He died 1666, aged 49. His works are various, on polemical, practical, hiſtorical, and other ſubjects; and throughout life he diſplayed, ſays Bayle, the complete model of a good paſtor and divinity profeſſor.

Hopkins, *Ezekiel*, a learned prelate, born at Sandford, Devonſhire. He was choriſter of Magdalen college, Oxford, and at the age of 16 was made uſher of the college ſchool, and ſome time after its chaplain. He was a popular preacher among the preſbyterians, and therefore the biſhop of London refuſed to admit him to one of the city churches, in conſequence of which he went to ſettle at Exeter. Here he was ſeen by lord Robartes, afterwards earl of Truro, who gave him his daughter Araminta in marriage, and when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, preſented him to the deanery of Raphoe. He alſo recommended him to lord Berkeley, the next viceroy, and he was in 1671 made biſhop of Raphoe, and in 1681 tranſlated to Londonderry. He left his dioceſe in 1688, when perſecuted by lord Tyrconnel, and came to England, where he was elected miniſter of Aldermanbury 1689, where he died 1690. He was an intereſting writer. He publiſhed five ſermons, beſides expoſitions of the ten commandments, and of the lord's prayer.

Hopkins, *Charles*, ſon of the preceding, was born at Exeter, and educated at Dublin, and afterwards at Cambridge. During the Iriſh rebellion of 1688, he was a zealous partizan in favor of William, and at the end of the troubles he returned to England. In 1694 he publiſhed ſome epiſtolary poems and tranſlations, and in 1695 produced "Pyrrhus," a tragedy, with an epilogue by Congreve. His "art of love," gained him the acquaintance of the earl of Dorſet; but his intemperance proved fatal. He died 1699, in conſequence of his exceſſes, aged 36. He wrote beſides a tranſlation of Ovid's hiſtory of love, two tragedies, Boadicea, and the female warrior, &c.

Hopkins, *John*, another ſon of the biſhop, who publiſhed 1698, the triumphs of peace, or the glories of Naſſau—the victory of death—and alſo Amaſia, or the works of the muſes, a collection of poems, 3 vols. 1700.

Hopton, *Arthur*, an able mathematician, ſon of ſir Arthur Hopton. He was born in Somerſetſhire, and educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took his firſt degree, and then removed to the temple, London. Though he died at the early age of 26, 1614, he wrote ſome valuable treatiſes, on the geodetical ſtaff for ſurveying, 4to.—the topographical glaſs, with the uſes of that inſtrument, the theodolite, plain table, and circumferenter, 4to.—a concordance of years according to the Engliſh account, 8vo. &c.

Hopton, *Ralph, lord*, an Engliſh nobleman, diſtinguiſhed in the Low Countries, and in the king's ſervice during the civil wars. His troops were under the beſt diſcipline, and with them he defeated ſir W. Waller at Stratton, 1643; but though victorious he was obliged to retreat before general Fairfax. He died at Bruges 1652.

Hopton, *Suſanna*, a lady of Staffordſhire. Though beguiled to conform to the church of Rome by the arts of Turberville, a prieſt, ſhe afterwards was reconciled to the proteſtant faith, and died at Hereford 1709, aged 82, after ſurviving ſeveral years her huſband Richard Hopton, one of the Welch judges. She wrote daily devotions—hexameron, or meditations on the ſix days of the creation, &c.

Horman, *William*, a native of Saliſbury, educated

educated at Winchester school and new college. He was in 1485 made master of Eton school, and also fellow, and afterwards vice-provost. He died 1535. He was a good botanist as well as an able divine, and published herbarum synonyma—and also indices to the writers de re rustica.

HORMISDAS, a saint elected to the papal chair 514. He assembled a council to condemn the Eutychians, and died 523. Several of his letters are extant.

HORMISDAS II. king of Persia, after his father the great Chosroes, 578. His subjects revolted against him at the instigation of Varanes his general, whom he offended by sending him a female dress because he had been defeated by the Romans.

HORNE, *George*, a venerable prelate, born 1730, at Otham near Maidstone. After being educated by his father, he was two years at Maidstone school, and at the age of 15 he was elected scholar of University college, Oxford. On taking his first degree he removed to Magdalen college, where he was elected Kentish fellow. Here he applied himself to Hebrew and sacred literature, and while he embraced the principles of Hutchinson, he laid the foundation for controversy and metaphysical disputations. In 1758 he took orders, and in 1768 he was elected president of his college, and in 1776 he was made vice chancellor. In 1781, he was made dean of Canterbury by lord North, and in 1789 succeeded Bagot in the see of Norwich. His elevation, unhappily for the church and for posterity was of short duration. His health had gradually been declining, and a paralytic stroke on his journey to Bath gave such a shock to his constitution that he never recovered, and died soon after 17th Jan. 1792, aged 62. Though censured for his philosophical sentiments as the friend of Hutchinson and the opponent of Newton, Horne must rank very high as a sincere and exemplary christian, as a good scholar, an able divine, and a most benevolent man. His works, which are valuable and display the man of information, judgment, and erudition, were the theology and philosophy of Cicero's somnium Scipionis, explained, &c. 8vo.—a fair and impartial state of the case between sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Hutchinson, 8vo.—spicilegium Shuckfordianum, or a nosegay for the critics, 12mo.—Christ and the Holy Ghost, supporters of the spiritual life—an apology for certain gentlemen in Oxford, aspersed in a late pamphlet, 8vo.—a view of Mr. Kennicott's method of correcting the Hebrew text, 8vo.—considerations on the projected reformation of the church of England—considerations of the life and death of St. John the Baptist, 8vo. in sermons preached annually at Magdalen college, 8vo.—commentary on the book of psalms, &c. 4to. 2 vols.—letter to Adam Smith, LL. D. on the life of David Hume, 12mo.—letters on infidelity, 12mo.—letters to Dr. Priestley, 8vo. &c.

HORNECK, *Anthony*, a divine born at Bacharack, in the lower Palatinate 1641, and educated at Heidelberg. At 19 he came to England, and entered at Queen's college 1660, where the same year he was incorporated M. A. from the university of Wittemberg. He was made chaplain of his college and vicar of All Saints, Oxford, and two years after he went as a tutor to the eldest son of the duke of Albemarle, by whom he was made rector of Doulton, in Devonshire, and prebendary of Exeter. He was in 1671 made preacher of the Savoy, and obtained a Westminster prebend 1693. He took the degree of D. D. 1681, at Cambridge, and in 1694 obtained a prebend in the church of Wells. He died of the stone 1696 in his 56th year. Bishop Kidder who wrote his life describes him as a man of very extensive learning, well skilled in the learned languages, especially Hebrew, and in his duties of pastor unusually exemplary. He published sermons, and other works, chiefly on theological subjects, much admired.

HORNIUS, *George*, historical professor at Leyden, where he died 1670, was born in the Palatinate. The loss of some property in his old age, disordered his senses. He wrote historia ecclesiastica ad ann. 1666—de originibus Americanis—geographia vetus et nova, &c

HORREBOW, *Peter*, professor of astronomy, mathematics, and philosophy at Copenhagen, is known as the first who discovered the aberration of the light of the fixed stars. He published Copernicus triumphant, and died 1764, aged 85.

HORROX, *Jeremiah*, an English astronomer born at Toxteth, Lancashire, about 1619. He finished his education at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and then settled at Hoole near Liverpool, and had the good fortune of being the first person who observed a transit of Venus over the sun's disc 24th Nov. 1639. He was assisted in his astronomical observations by his friend Crabtree of Broughton near Manchester, and he derived much information from the writings of Tycho Brahe, Kepler and others. This ingenious man was cut off, by a sudden death, in the midst of his observations, 3d Jan. 1640-1. His "Venus in sole visa" was preserved in MS. and published by Hevelius at Dantzick, 1662. He had undertaken some other works which he left incomplete. His "opera posthuma" appeared under the care of Dr. Wallis, 1673, but several of his papers were destroyed while in the hands of private persons, at the great fire of London.

HORSLEY, *John*, author of Britannia Romana was a native of Northumberland. He was educated at Newcastle, and in Scotland where he took the degree of M. A., and then settled at Morpeth, as dissenting teacher. He died 1731, a short time before the publication of the book on which his literary fame depends. His Britannia, in three books, is a most valuable composition, and gives a very accurate account of the different stations of the Roman legions

legions and governments in the iſland, and of the geographical diviſions and names, with other particulars of the country.

Horsley, *Samuel*, a learned prelate, born in St. Martin's in the fields, where his father was clerk in orders, and educated at Trinity hall, Cambridge. He took his degree of LL. B. in 1758, and 10 years after attended lord Aylesford at Chriſt-church, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of LL. D. In 1778 he ſucceeded his father in the living of Thorley, Herts, in the gift of the biſhop of London to whom he was chaplain, and he held alſo the rectory of St. Mary, Newington, which he exchanged for that of South Weald, Eſſex, in 1782. He was for ſome years member and ſecretary of the Royal ſociety, but after contributing much to the tranſactions, he retired in conſequence of the diſſentions which prevailed in that learned body, and in which he took a zealous part. When archdeacon of St. Alban's he refuted Prieſtley in ſo dextrous a manner, and with ſuch unanſwerable arguments, as to gain the reſpect and the admiration of every friend of true chriſtianity. He was afterwards preſented to Aldbury rectory in Surrey, by lord Aylesford, and Thurlow the chancellor, was ſo pleaſed with his zeal in his late controverſy, that he gave him a prebend of Glouceſter, and in 1788 procured for him the ſee of St. David's. In his dioceſe he increaſed the ſtipend of curates, and in 1793 he was tranſlated to Rocheſter with the deanery of Weſtminſter, and in 1802 paſſed to the ſee of St. Aſaph. He died after a few days' illneſs, 4th Oct. 1806 at Brighton, where he had gone to pay a viſit to his venerable patron Thurlow, whom on his arrival he found dead. Beſides ſingle ſermons and controverſial tracts in defence of the church eſtabliſhment, and of the true principles of chriſtianity, the biſhop publiſhed editions of the inclinations of Apollonius---of ſir Iſaac Newton's works, 5 vols. 4to.---treatiſes on Virgil's two ſeaſons of honey,---on the properties of the Greek and Latin languages,---critical diſquiſition on the 18th chapter of Iſaiah, &c. As a ſpeaker in the ſenate the biſhop was eloquent, clear and argumentative, and on all important national diſcuſſions, and eſpecially when the hierarchical eſtabliſhment of the country was mentioned, he generally delivered his ſentiments, and was liſtened to with deference and admiration. As a preacher he was impreſſive, and though in his manner rather dictatorial, his delivery was pleaſing and his enunciation diſtinct. His mind it may be ſaid graſped all the learning of the ancient and the modern world, his heart was warm and generous, his feelings noble and patriotic, and his head capable and willing to ſerve the cauſe of virtue, morality, and religion. In his private character he was highly reſpectable, though irraſcible he was benevolent and humane, and his deeds of charity have often proved burdenſome to his income, and diſtreſſed him in his pecuniary affairs.

Horstius, *James*, a phyſician of Torgau, 1537, created M. D. in the univerſity of Frankfort on the Oder, 1582. He was medical profeſſor of the univerſity of Helmſtadt in 1584, and long ſupported the character of a popular phyſician, and died 1600. He was a man of piety, and called down the bleſſings of heaven upon his various preſcriptions, a religious cuſtom which he recommended to his medical brethren with little effect. With all his learning however he was impoſed upon by the golden tooth of a child in Sileſia, about which he wrote a diſſertation before the deception was divulged. He wrote beſides compendium medicarum inſtitutionum---herbarium ---de noctambulis, &c.

Horstius, *Gregory*, nephew of the preceding, was born at Torgau, 1578, and was made M. A. at Wittemberg, and M. D. at Baſil. He was profeſſor of phyſic in ſeveral places, but laſtly at Ulm in Germany, where he died of the gout 1636. He obtained the title of the Æſculapius of Germany. He wrote de tuendâ ſanitate---de cauſis ſimilitudinis & diſſimilitudinis in fœtu, &c.---de naturâ amoris, &c.

Horte, *John*, an Engliſh divine, educated among the diſſenters, but after officiating for ſome time he conformed to the church, and was regularly ordained. He preached a viſitation ſermon at Aylesbury, in 1708, and was made by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, to whom he was chaplain, biſhop of Leighlin and Ferns. He was afterwards tranſlated to Kilmore, and in 1742 to Tuam, where he died 1751. Beſides a charge, he wrote a volume of ſermons of great merit.

Hortensius, *Lambert*, a philologer, poet, and hiſtorian, of Montfort, Utrecht, who ſtudied at Louvain, and was for many years rector of the grammar ſchool of Naarden, where he died 1577, aged 76. He wrote beſides ſatires, and other poems, ſeven books, de bello Germanico, under Charles V.---commentaries on the ſix firſt books of the Æneid---notes on Ariſtophanes, &c.

Hortensius, *Martin*, an aſtronomer born at Delft. He died 1639, aged 34. He wrote de mercurio ſub ſole viſo, et venere inviſa---de oculo, ejuſque præſtantiâ, &c.

Hosea, the firſt of the minor prophets, flouriſhed from A. M. 3194 to 3219, under the ſecond Jerobcam, and Uzziah.

Hosius, *Stanſlaus*, a cardinal, born of poor parents in Cracow in Poland. He became ſecretary to the king of Poland, biſhop of Culm, of Warmia, and at laſt a cardinal. He was employed by Pius IV. to procure the continuance of the council of Trent, and died 1579, aged 76. His works, in 2 vols. folio, were popular.

Hoskins, *John*, an Engliſh portrait painter, who died 1664. He took the portraits of the ſecond

ſecond Charles, his queen, and family. He had the Coopers, Alexander and Samuel, for his pupils.

HOSPINIAN, *Rodolphus*, a Swiſs writer, born near Zurich 1547. He ſtudied at Zurich, Marpurg, and Heidelberg, and was admitted into the miniſtry 1568, and the next year married. In 1571 he was proviſor of the abbey ſchool of Zurich, and in conſequence of his ſervices as a writer, he was made in 1588 archdeacon of the Caroline church, and 1594 miniſter of the abbey church. After being blind, in conſequence of a cataract, for about a year, he recovered his ſight by couching 1613. For the laſt three years of his life he grew childiſh. He died 1626, aged 79. He was conſidered as the only ſcholar capable of refuting Baronius' annals. He undertook "an hiſtory of the errors of popery," which he publiſhed at various times in different portions, and with univerſal applauſe.

HOSPITAL, *Michael de l'*, chancellor of France, ſon of a phyſician, was born at Aigueperſe, Auvergne, 1505. After ſtudying in France and Italy, he became auditor of the Rota at Rome, counſellor of the parliament at Paris, ambaſſador to the council of Trent, and ſuperintendant of the French provinces. In this laſt office he labored to reſtore the ruined finances of his country, but after continuing ſix years at the head of a department, where he might have appropriated millions to his uſe, he was found incapable of portioning out his daughter, and was therefore indebted on that occaſion to the king's liberality. On the death of Henry II. he was introduced into the council of ſtate, and was raiſed to the office of chancellor of the kingdom, to which his virtues entitled him. He proved himſelf a determined friend in the cauſe of toleration, and was in conſequence ſuſpected of favoring the cauſe of the proteſtants, ſo that the ſeals were taken from him by the influence of Catharine de Medicis, and on the fatal night of St. Bartholomew he was marked for the general ſlaughter. A party of horſe advanced againſt him, but while with unconcern he would not even ſhut his caſtle gates, or fly for ſafety, an order was ſent, at the moment, from the king, to ſpare his life. This upright magiſtrate died 1573, aged 68. His features are ſaid to have reſembled thoſe of Ariſtotle. He wrote Latin poems publiſhed Amſterdam 1732, 8vo.---ſpeeches, &c.---memoirs containing treaties of peace, &c.

HOSPITAL, *William Francis Antony, marquis de l'*, an eminent French mathematician, born 1661. He was for ſome time in the army, which he left as being very ſhort ſighted, and then applied himſelf to mathematical purſuits. At the age of 32 he gave a public ſolution of ſome difficult problems, propoſed to mathematicians in the city of Leipſic, and in 1693 he was made honorary member of the academy of ſciences at Paris, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his work on Newton's calculations, called "l'analyſe des infiniment petits." He wrote alſo les ſections coniques—les lieux geometriques—la conſtruction des equations—une theorie des courbes mechaniques, &c. He died of a fever 1701, aged 40.

HOSTE, *Paul l'*, a French jeſuit, profeſſor of mathematics at Toulon, where he died 1700, aged 49. He was author of the traité des evolutions navales, folio, 1727—traité des mathematiques les plus neceſſaires a un officier, 3 vols, 12mo. tranſlated into Engliſh by W. Webſter.

HOSTUS, *Matthew*, a German antiquary, who died 1587, aged 78, author of treatiſes de numeratione emendatâ Græcis and Latini. uſitatâ—de re numeriâ, Gr. Rom. Hebr. &c.

HOTMAN, *Francis*, a French civilian, born at Paris 1524. He ſtudied the civil law at Orleans, but afterwards applied himſelf to polite literature, and began to read lectures in the public ſchool at Paris. By embracing the precepts of Luther, he diſobliged his father and retired to Geneva, and was made profeſſor of belles lettres at Bern. He next went to Straſburg to fill the chair of civil law, and there he received liberal offers from Pruſſia, Heſſe, Saxony, and the queen of England, to ſettle in their dominions. He next was profeſſor at Bourges, by the invitation of Margaret of France, but after eſcaping from the maſſacre of 1572, he left France determined never to return. He died at Baſil of the dropſy 1590. During the ſix years of illneſs which preceded his death, he reviſed his works which were edited, 3 vols. folio, 1599. His writings were chiefly on civil law, on the government of France, on Roman antiquities, beſides a treatiſe de conſolatione. He has been admired for his piety and firmneſs, but like the reſt of his learned contemporaries, he loſt much of his time and money in ſearching for the philoſopher's ſtone.

HOTTINGER, *John Henry*, a learned Orientaliſt, born at Zurich 1620. He ſtudied at Geneva, Groningen, and Leyden, and after viſiting England he returned to Zurich, where he was appointed in 1643 to the chair of divinity and of oriental languages. In 1655 he took the degree of D. D. at Baſil, and then aſſiſted the elector Palatine for three years, in reſtoring to its ancient fame the univerſity of Heidelberg. Thus honored with the friendſhip of the elector, he afterwards accompanied him to Frankfort, where he had a conference with Job Ludoff, the celebrated orientaliſt, and concerted with him to ſend miſſionaries to explore Ethiopia. In 1661 he was recalled back to Zurich, and then ſent as a negociator to Holland; but while many univerſities ſolicited the honor of granting him a profeſſor's chair, his countrymen refuſed to permit him to quit Switzerland. The entreaties of the Dutch at laſt prevailed, but while he was preparing for this honorable appointment, he unfortunately was drowned in the river which paſſes through

Zurich

Zurich 1667. He had indeed escaped to land, with two friends who were in the boat when it sunk under him, but seeing his wife and three children and servant in danger, he attempted their rescue, but perished in the stream. His wife, one of his friends, and the servant were saved, but the children perished with him. Four sons and two daughters survived him. His works best known are exercitationes anti-morinianæ de pentat. samarit. 4to. against Morin, a contemporary critic---thesaurus philologicus, seu clavis scripturæ, 1649, 4to.—historia orientalis---etymologicum orientale five lexicon harmonicum heptaglotton, &c. 1661, 4to. the seven languages were Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Samaritan, Ethiopic, and Rabinical, with which the author was most perfectly acquainted, &c.

Hotze, an Austrian general, born at Zurich. He served with great credit under Wurmser at the taking of the Weissemberg lines and at the battles of Neumarck, and of Wurtzburg, for which he was made knight of the order of Maria Theresa. He commanded in 1799 the left wing of the archduke Charles's army, and was killed near Kaltenbrunn.

Houard de la Mothe, *Anthony*, a native of Dieppe, who died at Abbeville 1803 aged 78. He was member of the academy of inscriptions, and of the national institute, and wrote anciennes lois des François conservées dans les coutumes Angloises, 2 vols. 4to.---traité sur les coutumes Anglo-normandes, &c. 4 vols. 4to. He had 17 children by his wife, with whom he lived happy 54 years.

Houbigout, *Charles Francis*, of the congregation of the Oratory, was born at Paris 1686. As he was deaf he had recourse for consolation to study, and was honored with the most flattering marks of approbation, not only by his countrymen, but by pope Benedict XIV. This worthy man, to extensive learning, added the most amiable character of private life, and died 1783, aged 98. His works are an edition of the Hebrew bible, with a Latin version and notes, Paris 1753, 4 vols. folio---a Latin translation of the psalter, from the Hebrew, 1746, 12mo. another of the old Testament, 8 vols. 8vo. &c.

Houbraken, *Arnold*, a Dutch painter, born 1660 at Dordt. He wrote the lives of the Flemish painters, printed 3 vols. folio, 1753.

Houchard, *John Nicholas*, a French general, born at Forbach. After serving under Custines, he accused him of losing Mayence by his misconduct. Custines was consequently disgraced, and Houchard, placed at the head of the army, displayed his abilities in the victories of Dunkirk, of Hondscoot, of Furnes, Mepin, &c. He was treated by Hoche as he had treated Custines, and being arrested at Lille on a charge of treason, he was hurried to Paris, and guillotined 15th Nov. 1793.

Houdry, *Vincent*, a jesuit, born at Tours, 1631. He published la bibliotheque des predicateurs, 22 vols. 4to. 1733---la morale, 8 vols. &c. He died at Paris 1730.

Hoveden, *Roger de*, an English historian in the age of Henry II. born at York. He united the professions of divine and lawyer, and wrote annals which began 731 where Bede left off, and continued to the third year of king John. These were first published 1595, and reprinted at Frankfort, folio, 1601. He is deservedly praised by Leland, and by Saville his editor, for fidelity.

Hough, *John*, bishop of Worcester, is celebrated for his opposition when president of Magdalen college Oxford, to James II. He was born in Middlesex 1650, and after receiving his education at Birmingham, entered at Magdalen college, 1669, where he became fellow. At the breaking out of the popish plot, he was improperly suspected, but he did not lose his popularity, and he attended his patron Ormond to Ireland, and at his return obtained a prebend at Worcester. In 1687 he was elected president of his college by the fellows, who thus rejected the arbitrary mandamus of James in favor of Anthony Farmer, but he was soon after expelled by the king's commissioners, and Parker bishop of Oxford placed in his room. During this struggle he behaved with great spirit, but becoming dignity, and at the approach of William of Orange, the college was restored to its rights, and the president to his office. In 1690 William nominated him to the see of Oxford, and in 1699 he was translated to Lichfield. On Tennison's death he through modesty declined the primacy, but two years after, 1717, accepted the see of Worcester, where he continued upwards of 26 years. He repaired with becoming magnificence the palaces of the sees to which he was promoted, at the expence, it is said, of not less than 7000l. This venerable prelate died 1743 in his 93d year, and the 53d of his episcopate.

Houlieres, *Antoniette de la Garde des*, widow of William de Lafon, was born at Paris 1635. She was the pupil of Henault, and was member of the academy of Ricovrati of Padua, and of Arles, and died at Paris 1694. She was flattered for the versatility of her muse at the court of Lewis XIV. and her odes, epigrams, tragedies, but especially her pastorals, possess great spirit and beauty. Her daughter was also a poetess, and obtained the prize of the French academy, against Fontenelle as her competitor. She died at Paris 1718. Their works were published 1747, 2 vols. 12mo.

Houseman, *Cornelius*, a painter of Antwerp, born 1648. He settled at Mechlin, and died 1727. His landscapes, exhibiting animals and trees, are much admired.

Houseman, *James*, a painter of Antwerp, born 1656. His portraits and historical pieces were in high repute. He completed the

the altar-piece of St. James's chapel, and died 1696.

HOUSTON, *William*, an Engliſh phyſician, ſurgeon in the Weſt Indies, and M. D. at Leyden under Boerhaave. He was aſſiſted at Leyden by Van Swieten in making ſome curious experiments on brutes, publiſhed in the philoſophical tranſactions, vol. 39. He was fellow of the royal ſociety, and died 1733 in the Weſt Indies. His MS. catalogue of plants was publiſhed by ſir J. Banks.

HOUTEVILLE, *Claude Francis*, of the congregation of the oratory, was born at Paris, and died there 1742, aged 54. He was ſecretary to the French academy, and alſo to cardinal Dubois, who greatly eſteemed him. His chief work is, the truth of the chriſtian religion proved by facts, 3 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 12mo.

HOW, *William*, a phyſician and botaniſt, born in London, and educated at merchant taylors' and St. John's college, Oxford. He was captain of a troop of horſe in the royal army, but when the king's affairs were ruined, he came to London, where he practiſed phyſic, and died 1656, aged 37. He wrote phytologia Britannica, &c. 12mo. and he edited Lobel's illuſtrations of plants.

HOWARD, *Thomas*, earl of Surrey, and duke of Norfolk, aſſiſted his brother ſir Edward, in his attack againſt ſir Andrew Barton, a Scotch pirate who in 1511 ſpread terror on the Engliſh coaſt. He next embarked for Guienne with the marquis of Dorſet, and ably contributed to the conqueſt of Navarre by the arms of Ferdinand. Raiſed to the honor of high admiral he diſplayed his valor in the field, and enſured the defeat of the Scotch at Floddenfield, where James IV. was ſlain. He afterwards went to Ireland as viceroy, and after two years he returned to lead a fleet againſt the French. Theſe ſervices were rewarded by the king, who created him earl of Surrey, and reſtored his father to the dukedom of Norfolk, but his popularity was tranſitory and he was accuſed of treaſon. He ſaw his ſon beheaded upon the falſe accuſation, and eſcaped the ſame fatal blow only by the previous death of the king. He died 1554, aged 66.

HOWARD, *Edward*, a brave Engliſh admiral, younger brother to the preceding. He was knighted about 1494 for his ſervices, and afterwards was placed at the head of a fleet to attack and deſtroy the French ſhips which infeſted the Engliſh coaſt. He defeated the enemy's fleet off Breſt, but the following year 1514, he was killed in boarding Pregant the French admiral's ſhip.

HOWARD, *Henry*, earl of Surrey, ſon of Thomas duke of Norfolk above mentioned, was born about 1520. He celebrated with all the powers of poetry, his miſtreſs, the celebrated Geraldine ſuppoſed by lord Orford, to be the lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, ſecond daughter of lord Kildare, who afterwards married Clinton earl of Lincoln, and he travelled over Europe in the true ſpirit of chivalry, and challenged every knight who might be inclined to diſpute her ſuperior beauty. His valor was alſo diſplayed at the battle of Floddenfield, but all his virtues were of no avail againſt the gloomy ſuſpicions of Henry VIII. The monarch, either jealous of Howard's proweſs and popularity, or pretending that he aſpired to the crown by ſoliciting the hand of the princeſs Mary, arraigned him as guilty of treaſon, and cauſed him to be beheaded on Tower-hill 1547. As a poet he is very reſpectable, the harmony of his numbers, and the purity of his language have been commended by Pope, Warton and others; and he had the ſingular merit of being the firſt of the Engliſh nobility who courted the muſes.

HOWARD, *ſir Robert*, youngeſt ſon of Thomas earl of Berkſhire, was eminent for his learning. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and after the reſtoration was elected member for Stockbridge, and afterwards for Caſtle Riſing, and was made auditor of the Exchequer. Though the favorite of the ſecond Charles he was a violent enemy to James II. and a firm ſupporter of the revolution. He died about 1700. He was author of the hiſtory of the reigns of Edward and Richard II. &c. 8vo---a letter to Johnſon,---Virgil's fourth Æneid tranſlated, &c.

HOWARD, *Charles*, earl of Nottingham, ſon of lord William Howard, was born 1536. He ſerved under his father, and afterwards was general of horſe, againſt the earls of Northumberland and Weſtmoreland and their rebel forces. In 1569 he eſcorted in an Engliſh fleet Anne of Auſtria, daughter of Maximilian from Zealand to Spain, where ſhe was married to king Philip. He ſucceeded his father in the title of Effingham in 1572, and ſoon after commanded the Engliſh fleet, and completely defeated the Spaniſh armada. For theſe ſervices he was raiſed to the earldom of Nottingham by the queen; but in the next reign, though for a while ambaſſador at the court of Spain, he was ſucceeded by the greater favorite Villiers duke of Buckingham. He died 1624.

HOWARD, *John*, a celebrated philanthropiſt, born at Hackney 1726. When very young he loſt his father who was a carpet warehouſe keeper in Long-lane Smithfield, in conſequence of which his guardians bound him apprentice to a grocer; but as his property was above mediocrity he purchaſed his indentures, and travelled over France and Italy. On his return to London he lodged for ſome time at the houſe of Mrs. Lardeau a widow, at Stoke Newington, whom he married in conſequence of her great attention to him during a ſevere illneſs. Three years after, 1755, he had the misfortune to loſe her, and this melancholy event he deplored with all the ſincerity of undiminiſhed affection. The next year he ſet out for Liſbon to view the dreadful conſequences of the earthquake, but the frigate in which he had ſet out was captured by a French privateer, and the ſeverities of confinement which he endured in France excited that

that ſympathy for ſuffering captives which has rendered his name ſo illuſtrious. After his releaſe he viſited Italy, and on his return he ſettled near Lymington, where in 1758 he married, but in 1765 he loſt his wife in child-bed. Afterwards he purchaſed an eſtate at Cardington near Bedford, and there employed himſelf in acts of benevolence among the poor and induſtrious cottagers who ſurrounded him. In 1773 he ſerved the office of ſheriff, and this, as he ſays, brought the diſtreſs of priſoners more immediately under his notice, and led him to the humane deſign of viſiting the gaols of England. In 1774 he ſtood candidate to repreſent Bedford, but notwithſtanding his popularity he was unſucceſsful. He was afterwards examined before the commons, and received their thanks for his attention to the ſtate of priſons. Encouraged by this honorable teſtimony, he travelled on the continent with the ſame humane zeal, and three times paſſed through France, four through Germany, five through Holland, twice through Italy, once through Spain and Portugal, &c. between 1775 and 1787. In 1777 appeared his ſtate of priſons in England and Wales, with preliminary obſervations, and an account of ſome foreign priſons, 4to.---and in 1780 an appendix was added to it with an account of his obſervations in Italy, and of theſe in 1784 a new improved edition was publiſhed. His account of the principal lazarettos in Europe appeared in 1789, 4to. and in this work he intimated his intention of penetrating through Ruſſia and Turkey, far into the eaſt. On this occaſion he obſerved that he was fully ſenſible of the dangers which muſt attend ſuch a journey. "Truſting, however," ſaid he, "in the kindneſs of that providence which has hitherto preſerved me, I calmly and cheerfully ſubmit myſelf to the diſpoſal of unerring wiſdom. Should it pleaſe God to cut off my life, in the proſecution of this deſign, let not my conduct be uncandidly imputed to raſhneſs or enthuſiaſm, but to a ſerious deliberate conviction, that I am purſuing the path of duty, and to a ſincere deſire of being made an inſtrument of more extenſive uſefulneſs to my fellow-creatures, than could be expected in the narrower circle of a retired life." His zeal in the cauſe of humanity proved at laſt unhappily fatal. While at Cherſon he viſited a patient under a malignant epidemic fever, and catching the diſorder he fell a victim to his compaſſion, 20th Jan. 1790. In his manners Howard was ſimple and unaffected, temperate even to abſtemiouſneſs, and unwilling to mix in the crouds of convivial life. His modeſty was equal to his merits. When in 1785 a large ſubſcription was rapidly filled to erect a ſtatue in commemoration of his many ſervices to the ſuffering captives, he peremptorily declined the honor, exclaiming, "Have I not one friend in England that would put a ſtop to ſuch proceedings." The nation has however paid a merited tribute to his memory. A ſtatue erected in St. Paul's repreſents him in a Roman dreſs, with a countenance of chriſtian mildneſs, holding in one hand a ſcroll of writings for the improvement of priſons, &c. and in the other a key, whilſt he tramples on chains and fetters. Thus he trod, ſays the ſimple but energetic inſcription, an open but unfrequented path to immortality. In his religious ſentiments Howard was a diſſenter. It is remarkable that with all the benevolence of his character, he was too rigid a father, and while he endeavoured to educate his only ſon in the paths of duty, he enforced his precepts with too much auſterity, and rather terrified the mind, than drew it by gentle means to the admiration and practice of virtue.

Howe, *John*, a nonconformiſt divine, born at Loughborough 1630. He was originally of Cambridge, but afterwards was elected fellow of Magdalen college, and he was ejected from Torrington, Devonſhire, for nonconformity in 1662. He had been chaplain to Cromwell, and after the reſtoration he went over to Ireland, as chaplain to lord Maſſarene. He returned to London where he died 1705. His beſt known work is the living temple, 2 vols. 8vo.

Howe, *John*, an Engliſh ſtateſman, born in Nottinghamſhire. He was member for Cirenceſter, and ſat in the three laſt parliaments of William, and the three firſt of Anne. He was a man of great integrity, and by the weight of his repreſentations, the commons were induced to allow half pay to diſbanded officers. During the partition treaty, he expreſſed himſelf with ſuch oppoſition that king William declared that if it was not for the diſparity of their ſituation he would fight him. Though he eſpouſed the revolution, he was diſguſted with William, and boldly oppoſed him the whole of his reign. On Anne's ſucceſſion he was made a privy counſellor, pay-maſter of the forces, and vice-admiral of the county of Glouceſter. On George's acceſſion he was ſucceeded as pay-maſter by Walpole. He died at Stowel, Glouceſterſhire in 1721, leaving an only ſon, created afterwards lord Chedworth. Some ſongs and poems by him have been publiſhed.

Howe, *Richard earl*, an able Engliſh admiral. At the age of 20 he behaved with ſuch bravery in beating off two French frigates, that he was made poſt captain. He afterwards took a 64 gun ſhip with the Dunkirk of 60 guns, off Newfoundland, and in 1758 he deſtroyed ſome of the ſhips and magazines at St. Maloes, with little loſs. The next year he attacked Cherburg, and deſtroyed the baſon, and afterwards in the affair of St. Cas he exhibited true heroiſm in protecting the retreat of his men, at his own perſonal danger. In the engagement with Conflans he contributed greatly to the victory. In 1763 he was made one of the commiſſioners of the admiralty, which he reſigned two years after, and in 1770 he was appointed commander in chief in the Mediterranean. During the American war he had the

the command of the American ſtation, and as far as his aſſiſtance could co-operate, his maſterly diſpoſitions were of great ſervice to the king's troops. His relief of Gibraltar in 1782 in ſight of the combined fleets of France and Spain, was conſidered as a very bold manœuvre. In 1783 he was made firſt lord of the admiralty, where after a ſhort reſignation he continued for ſome time. He took the command of the fleet in 1793, and after endeavouring for ſome time to find the French fleet, he had the good fortune to bring them to action, and to obtain a moſt complete victory 1ſt June 1794. This glorious event was celebrated by the nation with the moſt enthuſiaſtic applauſe. He received the thanks of both houſes of parliament, and the king and queen viſited the victorious ſhips at Spithead, and preſented the admiral with a gold chain and medal, and a moſt valuable ſword. Lord Howe who had ſucceeded in 1759 to the title of lord Howe on his brother's death, and had been created an Engliſh earl in 1783, was further honored with the rank of general of marines in 1795, and two years after made a knight of the garter. He died Aug. 1799, univerſally reſpected by the navy, where he was regarded with all the gratitude and devotion due to a father and a friend.

HOWELL, *James*, an Engliſh writer, born in Caermarthenſhire about 1596. He was educated at Hereford ſchool, and Jeſus college, Oxford, where his brother, afterwards biſhop of Briſtol, was then a fellow. After taking his firſt degree, he went to London for employment, and became ſteward to the glaſs-houſe of ſir Robert Manſel and company. He was ſent as a general agent in 1619 to provide materials and workmen, and travelled over Holland, Flanders, France, Italy, and Spain, and while he honorably ſerved his employers, he improved his ſtores of general knowledge. He again went to Spain in 1622, and in his abſence was choſen fellow of Jeſus college. On his return he became ſecretary to lord Scrope, preſident of the north, and while with him in Yorkſhire, he was choſen member for Richmond. He was ſent in 1632 as ſecretary to Robert earl of Leiceſter to Denmark, and 1640 was appointed clerk to the privy council. In 1643 his papers were ſeized by the commons, and he himſelf impriſoned in the Fleet, and though ſome attribute this to his attachment to the king, it is more probable that to his own extravagance and imprudent conduct he was indebted for his confinement. The tediouſneſs of a long impriſonment was relieved by the employment of his pen, while he remained in priſon, which was even after the king's death. He wrote ſeveral things, which though compoſed through neceſſity, poſſeſs merit. Though attached to the king, he yet diſapproved of the meaſures recommended by Laud, Buckingham, and Strafford, but he was ſo great an enemy to republican oppreſſion, that he rejoiced at the monarchical power aſſumed by Cromwell, and even complimented him in a ſpeech. At the reſtoration he was appointed hiſtoriographer royal, an honorable office, firſt erected in his perſon. He died 1666. His publications amount to nearly 50, chiefly on temporary and political ſubjects. The beſt known of theſe are his letters, which as containing an intereſting account of the public affairs of the time, have gone through eleven editions.

HOZIER, *Peter d'*, an eminent genealogiſt, born at Marſeilles 1592. He was honored with the confidence of Lewis XIII. and XIV. and was made judge of arms, cenſier of titles, and counſellor of ſtate. He died at Paris 1660. He was author of an hiſtory of Britany, folio, and of ſome genealogical tables.

HUARTE, *John*, a native of French Navarre in the 17th century, author of a curious book in Spaniſh, called, an examination of ſuch geniuſes as are fit for acquiring the ſciences, &c. with directions to diſcover the properties of each genius, &c. The work has been tranſlated into Latin, Italian, French and other languages, and alſo, into Engliſh, under the title of trial of wits. Bayle cenſures him, among other things, for publiſhing as genuine, the pretended letter of Lentulus, from Jeruſalem to the Roman ſenate, in which he deſcribes the Saviour, his very hair, beard, ſhape, and ſtature, &c.

HUBER, *Samuel*, a native of Berne, divinity profeſſor at Wittemberg 1592. He oppoſed predeſtination, and wrote an explanation of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh chapters of the Romans.

HUBER, *Ulric*, a Dutch lawyer and philologer, born at Dorkum 1635. He was profeſſor of law and hiſtory at Francker, and at Lewarde, and died 1694. His publications are ſeven diſſertations, de genuinâ ætate Aſſyriorum & Medorum—treatiſes de jure civitatis—ſpecimen philoſophiæ—inſtitutiones hiſtoricæ civilis, &c.

HUBER, *Mary*, a female writer, was born at Geneva, and died at Lyons 1753, aged 45. She wrote an abridgment of the ſpectator—letters on religion eſſential to man—the ſyſtem of ancient and modern theologians, on the ſtate of the ſoul after death.

HUBER, *John Rudolph*, a painter of Baſil, who died 1748, aged 80. He painted 3065 portraits, beſides hiſtorical pieces.

HUBERT, *Matthew*, of the oratory of Paris, was diſtinguiſhed as an eloquent preacher, and inferior only to Bourdaloue. He died 1717, aged 77. His ſermons which had pleaſed the congregations of the capital and of the provinces, were publiſhed 1725 in 6 vols. 12mo.

HUBNER, *John*, a native of Saxony, who wrote ſome popular works in hiſtory and geography, in the form of queſtion and anſwer. He was profeſſor of geography at Leipſic, and rector of the ſchool of Hamburgh, where he died 1731, aged 63. His chief works are, genealogical

logical tables—bibliotheca hiſtorica Hamburgenſis—muſeum geographicum—and a geneal-logical lexicon.

HUDSON, *Henry*, an Engliſh navigator for ſome time employed to find a north paſſage to China and Japan. The firſt voyage was in 1607, another was undertaken the next year, and a third in 1609, at the expence of the Dutch Eaſt India company. In theſe voyages little was diſcovered beſides fields of ice, though the navigator entertains his readers with an account of a mermaid ſeen by his men. In a fourth voyage 1610 the bold adventurer penetrated towards the north of America, and entered thoſe ſtreights which lead into the bay now bearing his name. After ſailing above 100 leagues in expectation of having diſcovered the long ſought paſſage, he found that he was at the bottom only of a deep bay, and after enduring great hardſhips from ſhortneſs of proviſions, and from the rigor of the climate, he ſailed back on his return. Some of his men, however, were diſſatisfied at his conduct, and riſing againſt him, they faſtened his arms behind him, and put him, his ſon, and ſeven men, the moſt infirm of the crew, into his ſmall ſhallop, and turned them adrift. The ſhallop was never afterwards heard of, but the inhuman mutineers reached Plymouth; Sep. 1611. A company now exiſts which bears his name, and trades to that part of America which he diſcovered.

HUDSON, *Dr. Johnſon*, an Engliſh critic, born at Wide-hope in Cumberland 1662, and entered at Queen's college, Oxford. In 1686 he was choſen fellow of Univerſity college, and in 1701 he was elected keeper of the Bodleian library, when he took the degree of D.D. In 1712 he was appointed principal of St. Mary-hall, through the intereſt of Dr. Radcliffe; and to his influence with that celebrated phyſician, Oxford, it is ſaid, is indebted for the many noble benefactions which ſhe received. A ſedentary life brought on at laſt a dropſy, of which Dr. Hudſon died 1719. Dr. Hudſon was employed in the publication of Velleius Paterculus—Thucydides—geographiæ veteris ſcriptores Græci minores—Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus—Longinus—Æſop, &c. with ſhort and valuable notes. His beautiful edition of Joſephus, left unfiniſhed, was completed and publiſhed 1720, in 2 vols. folio, by his friend Antony Hall, who alſo married his widow.

HUDSON, *Thomas*, an Engliſh painter, ſon-in-law of Richardſon. He for many years painted portraits in London, but he is beſt known as the preceptor of ſir Joſhua Reynolds. He died 1779, aged 78.

HUET, *Peter Daniel*, a learned French prelate, born at Caen 1630. The early death of his parents left him at the mercy of guardians who neglected him. By the direction of his tutor, he became well acquainted with literature, and particularly geometry, and by the aſſiſtance of Bochart, he made himſelf a perfect maſter of the Greek and Latin claſſics. When of age he viſited Paris to purchaſe books, and there became known to the politeſt ſcholars of France; and in 1752 he accompanied his friend Bochart, to the court of Chriſtina, queen of Sweden. The queen wiſhed Huet to ſettle at Stockholm, but after three months' ſtay, he took his leave of the fickle princeſs. In 1661 he publiſhed his well-known book, de interpretatione libri duo, which drew upon him the applauſes and the thanks of the learned. His Originis commentaria appeared in 1688 at Rouen, with a Latin tranſlation and notes. In 1659 he was invited by Chriſtina to Rome, but he declined her liberal offers. He was afterwards appointed, with Boſſuet, ſub-preceptor to the Dauphin, and in 1678 he was nominated by the king to the abbey of Aunay in Normandy, and in 1685 was raiſed to the ſee of Soiſſons, which ſoon after he exchanged for that of Avranches. In 1699 he reſigned his biſhopric, and received in its ſtead the abbey of Fonteray, near Caen, but afterwards removed among the jeſuits at Paris, where he ſpent the laſt 20 years of his life in devotion and in literary purſuits. He died 1721, in his 91ſt year. The other works of this learned and amiable biſhop were demonſtratio evangelica 1679, folio, often reprinted—cenſura philoſophiæ Carteſianæ, 1689, a book in which he ably attacked the doctrines of Des Cartes. He alſo wrote notes on the vulgate tranſlation of the bible, for which purpoſe he read over the Hebrew text 24 times. He was, ſays Olivet, the moſt learned man that any age has produced. It is to be mentioned that the publication of the claſſics ad uſum delphini, originated in him.

HUFNAGEL, *George*, a native of Antwerp, noticed and rewarded by ſome German princes, and by the emperor Rodolphus. Beſides poetical works in Latin and German, he wrote four books for the uſe of the emperor, containing an accurate deſcription and elegant repreſentation of quadrupeds, inſects, birds and fiſhes. He died 1600, aged 55.

HUGH-CAPET, count of Paris and Orleans, was raiſed by his merits at Noyon to the throne of France 987, and thus became the head of the third race of the French monarchy. He died 996, aged 57.

HUGHES, *John*, an Engliſh poet born at Marlborough, Wilts, 1677. He was educated in private ſchools in London, but the delicate ſtate of his health preventing his engaging in any laborious employment, poetry, muſic and drawing became by choice as well as neceſſity his purſuit. He obtained a place in the ordnance, and was ſecretary to the commiſſioners for the purchaſing of lands for the royal dock-yards. His firſt poem was on the peace of Ryſwick, which was well received, 1697, and two years after "the court of Neptune" on William's return, met with equal applauſe. He afterwards publiſhed a

Pindarfic ode "of the houfe of Naffau," and another in praife of mufic, and by his poetical merits he gained the acquaintance of Pope, Congreve, Addifon, Southerne, Rowe, and others. He was alfo noticed by lord Wharton, and in 1717 lord Cowper, the chancellor, appointed him fecretary to the commiffions of the peace. His laft work, written under the flattering hope of long enjoying his affluent independence, was the fiege of Damafcus; but, fuch is the uncertainty of human affairs, he died the very night the play was prefented to the public on the ftage, 17th Feb. 1720. Before he expired, he heard that his performance was well received, but the intelligence did not divert his thoughts now fixed on another world. His memory was regretted by the pen of Steele in the "Theatre." His poems were collected and publifhed in 2 vols. 12mo. 1735. Befides thefe he tranflated Fontenelle's dialogues of the dead.—Vertot's revolutions of Portugal, and he contributed fome papers to the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian.

Hughes, *Jabez*, younger brother to the preceding, publifhed a tranflation of Claudian's rape of Proferpine—the ftory of Sextus and Erictho from Lucan's Phanalia—Suetonius' lives of the 12 Cæfars—novels from the Spanifh of Cervantes, &c. He died 1731, aged 46.

Hughes, *Jabez*, fellow of Jefus college, Cambridge, was not related to the preceding. He edited Chryfoftom's treatife "on the prieftfhood," a fecond edition of which appeared at Cambridge 1712.

Hugo, of Cluni, a faint of the Romifh calendar, born in Burgundy 1023. At the age of 15 he abandoned the world for Cluni, where he was chofen abbot 1048. He was pious and exemplary, and introduced great reformation among the monks, 10,000 of whom he is faid to have had under his direction at Cluni, and other places. He died 1608 or 9.

Hugo, *Charles Louis*, a French and Latin writer, abbe of Etival, and titular bifhop of Ptolemais, died at an advanced age, 1735. He wrote annales præmonftratenfium, 2 vols. folio, a curious work on his own order—facræ antiquitatis monumenta hiftorica, dogmatica, &c. 2 vols. fol. 1725, &c.

Hugtenburgh, *John Van*, a Dutch painter who died 1733, aged 77. As he excelled in the delineation of battles, his pencil was engaged with great fuccefs in reprefenting the battles of Marlborough and Eugene. His brother *James* was eminent as a painter of animals and of landfcapes. He died 1696.

Huldric, *John James*, a native of Zurich 1731, aged 48. He wrote a commentary on Puffendorf's duty of man—mifcellanea tigurina, 3 vols. &c.

Hulst, *Peter Van der*, a painter of Dort. The introduction of infects, lizards, ferpents, frogs, &c. among his flowers had a ftriking effect. He died 1708, aged 56.

Hume, *David*, a celebrated Engliſh writer born at Edinburgh 1711. He was intended for the law, but he had greater regard for Virgil and Cicero, than for Voet and Vinnius. At laft however, from the narrownefs of his fortune, he embarked in a mercantile concern at Briftol 1734; but in a few months he quitted the place in difguft, and retired to France, determined with the moft rigid economy to guide his expenditure by his income while devoted to literary purfuits. Here he wrote his treatife of human nature which he publifhed in London 1738; but the work met with no fuccefs. In 1742 the firft part of his eſſays appeared with a little more fuccefs, but to fupport himfelf he was obliged to enter into the fervice of the marquis of Annandale, as an attendant, during the weak intervals of his lordfhip's intellects. He afterwards attended general St. Clair as his fecretary, on the coaft of France, and in his embaffy at Vienna and Turin, and after the lapfe of two years he congratulated himfelf on being maſter of independence and of 1000l. His political difcourfes, and his Inquiry concerning the principles of morals appeared in 1752, but though he confidered thefe works as highly finifhed compofitions, they met little notice from the public. In 1754 he publifhed his portion of Engliſh hiſtory from the acceffion of James I. to the revolution, and though the work was difregarded by the nation, he continued his labors, and in 1756 publifhed another volume, which attracted fome public attention and ſerved, as he faid, to buoy up its unfortunate brother. His natural hiſtory of religion about this time had appeared, and though it met with few readers, yet was attacked by Warburton under the name of Hurd, as he ſarcaſtically ſays, with all the petulance, arrogance, and ſcurrility of the Warburtonian ſchool. In 1759 the hiſtory of the houſe of Tudor was publiſhed, and 1761 the more early part of Engliſh hiſtory, and thus the plan was completed, and the author, though he found cavillers in conſequence of the partiality of his opinions and the licentious tendency of his principles, had the ſatisfaction to ſee his work grow popular, and thus enſure him a handſome reward from the bookſellers. While forming the plan of a literary ſeclusion from the buſy world, in 1763, he was invited by lord Hertford to accompany him as ſecretary to his embaſſy at Paris, and the offer was too flattering not to be accepted. In the ſummer of 1765 he was left there as charge d'affaires, and ſoon after on his return to Scotland he was perſuaded to become under-ſecretary of ſtate to general Conway. In 1769 he returned to Edinburgh, very opulent, as he obſerves, poſſeſſing a revenue of 1000l. a year, healthy, though ſomewhat ſtricken in years, with the proſpect of enjoying long his eaſe. In 1775 he was attacked with a diſorder in his bowels, which though at firſt diſregarded, proved fatal. He died 25th Aug. 1776. He has written an account

account of his life to the 18th April, 1776, prefixed to his works. His dialogues concerning natural religion, appeared after his death, in 8vo. Though Hume poſſeſſes the deep reſearch of the hiſtorian, the patience of the philoſopher, and the ſubtleties of the metaphyſician, he is to be read with caution, as his principles on religion and morality are inſidiouſly clothed in fallacious language, and would tend to undermine the ſalutary doctrines which teach mankind to reverence the divinity as a beneficent creator.

HUMPHREY, *Laurence*, an Engliſh writer, born at Newport Pagnell, Bucks, about 1527, and educated at Cambridge, and afterwards at Magdalen college, Oxford. He took his maſter's degree 1552, and in 1555 left England to travel into foreign countries. On Elizabeth's acceſſion he returned to Oxford, and was reſtored to his fellowſhip, from which he had been expelled for being abſent more than the limited time of one year, and in 1560 he was made queen's profeſſor of divinity, and the next year elected preſident of his college. In 1570 he was made dean of Gloucester, and 10 years after removed to the deanery of Wincheſter, and he might have been raiſed to a biſhopric, had he not been too much attached to the calviniſts. He died 1590 leaving a wife by whom he had 12 children. He wrote epiſtola de Græcis literis, and Homeri lectione et imitatione, Baſil 1558 —optimates, five de nobilitate, ejuſque antiquâ origine—life of biſhop Jewel,—ſermons, and pieces againſt papiſts, &c.

HUNNIADES, *John Corvinus*, waivode of Tranſylvania, and general of Ladiſlaus king of Hungary, is famous for his defeat of the Turks under Amurath. He obliged his enemies to raiſe the ſiege of Belgrade, but though unuſually brave he was yet defeated 1448. He afterwards recovered his victorious fame, and again raiſed the ſiege of Belgrade againſt Mahomet II.; but unfortunately died the ſame year, 10th Sept. 1456. His loſs was univerſally lamented, not only by the chriſtians, and by the pope, who is ſaid to have ſhed tears at the intelligence, but the infidels and Mahomet himſelf, to whom he was ſo dreadful a ſcourge.

HUNNIUS, *Giles*, a Lutheran divine of Winende, in Wirtemburg, 1550. He took his degrees at Tubingen, and in 1576 was made divinity profeſſor at Marpurg. He wrote with ſuch force againſt the Calviniſts that he was invited to reform the electorate of Saxony, and was made profeſſor at Wittemberg. He died of an inflammation cauſed by the ſtone, 1603. His works are collected into 5 vols. and contain orations, and colloquies, &c.

HUNT, *Walter*, an Engliſh carmelite at the council of Florence, where he oppoſed the meditated union between the Greek and Latin churches. He died 1470.

HUNT, *Jeremiah*, a native of London, educated among the diſſenters. He was afterwards at Edinburgh, and at Leyden, where he ſtudied Hebrew and Jewiſh antiquities, and he firſt officiated before the Engliſh congregation at Amſterdam. He ſettled at Tunſtead in Norfolk, and in 1700 came to London, to become the miniſter of Pinner's hall congregation. He was made D. D. by the Edinburgh univerſity in 1729, and died 1744, aged 66. He wrote beſides ſermons, an eſſay to explain the hiſtory and revelations of ſcripture, &c.—with a diſſertation on the fall of man; &c.

HUNTER, *Robert*, author of the famous "letter on enthuſiaſm," attributed by ſome to Swift, and by others to Shafteſbury, was made governor of Virginia 1708, but being taken by the French, he in 1710 was ſent as governor to New York and the Jerſeys, at the head of a colony of Palatines. He was in 1728 appointed governor of Jamaica, and died there 1734. His epitaph, in elegant Latin, was written by the Rev. Mr. Fleming. He wrote a farce called Androboros.

HUNTER, *Henry*, a native of Culroſs, Perthſhire, educated at Edinburgh, and made miniſter of Dumfermline 1764. He removed to South Leith, and in 1771 was invited to the care of the Scotch church, London wall, where he continued till his death, reſpected for his learning, his eloquence, the mildneſs of his manners, and the liberality of his principles. He died at Briſtol where he had retired for the benefit of the air and the waters 1802, aged 61. He publiſhed ſacred biography, or the characters of ſcripture, 6 vols. 8vo.—miſcellaneous ſermons, 2 vols. 8vo. beſides tranſlations, &c.

HUNTER, *William*, M. D. a famous phyſician and anatomiſt, born 1718, at Kilbride, Lanarkſhire. As he was the ſeventh of 10 children, he was intended by his father, a farmer, for an active ſituation in the church. He was for five years at Glaſgow, but while he heſitated to ſubſcribe to the articles of faith, he became acquainted with Dr. Cullen, and thus his future purſuits were diverted from their original intention. After remaining three years in the houſe of his friend, he came in 1740 to Edinburgh, and the next year viſited London, where he was recommended to the notice of his countryman Dr. James Douglas, who took him into his houſe, made him tutor to his ſon, and enabled him to improve himſelf by attending various lectures on philoſophy and medicine. The death of Douglas in 1742, left him his own maſter; and the next year he preſented to the Royal ſociety his eſſay on the ſtructure and diſeaſes of articulating cartilages. He ſucceeded Mr. Sharpe as lecturer to a ſociety of ſurgeons in Covent-garden 1746, and the next year he was admitted member of the corporation of ſurgeons, and acquired high reputation in midwifery. In 1750 he obtained his doctor's degree from Glaſgow, and in 1764 was appointed phyſician extraordinary to the queen. His practice was ſo extenſive that he took Mr. Hewſon as his aſſiſt-

ant lecturer and partner, but in 1770 this connexion was diſſolved, and Hewſon gave way to Mr. Cruikſhank. In 1767 he was elected fellow of the Royal ſociety, and the next year he was admitted into the Antiquarian ſociety, and appointed by the king anatomical profeſſor. In 1781 he ſucceeded Fothergill as preſident of the London college of phyſicians, and was elected member of ſeveral foreign ſocieties. Thus diſtinguiſhed as a medical man, he acquired an ample fortune, but with a commendable ambition he wiſhed to apply it to the nobleſt and moſt beneficial purpoſes, the eſtabliſhment of an anatomical ſchool in London. He purchaſed ſome ground in Wind-mill ſtreet, and there erected a ſpacious houſe, where he removed in 1770 from Jermyn-ſtreet. Here a ſpacious amphitheatre was built for the delivering of lectures, and a magnificent room was ſet apart for a muſeum, which was enriched not only with his own valuable preparations, but the preſents of his friends, and all other curioſities in the animal and foſſil kingdoms, which either favor or money could procure. Beſides a cabinet of ancient medals, and a curious collection of ſhells, corals, &c. he placed there the moſt magnificent treaſure of Greek and Latin books accumulated by any living perſon ſince the days of Mead. Of this moſt valuable muſeum, which it is ſaid coſt above 20,000l. the uſe was permitted for 30 years to his nephew Matthew Baillie, and Mr. Cruikſhank, and afterwards to become the property of the univerſity of Glaſgow. Dr. Hunter, beſides the labors which he beſtowed in the collection and arrangement of his muſeum, and in his lectures and extenſive practice, devoted much of his time in making obſervations. His immortal work, the anatomy of the gravid uterus, muſt remain a ſtriking monument of his labor and application. It was begun 1751, but was not made public till 1775 that accuracy and truth might be diſplayed in every page. It is dedicated to the king, and is adorned by 34 beautiful plates, exhibiting thoſe various delicate diſſections in which he had been aſſiſted by his brother. Rich in fame and in fortune, Dr. Hunter formed the plan of retiring to Scotland about 10 years before his death; but his wiſh to purchaſe an eſtate in his native country, was retarded and finally prevented by the defective titles of the proprietor, and he determined never to remove from London. In the laſt part of life he was afflicted with the gout, but a paralytic ſtroke came at laſt to ſhorten his days. He expired 30th March, 1783, exhibiting to his friend Dr. Combe the greateſt reſignation. If I had ſtrength enough, ſaid he, to hold a pen, I would write how eaſy and pleaſant it is to die.

Hunter, *John*, younger brother of Dr. Hunter, was born at Long Calderwood, 1728. When 10 years old, he loſt his father, and this ſo retarded his advancement in knowledge, that he was 20 years old before he became ſenſible of the propriety of applying himſelf to ſome profeſſion. The reputation of his brother excited him to ſurgical purſuits, and he joined him in London, 1748. After becoming a pupil at Bartholomew's, and viſiting Scotland, he entered at St. Mary hall, Oxford, but without loſing ſight of his medical ſtudies. In 1756 he was appointed houſe ſurgeon to St. George's hoſpital, and was admitted by his brother as an aſſiſtant in his lectures. He now devoted himſelf to anatomical ſtudies for 10 long years, and was thus enabled not only to underſtand, but to improve the art of comparative anatomy. The ramification of the olfactory nerves in the noſe, the arteries of the gravid uterus, and the lymphatic veſſels of birds, were, among other important ſubjects, ſatisfactorily deſcribed. The exceſſive attention which he beſtowed on his anatomical ſtudies, had ſuch an effect on his health, that to re-eſtabliſh it he went abroad, and was ſurgeon on the ſtaff with the army at Belleiſle. In 1767 he was elected fellow of the Royal ſociety, and the next year he went to reſide in Jermyn ſtreet, in the houſe which his brother quitted for Wind-mill ſtreet. In 1776 he was appointed ſurgeon extraordinary to the king, and in 1783 he removed to Leiceſter ſquare, where he had prepared a houſe for the reception of his valuable muſeum. Beſides the appointment of ſurgeon to St. George's hoſpital, he was in 1786 deputy ſurgeon-general to the army, and in 1790 he ſucceeded Mr. Adair as inſpector-general of hoſpitals, and as ſurgeon-general to the army, in which year he reſigned to his brother-in-law, Everard Home, his ſurgical lectures, which he found too laborious and inconvenient for his extenſive practice. He was unfortunately ſubject to ſtrong ſpaſmodic affections n his heart ſince 1786, and as irritation generally produced thoſe ſymptoms he unfortunately met, in his viſit at St. George's hoſpital, 16th Oct. 1793, ſome vexatious circumſtances, and eager to check the feelings of his mind, he walked into another room, and while turning round to ſpeak to a phyſician, he fell down and expired inſtantly without a groan. As an able experimentaliſt, John Hunter will long be remembered with reſpect and gratitude: the dexterity of his operations was equalled only by his patience and perſeverance. His works are, a treatiſe on the natural hiſtory of the human teeth, 4to. 1771, with a ſecond part 1778,---a treatiſe on the venereal diſeaſe, 4to.---obſervations on certain parts of the animal economy, 4to.---a treatiſe on the blood, inflammation, and gun-ſhot wounds, 4to. publiſhed after his death. His collection of comparative anatomy arranged in a clear order to exhibit the correſponding parts of animals, is moſt valuable.

Huntingdon, *Selina, counteſs of*, ſecond daughter of Waſhington, earl Ferrers, was born 1707, and married lord Huntingdon. From habits of gaiety and ſcenes of diſſipation, ſhe became, after a ſerious illneſs, grave, reſerved,

ferved, and melancholy. Her thoughts were wholly abſorbed by religion, and ſhe employed the ample reſources which ſhe poſſeſſed in diſſeminating her principles by the popular arts of Whitfield, Romaine, and other enthuſiaſtic methodiſts. Not only her houſe in Park ſtreet was thrown open for the frequent aſſembling of theſe pious reformers, but chapels were built in various parts of the kingdom, and a college erected in Wales for the education of future miniſters. After many acts of extenſive charity, and with the beſt intentions, ſhe died in 1791.

HUNTINGTON, *Robert*, an Engliſh divine, born in Glouceſterſhire 1636. He was educated at Briſtol, and at Merton college, Oxford. He left England 1670, as chaplain to the Engliſh factory at Aleppo, and during 11 years' reſidence, he employed himſelf in the procuring of MSS. and in exploring the neighbouring countries. He viſited Galilee, Jeruſalem, Samaria, Cyprus, Palmyra, and Egypt. In 1682 he returned to England, and by the recommendation of biſhop Fell, he was appointed to the maſterſhip of Trinity college, Dublin; but the troubles of the revolution drove him back, and in 1691 he reſigned his office. In 1692 he was made rector of Great Hallingbury, Eſſex, and refuſed the biſhoprie of Kilmore in Ireland. In 1701 he however accepted that of Raphoe, but he ſurvived his honors but few days. He ſold his fine collection of MSS. to the Bodleian for 700l. He publiſhed in the philoſophical tranſactions, an account of the porphyry pillars in Egypt, and it is his only work, beſides ſome obſervations in a collection of travels by Ray.

HUNTORST, *Gerard*, a Dutch painter, born at Utrecht 1592. He was for ſome time in the ſervice of Charles I. in England, but reſided chiefly in Holland. His night pieces are much admired.

HURE, *Charles*, a French divine, born 1639, ſon of a laborer. He applied himſelf to the Oriental languages, and was member of the Port-royal ſociety, profeſſor of languages in the univerſity of Paris, and at laſt principal of the college of Bencourt. In his religious opinions he was conſidered a Janſeniſt. He died 1717. He wrote a dictionary of the bible, 2 vols. folio, inferior to that of Calmet—an edition of the Latin teſtament, &c.

HUSS, *John*, a famous divine and martyr, born in Bohemia 1376, and educated at Prague. The writings of Wickliffe converted him from the ſuperſtitions of Rome, and with eloquent zeal he preached againſt the power of the pope. His efforts proved ſucceſsful, the papal authority began to be ſlighted in Bohemia, but the archbiſhop of Prague iſſued two mandates againſt the hereſies of Wickliffe, and the labors of Huſs, and this was ſoon ſeconded by a bull from Rome, for the ſuppreſſion of all tenets offenſive to the holy ſee. Huſs exclaimed againſt theſe proceedings, and though ſummoned to Rome to anſwer for his conduct, he, ſupported by the favor of Wenceſlaus king of Bohemia, diſregarded the pope's authority, and was excommunicated, and ſoon after his adherents were included in the ſame interdict. After cauſing, by his oppoſition, various tumults in Prague and Bohemia, Huſs was prevailed upon to appear at the council of Conſtance. The emperor Sigiſmund granted him his protection, and enſured ſecurity to his perſon; but when he reached Conſtance 1414, he was ſeized as a heretic and impriſoned, and after a confinement of ſevere hardſhips for ſix months, he was condemned without a hearing, and when he refuſed to recant his errors, he was tumultuouſly ſentenced to be burnt. The emperor complained of the contempt ſhown to his authority, and of the perfidy uſed towards the delinquent, but all in vain. Huſs was inhumanly dragged to execution, he was ſtripped of his ſacerdotal habit, deprived of his degrees, and with a paper crown on his head, with pictures of devils round, and the inſcription of Hereſiarch, he was burned alive, July, 1415. He endured his torments with uncommon fortitude, and truly chriſtian reſignation. His aſhes were collected and then ſprinkled in the Rhine. His writings were numerous but violent.

HUTCHESON, *Francis*, an ingenious writer, born 1694, in Ireland, ſon of a diſſenting miniſter. After an excellent education, he removed in 1710 to Glaſgow, where he applied to philoſophy, the learned languages, and divinity. On his return to Ireland, he took care of a ſmall diſſenting congregation in Dublin, and then ſettled in the capital, and opened an academy. He met here with great ſucceſs, and the publication of his inquiry into the ideas of beauty and virtue, in which he was aſſiſted by lord Molesworth, and biſhop Synge, recommended him to the notice of the learned, of lord Granville, the viceroy, of archbiſhop King, the primate Boulter, and others. In 1729 he left Ireland for Glaſgow, where he became profeſſor of philoſophy. He died highly reſpected 1747, though his conſtitution ſeemed to promiſe a more extended life than 53 years. His ſyſtem of moral philoſophy, in three books, was publiſhed by his only ſon Francis, M. D., 1755, 2 vols. 4to. with an account of his life by Dr. Leechman.

HUTCHINS, *John*, author of the hiſtory and antiquities of Dorſetſhire, was born 1698 at Bradford Peverell. He was of Baliol college, Oxford, and was in 1729 preſented to the living of Swyre, to Malcomb Horſey, 1733, and to Holy Trinity, Wareham 1743. He began in 1737 to collect materials for his hiſtory, which after much labor was put to the preſs, but received not the author's laſt correcting hand. It was liberally patronized by the gentlemen of the county, and made its appearance in 1774, 2 vols. folio, for the benefit of the author's widow and daughter. He died June 1773, and was buried in St. Mary's church, Wareham.

HUTCHINSON, *John*, the well known founder of a philosophical sect, was born at Spennythorn, Yorkshire, 1674. He received in the village school a plain education, which was improved by the friendly communication of a gentleman who lodged in the house of his father, and at the age of 19 he became steward to Mr. Bathurst a Yorkshire gentleman. He afterwards held the same situation in the family of lord Scarborough, and in 1700 in that of the duke of Somerset. While in the employment of his noble patron, he travelled over various parts of England, and made a collection of fossils, which it is said was afterwards presented to the university of Cambridge under the name of Dr. Woodward, who had been confidentially entrusted with the arrangement and description of them. Displeased with the treachery of his former friend, Hutchinson determined to commence author; but in relinquishing the service of the duke, he was liberally presented by him as master of the horse to the king, with the sinecure of purveyor to the royal stables, with a good house and a salary of 200l. per annum. Thus in possession of independence, he devoted himself to studious pursuits, and in 1724 he published the first part of Moses' principia, in which he severely ridiculed Woodward's natural history of the earth, and by attacking the doctrine of gravitation he thus attempted to undermine the great fabric on which Newton's fame is built. In 1727 the second part of Moses' principia appeared, in which he asserted against Newton's doctrines that a plenum and the air are the principles of the scripture philosophy. With a fanciful hypothesis he supported that the mysteries of the trinity may be drawn from the three grand agents in the system of nature, spirit, fire, and light; and so fascinating were his arguments, that among others Dr. Samuel Clarke declared himself a warm admirer of his doctrines. Hutchinson died 1737, aged 63. In his temper he is described as violent; the mental powers which he derived from nature were great, and had they been properly cultivated he might have enriched his works with more judicious observations, and to learning have added the graces of elegant language. In his opinions Hutchinson was singular. He imagined that all knowledge is confined in the Hebrew scriptures, and therefore rejecting the points, he regarded every Hebrew root as conveying the signification of some mental or spiritual thing. Though this fanciful system was for a time defended by the author, and supported zealously by his adherents, Horne, Jones, Spearman, and other pious divines, it gradually fell into disrepute, and is now no longer dreaded as the source of innovation and scepticism in theological opinions.

HUTCHINSON, *John Hely*, an Irishman born 1715. By perseverance, and the exertion of moderate abilities, he rose to be prime serjeant, secretary of state, provost of Trinity college, Dublin, with other lucrative employments. His avidity however was such, that lord North exclaimed in speaking of him, if this man had England and Ireland given him, he would still solicit the isle of Man for a potatoe garden. He died 1794.

HUTTEN, *Ulric de*, a singular character, born 1488 in Franconia. He studied at the abbey of Fulda, and took his master's degree at Frankfort on the Oder; but as his necessities grew upon him, he entered the army of the emperor, and was at the siege of Padua. His inclination led him to literature, but his father considered such employment beneath the character of a gentleman, and therefore to please him he went in 1511 to Pavia to study the law. The siege and plunder of that city by the Swiss disturbed his plans, and he returned to Germany, and then travelled through Bohemia and Moravia, often without money or resources except what charity bestowed. On his introduction to the emperor, 1516, he was treated with kindness, and in consequence of the popularity of his compositions, he received from his hand the poetical crown. He was a warm advocate for Luther's doctrines, and he published the pope's bull against that reformer with such sarcastic remarks, that the sovereign pontiff commanded the elector of Mentz to send him the satirist bound hand and foot. He escaped however to the castle of Ebernberg, and implored the protection of the emperor, and of the electors of Saxony and Mentz; but though persecuted he did not manifest less zeal against the see of Rome. He was afterwards at Basil, where he was refused an asylum in the house of Erasmus, an affront which he satirically resented. He died at last in an island of the lake of Zurich, where he had taken refuge 1523; but though he inveighed so bitterly against the corruptions of the Romish church, he exhibited in his own life the most profligate manners, and fell a victim to a foul disease which his debauchery brought upon him. Though admired for his genius and learning, Hutten was violent and passionate in his temper, and what was said of Demosthenes was applied to him by Camerarius, that he would have turned the world upside down, had his power been equal to his will. His works are numerous, but chiefly satirical, so that he has been compared by Thuanus to Lucian.

HUTTEN, *Jacob*, a Silesian in the 16th century, founder of the anabaptist sect called the Bohemian or Moravian brethren. His tenets recommended equality among men, and therefore he exposed himself to the persecution of magistrates. The time of his death is not mentioned, though it is said that he was burnt as a heretic at Inspruck. His followers dispersed after his death, though the Moravians who adhered to Zinzendorff, considered themselves as the true disciples of his doctrines.

HUTTER, *Elias*, a protestant divine of Ulric 1553. He was an able orientalist, and published a "Hebrew bible," with the 117th psalm in 17 languages, "two polyglots," one in four languages,

languages, and the other in ſix. He died at Nuremberg after 1602.

HUTTER, *Leonard*, a learned Lutheran divine, born at Ulm 1563. He ſtudied at Straſburg, Leipſic, Jena, &c. and was theological profeſſor at Wittemberg, and laſtly rector of the univerſity. He died 1616. He wrote compendium theologiæ---libri chriſtianæ concordiæ, and other theological works.

HUTTON, *Matthew*, an Engliſh biſhop, born of poor parents in Lancaſhire. He had the advantage of a tolerable education, and was ſent to Cambridge, where he became fellow of Trinity college, and Margaret profeſſor of divinity. He afterwards obtained a prebend of St. Paul's, was made maſter of Pembroke hall, and in 1567 preferred to the deanery of York. In 1569 he was made biſhop of Durham, and five years after tranſlated to York. He died 1605, aged 59.

HUYGENS, *Conſtantine*, author of 14 books of Latin poems and miſcellanies, called monumenta deſultoria, was born at the Hague, and became ſecretary to the prince of Orange. He died 1687, aged 91.

HUYGENS, *Chriſtian*, a celebrated mathematician, ſon of the preceding, was born at the Hague 1629. He diſcovered a ſtrong genius for mathematics, and paid great attention to muſic, arithmetic, geography, and mechanics. He for ſome time ſtudied law at Leyden and Breda, but without relinquiſhing his favorite ſciences, ſo that in 1651 he gave a ſpecimen of his mathematical abilities in his theoremata de quadraturâ hyperboles ellipſis et circuli ex dato portionem gravitatis centro. In 1649 he went to Holſtein, and in 1655 to France, where he took the degree of doctor of laws at Angers. In 1658 he publiſhed at the Hague his horologium, with a model of a new invented pendulum, and the following year appeared his ſyſtem of Saturn, in which he diſcovered a ſatellite attending that planet, and aſcertained the exiſtence of its ring. In 1660 he again went to France, and the next year came to England, where he was made fellow of the Royal ſociety. His improvements in poliſhing glaſſes, and in the air pump, increaſed his fame; but he had a diſpute with Wren and Wallis about the priority of diſcovering the laws of the colliſion of elaſtic bodies. In 1666 he went to reſide at Paris in conſequence of the invitations of Colbert, and the grant of a handſome penſion. Here, finding his health gradually decline from exceſſive application, he in 1681 left France for his native country, where he ſpent the remainder of life. He died at the Hague, 8th June 1695, in his 67th year, while his coſmotheoros, a Latin treatiſe on the plurality of worlds, was printing. This work appeared 1698, his opuſcula poſthuma, 1703, 4to.---the next year his opera varia, in 4 vols. 4to.---and in 1728 his opera reliqua, in 2 vols. 4to.---the firſt of which contains his treatiſes on light and gravity, and the ſecond the opuſcula poſthuma. His works have been collected in 6 vols. 4to. Huygens was a great as well as a learned character, in virtue, in cheerfulneſs, and private worth, equalled by few.

HUYSUM, *Juſtus Van*, a Dutch painter, born at Amſterdam. He died 1716, aged 57. He excelled in painting battles, landſcapes, and flowers.

HUYSUM, *John Van*, ſon of the preceding, was born at Amſterdam 1682. His pieces ſold for a very high price. He was ſo jealous of his fame that he never admitted any body to ſee him paint, and therefore his mode of mixing the tints and preſerving the luſtre of the colors remained an impenetrable ſecret. He died 1749. His brothers *Juſtus* and *Jacob* were alſo excellent painters.

HYDE, *Edward*, earl of Clarendon, and lord chancellor of England, was deſcended from a Cheſhire family, and born at Dinton, Wilts, 1608. In 1622 he entered at Magdalen hall, Oxford, and on being diſappointed in a fellowſhip at Exeter, he removed to the Middle Temple, where he ſtudied the law. In the parliament of 1640 he ſat for Wootton Baſſet, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a ſpeaker. He was elected for Saltaſh in the long parliament, and when the commons preſented articles of impeachment againſt the judges Davenport, Weſton, and Trevor, he was commiſſioned to carry them to the lords, and he introduced them in a moſt excellent and energetic ſpeech. He was not however ſo fully devoted to party as to forget his duties; the reſpect he had for the church and the crown, would not permit him to aſſent to the meaſures which baniſhed the biſhops from parliament, and though one of the committee againſt Strafford, he ſoon abandoned the office, and oppoſed the attainder when he perceived the violence and vindictive animoſity of his accuſers. With equal patriotiſm he inveighed againſt the ordinance for raiſing the militia againſt the king, and when he ſaw his moderation ſuſpected, he left the parliament, and in 1642 withdrew to the king at York. His abilities were well known to the unfortunate monarch, who ſoon after knighted him, and appointed him chancellor of the exchequer, and a privy counſellor. In 1643 he attended the parliament at Oxford, and the next year was one of the commiſſioners at the treaty of Uxbridge, and afterwards he went as ſecretary and aſſiſtant counſellor to the prince of Wales in his excurſion into Wales. On the ruin of the royal cauſe, he paſſed to the Scilly iſlands, and in 1645 to Jerſey, where he began to write his hiſtory of the rebellion. In 1648 he went to join his new maſter at Paris, and then was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to Spain. He afterwards was made ſecretary of ſtate, and in 1657 raiſed to the office of lord chancellor. On his return to England with the king, he was made chancellor of Oxford, and created an earl. Theſe high honors were due to his ſervices, and while he wiſhed to reſtore the prerogatives of the crown, he was zealouſly employed in eſta-

bliſhing the liberties of the people. Envy, however, is the attendant on greatneſs, and the elevation of his daughter to be the wife of the duke of York, contributed much to his downfall. He was firſt attacked in 1663 by lord Briſtol, who exhibited againſt him 16 charges of high treaſon, but though the malice and the inconſiſtency of his adverſary were too glaring not to be rejected, the public odium ſtill was directed againſt him. His magnificent houſe was converted in 1664 as an engine of accuſation againſt him, and while his enemies charged him with laviſhing the ſums of money which they pretended he had received for ſelling Dunkirk, his conduct, though virtuous, became ſo ſuſpected that the king in 1667 diſmiſſed him from the office of chancellor. His diſmiſſal was followed by his impeachment, but he avoided the ſtorm by flying into France, and an act of baniſhment was paſſed againſt him. From Rouen he retired to Evreux in 1668, where one night he was attacked by a body of Engliſh ſeamen, who were going to diſpatch him, had not in the violent ſcuffle their lieutenant opportunely come to diſarm them and ſave his life. He afterwards went to Montpellier, and to Moulins 1662, and the next year ſettled at Rouen, where he died. His body was brought to England, and interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel in Weſtminſter abbey. He was twice married: by his firſt wife he had no children, and by the ſecond, he had four ſons and two daughters, of which Anne, the eldeſt, married the duke of York, and became mother of Mary and Anne, ſucceſſively queens of England. Beſides his moſt valuable hiſtory of the rebellion, completed about 1673, and edited at Oxford both in folio and in 8vo. lord Clarendon wrote animadverſions on Mr. Creſſy's book, called fanaticiſm---a ſurvey of Hobbes' leviathan, 4to.---miſcellaneous tracts, fol.---an account of his own life to his baniſhment, printed 1759.---The diſmiſſion of Clarendon from the ſervice of the king is attributed by ſome to the ridicule of Buckingham, and other diſſipated favorites, whoamuſed their licentious monarch with mimicking the perſonal conſequence of the chancellor. While with a pair of bellows before him to repreſent the purſe, and a fire-ſhovel for the mace, Buckingham thus inſulted the dignity of Clarendon, Charles unfortunately forgot in the jeſt, the ſervices of his faithful ſervant, and liſtened with greater pleaſure to the vile inſinuations of his concubines, than he reſpected the integrity and the virtues of the friend of his father, and the ſupporter of his throne.

Hyde, *Henry*, earl of Clarendon, ſon of the chancellor, was born 1638. He was employed in the correſpondence of his father, as ſecrecy was requiſite in the management of the king's affairs. At the reſtoration he was made M. A. at Oxford, and afterwards appointed chamberlain to the queen. Diſſatisfied with the illiberal treatment which his father had met with from the court, he oppoſed the meaſures of miniſters in parliament, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf among the moſt eloquent ſpeakers. On his father's death he took his ſeat in the houſe of lords, ſtill in the ranks of oppoſition; but his exertions againſt the bill of excluſion reſtored him to favor, and in 1680 he was made a privy counſellor, and on James's acceſſion ſent as viceroy to Ireland, but ſoon removed to make room for Tyrconnel. On the abdication of the king, he refuſed to take the oaths of allegiance to William, and was therefore ſent to the tower. After ſome confinement he retired into the country, and ſpent the remainder of his days in privacy. He died 1709, aged 71. His ſtate letters, and his diary for 1687, 1688, and 1690, were publiſhed 2 vols. 4to.

Hyde, *Laurence*, ſecond ſon of the chancellor, was early engaged about the court. He was made in 1661 maſter of the robes to the king, and in 1676 ſent as ambaſſador to Poland, and he was preſent as plenipotentiary at the congreſs of Nimeguen. He was made firſt lord of the treaſury in 1679, and warmly oppoſed the bill which was brought into parliament to exclude the duke of York from the ſucceſſion, for which he was raiſed to the peerage in 1681, by the title of viſcount Hyde, and afterwards earl of Rocheſter. He was in 1684 appointed preſident of the council, lord treaſurer, and in 1685 made knight of the garter, but though favored by the court he refuſed to change his religion, and ſacrificed his place to his principles. At the revolution he was one of the commiſſioners, and was ſent in 1700 to Ireland as lord lieutenant. Under Anne he was made preſident of the council. He died 1711, deſervedly reſpected as an able ſtateſman. The dedication of lord Clarendon's hiſtory of the rebellion was by him.

Hyde, *Thomas*, a learned writer, born 1636 at Billingſley, near Bridgenorth, Salop. After ſtudying the oriental languages under his father, he went to king's college, Cambridge, and ſoon after aſſiſted Walton, afterwards biſhop of Cheſter, in the completion of his polyglott bible. His ſervices were ſuch in the tranſcribing of the characters, and in the ſetting forth of the Perſian pentateuch, that the learned editor acknowledged in the handſomeſt terms his abilities, and his meritorious aſſiſtance. In 1658 he entered at queen's college, Oxford, and was afterwards elected under-librarian, and then head-librarian to the Bodleian, and in 1665 he publiſhed a Latin tranſlation of Ulegh Beig's obſervations on the longitude and latitude of the ſtars. In 1666 he was made prebendary of Sarum, in 1678 archdeacon of Glouceſter, in 1682 he took the degree of D. D. and in 1691 he was elected Arabic profeſſor. In 1697 he was made regius profeſſor of Hebrew, and canon of Chriſt church, and in 1701 reſigned the Bodleian. He died 1703 at Chriſt church. He was interpreter and ſecretary for oriental languages to Charles II. and his two ſucceſſors, and for learning, judgment,

ment, and extenſive information, he was deſervedly eſteemed. The beſt known of his works is, hiſtoria religionis veterum Perſarum, eorumque magorúm, &c. publiſhed 1700 in 4to. dedicated to lord Somers, and abounding in moſt intereſting particulars concerning the theology, hiſtory, and learning of Eaſtern nations.

Hyder-ally-khan, an Aſiatic prince, born at Dinavelli, in the Myſore. He ſerved under his father, and then joined his brother, who was in alliance with France. His intrepidity, and a ſeries of ſucceſs againſt the Mahrattas, and againſt the Engliſh, raiſed him not only to the rank of generaliſſimo of the king of Myſore's forces, but to the independent power of Suba of Servia. The ſovereignty which his valor had acquired, he maintained by wiſdom and ſound policy, and regarding the Europeans as intruders, he formed the moſt formidable plans for the complete expulſion of the Engliſh from Aſia. The treaty made in 1769 was violated in 1780; but the forces of Hyder were unable, though numerous, to withſtand the bravery of the Engliſh troops, under ſir Eyre Coote. Hyder died 1782, and was ſucceeded by his ſon *Tippoo Saib*, who poſſeſſed equal valor, and was animated with the ſame hatred againſt the Engliſh name.

Hyll, *Albayn*, a phyſician in the 16th century, who ſtudied at Oxford. He wrote on Galen, and died in London 1559.

Hyperius, *Andrew Gerard*, a divine, born at Ypres. He ſtudied in France, which he left for England, upon embracing the reformation. He died divinity profeſſor at Marpurg, 1564, having publiſhed 7 vols. folio, on divinity ſubjects, &c.

J.

Jaaphan, *Ebn Tophail*, an Arabian philoſopher in the twelfth century, author of a romance, called the hiſtory of Hai Ebn Yokdhan, in which he aſſerts that by the light of nature, a man may acquire a knowledge of things, and of God.

Jablonski, *Daniel Erneſt*, a popiſh divine, born 1660 at Dantzic. He ſtudied in Germany, and viſited Holland and England. He was miniſter of Magdeburg and Berlin, and endeavoured to reconcile the Lutherans and Calviniſts. He tranſlated into Latin Bentley's ſermons and Boyle's lectures, and wrote ſome diſſertations on the land of Geſſen, and other works highly eſteemed. He died 1741.

Jablonski, *Theodore*, counſellor of the court of Pruſſia, and ſecretary to the royal ſociety of ſciences at Berlin, was a man of extenſive erudition. He wrote dictionnaire François et Allemand, & Allemand François---a courſe of morality in German---dictionnaire univerſel des arts & des ſciences---and a tranſlation of Tacitus de mor. Germ.

Jablonski, *Paul Erneſt*, ſon of Daniel Erneſt, was born at Berlin, and became theology profeſſor at Frankfort on the Oder. He wrote diſquiſitio de linguâ lycaonicâ---inſtitutiones hiſtoriæ eccleſiaſticæ, 2 vols. 8vo.---pantheon Ægyptiorum, a learned work, 3 vols. 8vo. He died 1757.

Jablonski, *Charles Guſtavus*, author of a natural hiſtory of inſects, and member of the ſociety of Halle; died 1787.

Jacetius, *Francis de Cataneis*, an Italian writer, profeſſor of platonic philoſophy at Florence, where he died 1552. He wrote a treatiſe of beauty, and another of love, according to Plato, and other works.

Jackson, *Thomas*, an Engliſh divine, born 1579 at Willowing, county of Durham. He entered at Queen's college, Oxford, 1595, and the year after removed to Corpus Chriſti. He became D. D. 1622, and two years after took a living, and alſo the vicarage of Newcaſtle, which he reſigned in 1630, when elected preſident of his college. In 1635 he was made prebendary of Winchester, and in 1638, he was made dean of Peterborough. He died 1640. He was a man of great learning, and of an exemplary character. His works were publiſhed in 3 vols. folio, conſiſting of ſermons, beſides commentaries on the apoſtles' creed.

Jackson, *John*, an Engliſh divine, born at Lenſey, Yorkſhire, where his father was miniſter. He was educated at Doncaſter ſchool, and at Jeſus', Cambridge. In 1710 he was preſented to the living of Roſſington by the corporation of Doncaſter, and married 1712. He was refuſed the degree of M. A. at Cambridge, in conſequence it is ſaid of his heretical opinions, and by embracing tenets oppoſite to the church, he embroiled himſelf greatly at Leiceſter, where he reſided as confrater of Wigſton hoſpital. As he refuſed to ſubſcribe to the articles, he loſt in 1724 a prebend in Saliſbury church, but in 1729 he ſucceeded to the maſterſhip of Wigſton hoſpital. His works are numerous on theological ſubjects, and diſplay labor, judgment, and learning. He

ſhowed

ſhowed ſuch virulence in his conduct, that he was at Bath refuſed the ſacrament, and in Leiceſter forcibly denied the uſe of the pulpit. He oppoſed the doctrine of the trinity, and attacked Warburton, and even ſome of his own friends, in his pamphlets. His laſt, and by far his beſt work, is "chronological antiquities," 3 vols 4to. 1752. He prepared materials for an edition of the Greek teſtament, of which, however, his infirmities prevented the publication. He died 1763.

JACKSON, *Arthur*, a divine, ejected from his living of St. Faith, in London, 1662, for non-conformity. He was alſo impriſoned, and fined 500l. for refuſing to give evidence againſt Chriſtopher Love. He at the reſtoration preſented, in the name of the aſſembly of divines, a bible to Charles II. and was alſo one of the miniſters who attended the Savoy conference. He wrote a commentary on the bible, 3 vols. 4to. and died 1666.

JACKSON, *William*, a native of Exeter, eminent as a muſical compoſer, and as a writer. He ſtudied muſic at Exeter and London, and in 1777 was choſen organiſt of St. Peter's church in his native town, where he died 1803, aged 73. Beſides books of ſongs, hymns, ſonatas, canzonets, &c. of merit, he wrote 30 letters on various ſubjects lately edited, a third time- -the four ages, 8vo.---treatiſe on the preſent ſtate of muſic, 12mo.---papers in the eſſays of the Exeter ſociety, &c. One of his ſons was ambaſſador at the court of Sardinia, afterwards in France, and at Berlin, and another was with lord Macartney, in China.

JACOB, ſon of Iſaac and Rebecca, obtained from his elder brother, Eſau, his birthright, and alſo his father's bleſſing. This drew upon him the vengeance of Eſau, which he avoided by flying to Padan-aran, where he ſerved his uncle Laban for 14 years, and obtained his two daughters, Leah and Rachael, for wives. He was afterwards reconciled to his brother, and went to Egypt with all his family, to ſee his ſon Joſeph in the ſupreme power of the country under Pharoah. He died in Egypt, B. C. 1689, aged 147.

JACOB, *Henry*, a native of Kent, educated at Oxford. He afterwards retired to his living and died 1621, aged 60. He is author of ſome treatiſes againſt the Browniſts, and of a work on our Saviour's ſufferings.

JACOB, *Henry*, ſon of the preceding, became an able orientaliſt under Erpenius. He was fellow of Merton college, Oxford, but was ejected and died at Canterbury 1652, aged 44. He wrote Delphi Phœnicizantes, and other works.

JACOB, *Giles*, author of a law dictionary---the lives and characters of Engliſh poets---and other valuable works, died 1744, aged 54.

JACOB, a Ciſtercian monk in Hungary, who aſſembled a number of peaſants in France and Germany, to go to deliver the holy land from the infidels. He pretended alſo to be commiſſioned by the Virgin to ſet Lewis, king of France, at liberty, who had been made priſoner by the Saracens, and for this he preached a cruſade; but the government at laſt refuſed to countenance the meaſure; and therefore the zealots were diſperſed, and Jacob ſoon after murdered by a butcher.

JACOB, *Ben Naphthali*, a rabbi of the 5th century. The invention of points in the Hebrew letters, inſtead of vowels, is attributed to him, and to his friend Ben Aſher, in the year 476.

JACOBÆUS, *Oliger*, profeſſor of philoſophy and phyſic at Copenhagen, was born 1650, at Arhuſen, Jutland. After ſtudying at Copenhagen, he travelled over Europe, and on his return was appointed profeſſor and manager of the king's cabinet of curioſities. The loſs of his wife in 1698 robbed him of all his happineſs, and though he attempted to avert his grief by a ſecond marriage, he felt a ſacrifice to his melancholy 1701. He wrote de ranis & lacertis diſſertatio---gaudia arctoi orbis, &c. beſides elegant Latin poems.

JACOBS, *Jurian*, a painter of Switzerland. The animals which he introduced in his hiſtorical pieces, were finiſhed in a very animated ſtyle. He died 1664, aged 54.

JACOMB, *Thomas*, D. D. of Leiceſterſhire, was educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, from which he removed to Cambridge. In 1647 he obtained the living of St. Martin, Ludgate, from which he was ejected for non-conformity in 1662. He died 1687. He wrote a treatiſe of holy dedication---ſermons---a commentary on the eighth of Romans---and contributed to the continuation of Pool's annotations.

JACOPONE, *da Todi*, an Italian poet. On becoming a widower, he diſtributed his property to the poor, and acquired the ſurname of the Happy, in conſequence of his character of ſanctity. He wrote ſeveral canticles, full of fire and zeal, beſides ſtabat mater, a Latin poem. He died very old, 1306.

JACQUET, *Lewis*, a native of Lyons, who died 1793, aged 61. It is ſaid that he reſembled the famous J. J. Rouſſeau, and therefore he was his warm admirer and imitator. His parallel between Greek and French tragic poets poſſeſſed great merit, and alſo ſome of his eſſays, crowned by the Beſançon academy.

JACQUIER, *Francis*, a native of Vitry, who died at Rome 1788, aged 77. He was eminent as a divine and mathematician, and wrote Newton's philoſ. natur. principia mathem. 4 vols, 4to.---inſtitutiones philoſ. ad ſtudia theol. accomm. 5 vols. 12mo. &c.

JADELOT, *Nicholas*, a native of Nancy, who died there 1793, aged 57. He was eminent as a phyſician, and was author of the pictures of animal œconomy, 8vo.---a complete courſe of anatomy, folio---phyſica hominis ſani, 2 vols. 12mo. &c.

JAEGER, *John Wolfgang*, a Lutheran divine, of Stutgard, made by the duke of Wirtemburg, whoſe ſon he had educated, his counſellor, and alſo preacher of the cathedral, and

and abbot of Adelberg. In 1702 he was chancellor of the univerſity, and provoſt of Tubingen, and died 1720. He wrote, eccleſiaſtical hiſtory compared with profane---obſervations on Puffendorf and Grotius---Spinoza's life and doctrines examined, and other Latin works.

JAGO, *Richard*, an Engliſh poet, born 1715, at Beaudeſert, Henley, Warwickſhire. From Solihul ſchool, he went in 1732 as ſervitor to Univerſity college. In 1737 he took orders, and in 1744 married a clergyman's daughter, and obtained the livings of Harbury and Cheſterton, 1746, and in 1754 lord Clare obtained for him the vicarage of Snitterfield, and in 1771 his patron lord Willoughby de Broke, gave him, inſtead of Harbury, Kilmcote in Leiceſterſhire, worth 300l. a-year. His elegy on the blackbirds appeared in 1752, in Hawkeſworth's adventurer, and as it was anonymous, it was attributed to various authors, and eſpecially to Gilbert Weſt. He died after a ſhort illneſs, 1781, aged 66. Three of his daughters ſurvived him. His moſt admired performance is Edgehill, a deſcriptive poem, in blank verſe, 1767.

JAILLOT, *Alexis Hubert*, a French ſculptor, who, by marrying the daughter of a map colorer, adopted his father-in-law's profeſſion, and ſoon excelled in the execution of maps. He died 1780. His recherches critiques, hiſtoriques, &c. ſur Paris, &c. 5 vols. 8vo. 1772, is a correct and intereſting work.

JAMES, *St.* the great, ſon of Zebedee, was a fiſherman, and was called with his brother John, to become apoſtles, by our Saviour. He was preſent with his brother and Peter at the transfiguration; and after the crucifixion, he preached the goſpel to the Jews diſperſed in the towns of Syria. He was cruelly put to death with the ſword, A. D. 44, by Herod.

JAMES, *St.* the leſs, brother of Simon and Jude, was alſo one of the apoſtles, and received the ſurname of Juſt, on account of his great virtues. He was the firſt appointed biſhop of Jeruſalem, and for his firmneſs he was called by St. Paul one of the pillars of the church. He was put to death with the blow of a fuller's club, under Ananias the high-prieſt, A. D. 62.

JAMES I. king of Scotland, after his father Robert III. was taken by the Engliſh as he was croſſing over to France. After an impriſonment of 18 years, he was ſet at liberty on condition of marrying Jane, daughter of the earl of Somerſet, 1424. He ſeverely puniſhed thoſe who had governed in his abſence; and in conſequence of this he was aſſaſſinated by their relations, and died pierced with 36 wounds, 1437.

JAMES II. king of Scotland, ſucceeded at the age of ſeven to his father, James I. He puniſhed ſome of his barons, who had revolted againſt him, and he was killed at the ſiege of Roxburgh, 1460, aged 29, by a cannon ſhot.

JAMES III. ſucceeded his father James II. and rendered himſelf odious by his cruelties. He put to death his brother John, but Alexander his other brother eſcaped, and levied war againſt the tyrant. James, defeated in a battle by his ſubjects, fell from his horſe, and was at laſt put to death in a mill by the purſuing enemy, 1488.

JAMES IV. ſucceeded his father James III. at the age of 16. He defeated ſome of his rebellious barons, and aſſiſted Lewis XII. of France againſt the Engliſh, but was unfortunately ſlain in the fatal battle of Floddon field, 1513. He inſtituted the order of the thiſtle.

JAMES V. of Scotland, ſucceeded at the death of his father, James IV. though only 18 months old. His minority was governed by his mother, Margaret of England, but at the age of 17 he aſſumed the reins of government, and aſſiſted Francis I. againſt Charles V. and married 1535 Magdalen, the French king's daughter who died two years after. He afterwards married Mary of Lorraine, the widow of Lewis of Orleans, and died 1542, leaving his dominions to his only child, Mary Stuart, who was born only eight days before his death. He was a prince admired for his virtues.

JAMES VI. of Scotland, and the firſt of England, was ſon of Henry earl of Darnley, and Mary the daughter of James V. and was born 1566. When his mother was obliged by her rebellious ſubjects to reſign the crown in 1566, James aſcended the throne, and on the death of Elizabeth he ſucceeded to the Engliſh crown 1603. Some of the Engliſh nobles conſpired againſt him and his ſon prince Henry, but a more dreadful cataſtrophe awaited him from the catholics whom he had rendered his enemies, by the ſeverity of his treatment. But when the parliament houſe was doomed to be blown up by gun-powder with the king, the lords and commons, the plot was happily diſcovered by the ſagacity of the monarch. James was naturally fond of peace, and during 20 years of his reign, his ſubjects enjoyed perfect tranquillity. The intereſts of the nation perhaps might have required more vigorous meaſures, but the cultivation of commerce, and a friendly intercourſe with the reſt of the world, were more congenial to the ſentiments of the monarch. In the extenſion of his prerogative James rendered himſelf not only oppreſſive, but often ridiculous, and while he argued with his parliament, and enlarged on the divine rights of kings he taught the factious to diſpute his authority, and to prepare that oppoſition which proved ſo fatal to his ſucceſſor. Though learned he choſe for his favorites the moſt ignorant and worthleſs, and the partiality which he ſhowed to Carr, earl of Somerſet, and to Villiers, duke of Buckingham, reflect little honor on his judgment or his heart. He died at Theobalds, 1625, aged 59, after a reign of 22 years, and he was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. By his wife Anne of Denmark, whom he married 1590, he had Henry and Robert who died young, Charles his ſucceſſor, and Elizabeth who married Frederic V. elector Palatine. His works, which conſiſted of a commentary on the revelations,

revelations, in which he terms the pope antichriſt---baſilicon doron, or advice to his ſon---dæmonology, or diſcourſe on witchcraft---a counterblaſt againſt tobacco, &c. were publiſhed in 1 vol. folio, 1619. Though James deſerved to be commended for his love of peace, yet his character muſt deſcend to poſterity with every mark of deteſtation for his cruel conduct towards the virtuous Raleigh, whom he wantonly cauſed to be beheaded 15 years after his ſentence, and after he had granted him his protection.

James II. of England, ſucceeded his brother the ſecond Charles 1684. On the death of his father, he eſcaped to France, and at the reſtoration he was declared admiral of England, and obtained in 1665, a celebrated victory over Opdam, the Dutch admiral; but in 1672, he was defeated by Ruyter. His valor had endeared him to the Engliſh, and though his popiſh principles were cenſured by the parliament, he aſcended the throne on the death of his brother; but the virtues of the private man unfortunately diſappeared in the king. James became arbitrary and oppreſſive, and in his wiſh to eſtabliſh the Roman catholic religion, he rudely invaded the rights of his ſubjects, and paid no regard to the opinions of a people, who had a few years before conducted his father to the ſcaffold. The murmurs of the Engliſh were not in vain. William of Orange, who had married the king's daughter, invaded the kingdom, and James, terrified at the ſucceſs of his enemy, and the ingratitude of his courtiers, fled to France, 1688. He afterwards attacked Ireland, but neither this invaſion nor the intrigues of his catholic adherents, were able to ſhake the popularity of William. James died at St. Germain's, a penſioner on the bounty of the French king, 1701, aged 68. By his firſt wife, Anne, daughter of lord Clarendon, he had two daughters, Mary and Anne, ſucceſſively queens of England; and by his ſecond wife, the princeſs of Modena, he had a ſon, called the pretender, acknowledged by the Roman catholic princes, under the name of James III. This ſon died at Rome, 1766, and his ſon, Charles Edward, the pretender, ſo well known by his invaſion of Scotland in 1745, died at Florence 1788, aged 68. Henry Benedict, cardinal of York, brother to Charles Edward, died lately at Rome, and thus that branch of the Stuart family is extinct.

James I. king of Arragon, ſurnamed the warrior, ſucceeded his father, Peter the catholic, 1213. He defeated ſome of his nobles who had raiſed an inſurrection againſt him, and conquered Majorca, Minorca, Valentia, and other places from the Moors. He alſo ſupported himſelf againſt the encroachments of the papal power, and died at Xativa, 1276, aged 70.

James II. king of Arragon, ſon of Peter III. ſucceeded his brother Alphonſo III. 1291. He conquered Sicily, and waged a long war againſt the Moors, and the people of Navarre. He united Valentia and Catalonia to his crown, and died at Barcelona, 1327, aged 66

James of Voragine, provincial of the dominicans, compiled the golden legend, a work of fabulous ſtories, often edited. He died 1298.

James, *Thomas*, an Engliſh divine, born at Newport, iſle of Wight, and educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and New college Oxford. He collected curious MSS. and publiſhed a catalogue of ſuch as were in the colleges of the univerſity, and was the firſt librarian appointed by ſir Thomas Bodley, in his newly eſtabliſhed library. He was made ſub-dean of Wells, and took his degree of D. D. 1614, and was afterwards preſented to Mongeham, in Kent. Theſe and other pieces of preferment, were not undeſerved. He was a moſt active divine againſt the papiſts, and propoſed various plans for the collating of the MSS. of the fathers, which might not only advance the cauſe of ſcience, but defeat the forgeries and the views of the catholics, which however failed for want of encouragement. He died at Oxford 1632, aged about 51. His works are all reſpectable, the beſt known of which is, a treatiſe of the corruption of ſcriptures, councils, and fathers, publiſhed 4to. and 8vo.

James, *Richard*, nephew of the preceding, was of Exeter college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Corpus Chriſti. In 1619 he travelled through Wales and Scotland, and then paſſed into Ruſſia, on which he publiſhed ſome obſervations. He was ſkilled in the learned languages, in Italian, French, and Spaniſh, and ſo well informed that he aſſiſted Selden in the drawing up of his marmora arundeliana, and ſir Robert Cotton and his ſon, in the arrangement of their noble library. He died 1638.

James, *Robert*, M. D. an Engliſh phyſician, known by his preparation of a very uſeful fever powder, was born at Kinverſton, Staffordſhire, 1703. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, and afterwards practiſed as a phyſician at Sheffield, Lichfield, and Birmingham. He then removed to London, and publiſhed there, in 1743, his valuable medicinal dictionary, 3 vols. fol. in the compoſition of which he was aſſiſted by Dr. Johnſon. He wrote alſo the practice of phyſic, 1746, 2 vols. 8vo.—on canine madneſs, &c.—and in 1778, a diſſertation on fevers, &c. He died 1776. His powder, of which the invention is attributed by ſome to a German phyſician, has acquired great and deſerved celebrity, and though at firſt oppoſed by ſome of the faculty, who either through prejudice or rivalſhip, conſidered it as a worthleſs noſtrum, it has procured to his family an inexhauſtible ſource of opulence. Dr. James was coarſe in his manners as well as perſon, but he was intelligent, and as a companion, agreeable and cheerful.

James, *Thomas*, D. D. a native of St. Neot's Huntingdonſhire, educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, which he left in 1776 for the headſhip of Rugby ſchool. He reſigned in 1793, and obtained a Worceſter prebend, and Harrington rectory, Worceſterſhire. He wrote a compendium of geography for Rugby ſchool—two ſermons---the fifth book of Euclid explained

plained by algebra. He died at Harrington, 1804.

JAMYN, *Amadis*, a French poet, the friend and rival of Ronfard. He travelled over Greece and Afia Minor, and afterwards became fecretary and chamber reader to Charles IX. He died 1585. Befides his poetical works in 2 vols. he publifhed feven academical difcourfes in profe, and finifhed Homer's iliad in verfe, &c.

JANEWAY, *James*, a native of Hertfordfhire, educated at Chrift-church, Oxford, and ejected for non-conformity 1662. He opened a meeting houfe at Rotherhithe, and died there 1674. He is author of heaven on earth, 8vo.---a token for children, 12mo. often edited, &c.

JANICON, *Francis Michael*, a French writer, born at Paris, and educated in Holland. He was at firft in the army, but became a writer in the gazettes of Amfterdam, Rotterdam, and Utrecht. He died of an apoplexy 1730, aged 56. Befides his "gazettes" he wrote Steel's ladies' library tranflated---Gavin's fatire againft monks, 4 vols. 12mo.---the prefent ftate of the republic of the United Provinces, &c. 2 vols. 1729, a valuable work.

JANSENIUS, *Cornelius*, a divine, the envoy of Philip II. of Spain, at the council of Trent, rewarded by the bifhopric of Ghent where he died 1576, aged 66. He was a native of Hulft, in Flanders. He publifhed among other works a harmony of the gofpel.

JANSENIUS, or JANSEN, *Cornelius*, a celebrated Roman catholic bifhop, the author of Janfenifm. He was born at Accoy in Holland, 1585, and after ftudying at Utrecht he in 1604 went to Paris, and then returned to Louvain in 1617, and two years after took his doctor's degree, and was placed at the head of St. Pulcheria college, with a theological profefforfhip. His abilities were fo popular that he was twice fent by the univerfity of Louvain as a deputy to the Spanifh king, to whom he rendered himfelf acceptable by writing a fevere book againft the French, called Mars Gallicus, for their alliance with the proteftant princes. This work procured him the bifhopric of Ypres, and with it the hatred and perfecution of Richelieu. He died of the plague 1638, aged 53. He wrote commentaries on the gofpels, proverbs, &c.---fome controverfial books, &c.---but his moft celebrated compofition, the labor of 20 years, is his Auguftinus, publifhed after his death. In this book he illuftrated the doctrine of Auguftine concerning man's natural corruption, and the nature and efficacy of the divine grace; but as this directly militated againft the opinions of the jefuits, it drew upon his memory the fevereft oppofition. The pope at laft was prevailed upon to exert his authority, and accordingly the ufe of the book was forbidden in 1641, and the next year Urban VIII. iffued his bull for its final fuppreffion. Thefe meafures excited violent animofities, but to give greater folemnity to the condemnation, the French bifhops drew up five propofitions from the doctrine of Janfen, which were pronounced by the pope heretical. Thefe propofitions afferted, 1ft, That there are divine precepts which good men though defirous, are unable to obey.---2d, That no man can refift the influence of divine grace operating on his mind.---3d, That to render human actions meritorious it is not neceffary that they be exempt from neceffity, but only that they be free from conftraint.---4th, That the Semipelagians err in maintaining that the human will is endowed with the power of either receiving or refifting the influences of preventing grace.---5th, That whoever affirms that Jefus Chrift made expiation by his death for the fins of all mankind, is a Semipelagian. Thefe meafures were productive of great diffention in the French church, and when Alexander VII. declared that none fhould be admitted into the church without fubfcribing to a renunciation of thefe doctrines, the janfenifts ventured to difpute the infallibility of the pontiff, and to regard him as of inferior power to a general council. Oppofition in this as in all controverfies produced irritation and not conviction, and inftead of fuppreffing the janfenifts, the efforts of the jefuits and of the fee of Rome rendered them more numerous and more violent, not only in France, but in the Low Countries and in Germany.

JANSSENS, *Abraham*, a painter, born at Antwerp 1569. His defcent from the crofs in Ghent cathedral is much admired.

JANSSENS, *Cornelius*, a Dutch painter, whofe portraits were much admired. He refided for fome time in England, and died 1665.

JANSSENS, *Victor Honorius*, a painter of Bruffels, who died 1739, aged 75. He ftudied at Rome, and on his return employed his pencil in adorning the facred buildings of his native city.

JANUARIUS, *St.* bifhop of Benevento, beheaded at Puzzuoli in the perfecution of Diocleſian. His body was buried at Naples, where a noble chapel in the cathedral is dedicated to his memory. His blood is fuppofed to be preferved in a phial, and annually, on particular occafions, and when Vefuvius threatens an eruption, the holy veffel is produced, when at the prefence of the faint's head, which is then exhibited, the blood which before was congealed immediately liquifies. The mountain, as the Neapolitans believe, refpects the folemnity, and earthquakes are very frequently thus prevented.

JAPHET, fon of Noah, is the progenitor of the nations of Afia and Europe. He was born B. C. 2448.

JARCHI, *Solomon Ben Ifaac*, a Jewifh rabbi, born at Troyes in Champagne 1104. At the age of thirty he travelled abroad and not only vifited Italy and Greece, but penetrated to Egypt, Perfia, Tartary, and Mufcovy, and returned through Germany. He died at Troyes 1180; his learning was extenfive, and he is confidered as one of the moft illuftrious rabbies. He wrote commentaries on the pentateuch, &c.

tranflated

tranſlated by Fred. Breithaupt at Gotha, 1710, 4to.

JARDINS, *Mary Catherine des*, a French lady, born 1640 at Alençon in Normandy. She left home in conſequence of an intrigue, and retired to Paris, where ſhe ſubſiſted by her pen. While engaged in the publication of novels, ſhe gave a looſe to her paſſions, and aſſumed the name of Villedieu, one of her favorites, with whom however ſhe ſoon quarrelled. A fit of devotion on the death of a female friend reſtored her for a while to her ſenſes, in the ſeclusion of her convent, but when returned to the world ſhe again became diſſipated, and after the death of Villedieu, who died in battle, ſhe married the marquis de la Chaſſe. After his death ſhe attached herſelf to one of her couſins, and died at Clinchemare, on the Maine, 1683. Her works, conſiſting of dramas, poems, romances, and fables, were publiſhed in 10 vols. 12mo. 1702, to which two more were added in 1721.

JARDYN, *Karel du*, a painter, born at Amſterdam 1640. He ſtudied in Italy and reſided at Venice, where he died 1678. His animals and landſcapes are admired.

JAROSLAW, grand duke of Ruſſia in the 10th century, is celebrated for the patronage which he extended to learned men. He framed a code of laws for the benefit of his ſubjects, and to encourage learning he founded a ſchool, and cauſed various books to be tranſlated from the Greek into the Ruſſian language.

JARRY, *Laurence Juillard du*, a French poet and divine, born at Jarry near Xantes, 1658. He came young to Paris, and was patronized by Boſſuet, Bourdaloue and others, and obtained the poetical prize of the French academy 1679, and alſo in 1714, when Voltaire was his competitor. He was prior of Notredame du Jarry, in Xantes, where he died 1730. He excelled as a preacher, and publiſhed—le miniſtere evangelique—des poeſies Chretiennes, &c.

JARS, *Gabriel*, a native of Lyons, who viſited the mines of Bohemia, Saxony, Carinthia, England, and other countries, and with the ſkill of a true mineralogiſt, prepared his obſervations, which death however prevented him to publiſh. He was in 1768 made member of the academy of ſciences at Paris, and died the next year aged 37. His voyages metallurgiques were publiſhed by his brother, 3 vols. 4to.

JAUCOURT, *Louis de*, a Frenchman who diſregarded the advantages of birth and rank for the pleaſures of ſtudy. His knowledge was very extenſive, and he conducted the bibliotheque raiſonnée, from its commencement in 1740, and aſſiſted Gaubius and others in the muſeum ſebæanum in 1734. He wrote alſo lexicon medicum univerſale, in 6 vols. folio, but the MS. was loſt in the veſſel which conveyed it to Holland. He was member of the royal ſociety of London, and of the academics of Berlin and Stockholm, but refuſed the liberal invitations of the ſtadtholder to ſettle in Holland, obſerving that he had no neceſſities nor ambition, but only wiſhed for ſtudious obſcurity. He died 1780.

JAY, *Guy Michel le*, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, who ruined himſelf by printing at his own expence a polyglott bible, in 10 vols. fol. He died 1675.

IBARRA, *Joachim*, a native of Saragoſſa, eminent as a printer to the king of Spain. His bible—the mozarabic miſſal—Mariana's hiſtory of Spain—don Quixote—Gabriel's tranſlation of Salluſt—and other works, are excellent ſpecimens of the elegance of his printing. He invented a valuable ſort of printing ink, and died 1785, aged 60.

IBBOT, *Benjamin*, a learned divine, born 1680, in Norfolk. He was of Clare-hall, Cambridge, and in 1700 removed to Corpus Chriſti, Oxford. He ſoon after reſigned, and was made by Teniſon treaſurer of Wells cathedral, and rector of St. Vedaſt and St. Michael le Querne in London. In 1716 he was chaplain to the king, and the next year, he was by royal mandamus honored with the degree of D. D. at Cambridge. He preached Boyle's lectures, and was appointed aſſiſtant preacher to Dr. Clarke, and in 1724 was inſtalled prebendary of Weſtminſter. He died the next year. His friend Clarke publiſhed, in 2 vols. 8vo. 36 of his ſermons, after his death, for the benefit of his widow.

IBRAHIM, ſon of Maſſoud, eighth caliph of the race of the Gaznevides, acquired the title of conqueror by the extent of his victories. He was a liberal monarch, and died 1098, after a reign of 42 years.

IBRAHIM, ſon of Achmet, ſucceeded his brother Achmet IV. as emperor of the Turks 1640. He was aſſaſſinated for his debaucheries and repeated cruelties, 1649.

IBRAHIM, *Effendi*, a Pole who eſtabliſhed a printing preſs in Turkey, and publiſhed a treatiſe on the military art—a Turkiſh grammar—an hiſtory of Turkey, &c.

IDRIS, *Gawr*, a Welſh aſtronomer of ſuch merit that one of the higheſt mountains of Wales ſtill bears his name. He is ranked as one of the three greateſt aſtronomers of Britain.

JEACOCKE, *Caleb*, author of the vindication of the moral character of the apoſtle Paul, againſt the charges of hypocriſy and inſincerity, brought by lord Bolingbroke, Dr. Middleton and others 1765, 8vo. was a baker of the High-ſtreet, St. Giles, who by his great merit became director of the Hand-in-hand fire office. He was a frequent attendant of the Robin Hood ſpeaking ſociety, Butcher-Row, Temple-bar, where it is ſaid his oratory proved often more powerful and convincing than that of Edmund Burke and others, who afterwards acquired celebrity in the houſe of commons. He died 1786 much reſpected.

JEANES, *Henry*, a native of Alberſey, Somerſetſhire, educated at Hart-hall, Oxford. He afterwards obtained the rectory of Beercrocomb and Capland, Somerſetſhire, and alſo Chedzoy. He favored the preſbyterians, but

but died before his adherence to the tenets of the church was called in queſtion 1662. He wrote a treatiſe on abſtinence from evil, 8vo.—on the indifferency of human actions, 4to—on original righteouſneſs, &c. 4to.

JEANNIN, *Peter*, a Burgundian, advocate in the parliament of Dijon. When the orders for the murder of St. Bartholomew were iſſued at Dijon, he oppoſed it with all his authority, and was made preſident of the parliament there. After the deſtruction of the league he was employed by Henry IV. in negociations with the Spaniards and Dutch, and after the king's death, he continued in the court of the queen mother. He died 1622, aged 82, after ſeeing ſeven ſucceſſive kings on the throne of France. He publiſhed a collection of negociations and memoirs in folio 1659, &c. much eſteemed.

JEAURAT, *Sebaſtian*, a native of Paris, member of the academy of ſciences, and afterwards of the national inſtitute, was diſtinguiſhed as an able mathematician. He founded an obſervatory in the military ſchool, and wrote new tables of Jupiter, 4to.---a treatiſe on perſpective, 4to.---obſervations on the comet of 1759---obſervations on the ſolar eclipſe of 1793, &c. He died 1803, aged 99.

JEBB, *Samuel*, M. D. a phyſician, born at Nottingham, and educated at Peter-houſe, Cambridge. He favored the non-jurors, but upon his marrying a relation of Dillingham, the eminent apothecary of Red-lion ſquare, he applied himſelf to pharmacy, and ſoon began to practiſe as phyſician at Stratford-le-Bow. He afterwards retired with a moderate income to Derbyſhire, where he died 1772, leaving ſeveral children, one of whom was *ſir Rich. Jebb*, one of the phyſicians extraordinary to the king. He publiſhed a tranſlation of Martin's anſwers to Emlyn, 8vo.---de vitâ & rebus geſtis Mariæ Scotorum reginæ,---an edition of Ariſtides, with notes, 1728, 2 vols. 4to.---J. C. Britanni de canibus Britannicis, &c.---Bacon's opus majus, &c.

JEBB, *John*, ſon of the dean of Caſhel, was born in London 1736. From Ireland, he entered at Peter-houſe Cambridge, and took orders, and obtained ſome preferment. He for ſome years delivered theological lectures in Cambridge, but he was prohibited in 1770, as he profeſſedly embraced the tenets of the ſocinians. In 1775, he reſigned his gown for the ſtudy of phyſic, and obtained a degree at St. Andrew's; and became a licentiate in London. He died 1786 of a decline. He was a very warm controverſialiſt. He had when at the univerſity been a very ſtrenuous advocate for yearly examinations; and in his political life, he ſhowed himſelf a zealous friend of annual parliaments, of univerſal ſuffrage, and of the cauſe of America againſt the mother country. Beſides phyſic and claſſical literature he was well ſkilled in Hebrew, Arabic, and Saxon. His works were publiſhed in 1787, in 3 vols. 8vo. by his friend Dr. Diſney.

JECHONIAS, king of Judah, was carried priſoner to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, and was made, B. C. 562, one of the officers of the king's court.

JEFFERY, *Thomas*, a native of Exeter, educated among the diſſenters. He in 1725 ſettled at Little Baddow, Eſſex, where he had a congregation, but two years after returned to Exeter, where he died ſoon after, aged about 30. He was author of true grounds of the chriſtian religion, againſt Collins the deiſt, 8vo. ---the divinity of chriſtianity proved from ſcripture, &c.

JEFFERY, *John*, a divine, born 1647, at Ipſwich, where he was educated, and at Catherine hall, Cambridge. In 1678 he was elected miniſter of a church at Norwich, where his eloquence as a preacher, rendered him a popular and eſteemed character. He was made by Tillotſon archdeacon of Norwich. He died 1720, aged 72. He publiſhed ſir T. Browne's chriſtian morals---Whichcote's moral and religious aphoriſms. He wrote alſo ſome ſermons, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Jeffery was an enemy to controverſy, and obſerved that it produced more heat than light.

JEFFERY of Monmouth, *ap Arthur*, a Britiſh hiſtorian of Monmouth, archdeacon of Monmouth and biſhop of St. Aſaph, 1152. He is known for an hiſtory of Britain, in which he gives a long and fabulous account of the firſt ſettlements in that country under Brutus the grandſon of Aſcanius. The work is written in a plain ſtyle, but the puerile ſtories which it contains render its authority very dubious, though Uſher, Leland, and others defend its authenticity againſt Polydore Virgil, Buchanan, &c. who regard it as fiction and forgery.

JEFFREYS, *George lord*, better known as judge Jeffreys, was born at Acton, Denbighſhire. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and then removed to the Inner-temple. When called to the bar, he was, by the influence of his relative, alderman Jeffreys, elected recorder of London. He afterwards became a favorite of the court, was knighted, and appointed chief juſtice of Cheſter. His next appointment was the place of chief juſtice of the king's bench, and on James the ſecond's acceſſion he was raiſed to the office of lord chancellor. He was a violent promoter of all the oppreſſive meaſures of that ſhort reign, and his cruelty on the circuit, after Monmouth's rebellion, upon the adherents of this unfortunate nobleman, will always be remembered to his diſgrace and ignominy. Though abuſive in his language, he had at times a becoming ſenſe of his dignity when on the bench; and it is ſaid that, in the name of common humanity, he threatened his ſevereſt vengeance againſt the mayor and corporation of Briſtol who had been long in the habit of ſelling culprits for exportation to the American plantations. At the revolution the chancellor dreaded the public indignation, and in the habit of a ſailor endeavoured to eſcape to the continent. He was in this

this diſguiſe at Wapping drinking in a cellar, when a ſcrivener whom when in authority he had ſeverely chaſtiſed, recognized his once dreaded features. The chancellor in vain attempted to elude the diſcovery by coughing and turning to the wall, with the pot in his hand; the alarm was given, he was ſeized by the mob, and conveyed to the lord mayor, and thence to the tower. He died there 1689.

JEFFREYS, *George*, an Engliſh writer born at Weldron, Northamptonſhire. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He applied himſelf to the law, and was called to the bar, but did not practiſe. He paſſed the latter part of life in the family of the dukes of Chandos, his relations, and died 1755, aged 77. In 1754 he publiſhed a 4to. vol. of miſcellanies in proſe and verſe, among which are two tragedies Edwin and Merope, both acted at the theatre Lincoln's Inn fields, and the triumph of truth, an oratorio.

JEHU, ſon of Jehoſophat, was the 10th king of Iſrael, B. C. 885. Though he deſtroyed the family of Ahab, and cut off all the idolatrous prieſts of Baal, yet he afterwards diſregarded the worſhip of God, for which he was deprived of his kingdom by Hazael of Syria, and died 856 B. C.

JEKYL, *ſir Joſeph*, ſon of a clergyman in Northamptonſhire, became known as an able lawyer and an eloquent ſtateſman. He was one of the managers of Sacheverel's trial, and after maintaining his popularity undiminiſhed, he was made in the reign of George I. maſter of the rolls, privy counſellor, and was alſo knighted. In his pamphlet, called, the judicial authority of the maſter of the rolls ſtated and vindicated, he ably ſupported the independence of his office againſt the chancellor King. He died 1738, aged 75.

JEKYL, *Thomas*, D. D. brother of the preceding was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and obtained the vicarage of Rowd, Wilts, the office of St. Margaret's miniſter, Weſtminſter, &c. He was author of love and peace recommended, in two ſermons at Briſtol, 4to.—popery, a great myſtery of iniquity, 4to.—true religion the beſt loyalty, 1682.

JENKIN, *Robert*, a divine, born at Miniſter, iſle of Thanet, 1656. He was educated at the king's ſchool, Canterbury, and St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1710 he was elected maſter of his college, and alſo held the Margaret profeſſorſhip of divinity. He refuſed to take the oaths at the revolution, but as the biſhop of Ely could not viſit the college without the invitation of the fellows, he remained with many others undiſturbed, though at the acceſſion of George I. a compulſory act was made which obliged all thoſe who held preferment worth 5l. a-year to ſwear allegiance. Dr. Jenkin ſaw ſeveral of his fellows expelled, but the uneaſineſs which he ſuffered, joined to the infirmities of age, haſtened his diſſolution. He retired to his brother's houſe, Norfolk, and died there 1727. His theological tracts were much eſteemed, and among them an examination of the authority of general councils---the reaſonableneſs and certainty of the chriſtian religion, of which the fifth edition appeared 1721, &c.

JENKIN, *William*, a puritan, born at Sudbury, Suffolk, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was miniſter of Chriſtchurch, Newgate, but was deprived for nonconformity 1662. He was concerned in Love's plot, and therefore was ſent to the tower, but procured his liberty by petitioning Cromwell. He was in 1684 ſent to Newgate on the conventicle act, and died there four months after. He is author of expoſition on the epiſtle of Jude, fol.—ſome ſermons, &c.

JENKINS, *Henry*, a native of Yorkſhire, who lived to the extraordinary age of 169 years. His faculties remained ſtrong to the laſt, and at an aſſize he appeared to give evidence of what had paſſed within his knowledge 140 years before. He remembered the battle of Flodden-field. As he was born before regiſters were kept, no place would acknowledge him as a native, ſo that to the diſgrace of his opulent neighbours, he was compelled to beg his bread in the laſt part of his life. He died 1670, and there is erected to his memory a monument in Bolton church, Yorkſhire, where he was buried.

JENKINS, *ſir Leoline*, an Engliſh ſtateſman, born in Glamorganſhire, 1623. He was educated at Cowbridge ſchool, and Jeſus college, Oxford, and ſoon after he took up arms in the royal cauſe. He remained in Oxford till the king's death, and then retired to Wales, to the ſeat of ſir John Aubrey, the education of whoſe eldeſt ſon he undertook. He was afterwards tutor to other young men of family, but became obnoxious to the government, from whoſe reſentment however he was ſaved by his friend Wilkins, warden of Wadham college. He fled to the continent with ſome of his pupils and travelled with them over France, Holland, and Germany. He returned home about 1658, and at the reſtoration was choſen one of the fellows of Jeſus college. In 1661 he took his degree of LL. D. and was the ſame year, on the reſignation of Dr. Manſell, elected principal of his college. He was in 1663 appointed commiſſary of Canterbury by Sheldon, the primate; and then removed to Doctors' Commons as advocate of that court. In 1664 he was engaged in reviewing the maritime laws, and the ſame year was made judge aſſiſtant, and ſoon after principal of the admiralty court; and in 1668 judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury. In 1669-70 he was knighted for his ſervices in recovering the property of the deceaſed queen mother, againſt the claims of her nephew Lewis XIV. and afterwards became one of the commiſſioners to negociate the union with Scotland. In 1671 he was elected member for Hythe, in Kent, and in 1673, after reſigning his office of principal of Jeſus, he went to Cologne as plenipotentiary to ſettle a treaty of peace

peace with the Dutch. The next year he was again deputed as a mediator of the treaty of Nimeguen, with ſir William Temple. His labors however were unſucceſsful, and he next was nominated ambaſſador to the Hague in the room of his aſſociate Temple, but ſoon after was again invited to renew his application for the treaty, which at laſt was that ſame year concluded. He returned home 1679, and was ſoon after elected repreſentative of the univerſity of Oxford. He ably oppoſed in parliament, the bill for the excluſion of the duke of York, and for his ſervices was made ſecretary for the northern provinces in 1680, and next year for the ſouthern. The firmneſs with which he reprobated the violent meaſures of the court, expoſed him to obloquy, ſo that he retired from office, 1684, to literary ſolitude at his houſe at Hammerſmith. On James's acceſſion he was ſworn one of the privy council, and elected again for the univerſity, but his infirmities increaſed and he died 1685. His letters and papers were printed, 2 vols. folio.

JENKS, *Benjamin*, a native of Shropſhire, who obtained the living of Harley in his native county, where he was miniſter 56 years, and died 1724, aged 78. He wrote ſubmiſſion to the righteouſneſs of God, 12mo.---meditations, 2 vols.---and other works of devotion.

JENKYNS, *David*, a native of Pendoylen, Glamorganſhire, educated at Edmund hall Oxford, from which he removed to Gray's inn to ſtudy the law. Charles I. made him a Welch judge, but his exertions were ſo great in the royal cauſe that he was arreſted at Hereford 1645 by the parliament, and ſent to the tower. When brought before the commons he boldly refuſed to kneel, and would not acknowledge their authority, for which he was fined 1000l. and ſent back to priſon. Farther violence was prevented it is ſaid by a ſingular ſpeech of Harry Martin, and at laſt Jenkyns, who expected daily to be led to execution, and who meant to die with the bible under one arm, and the magna charta under the other, was ſet at liberty 1656, and died ſeven years after, aged 66. His legal and political tracts appeared together 1681, 12mo.

JENNENS, *Charles*, a gentleman of diſſenting principles, who in his youth diſplayed with ſuch ſplendor, the riches acquired by the induſtry of his family at Birmingham, that he was called Solyman the magnificent. He compoſed the words of ſome of Handel's oratorios, and publiſhed the Lear, Hamlet, Othello, and Macbeth of Shakeſpeare, as the ſpecimen of an intended edition of the poet. He died 1773.

JENNINGS, *David*, D. D. in Scotland, was miniſter of Old Gravel-lane meeting-houſe Wapping, 44 years, and alſo preſided over Coward's diſſenting ſchool. He wrote the introduction to the uſe of the globes, and the orrery, 8vo.---to the knowledge of medals, 12mo.—ſermons, &c. and died 1762, aged 71.

JENSON, *Nicolas*, or Janſonius, an eminent printer, and letter founder of Venice. He was commiſſioned, it is ſaid, by the French king, to gain information with reſpect to the art of printing, lately invented at Mentz, and upon the death of his patron he retired to Venice, where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf. His types are ſtill admired for their neatneſs and beauty. He was the firſt who determined the proportions of the preſent Roman characters. The firſt books which iſſued from his preſs were, " decor puellarum," 1471, and the ſame year in Italian, " gloria mulierum," &c. He died about 1481.

JENYNS, *Soame*, an eminent Engliſh writer, born in London 1704. He was privately educated, and then entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took no degree. In 1728 he publiſhed his " art of dancing," and in 1741 was elected member for Cambridge. He aſſiſted Moore in the publication of the " world," in 1753, and in 1755 he was made one of the lords of trade, and continued ſo till the abolition of the board 1780. He died 1787, aged 83, leaving no iſſue, though twice married. As a writer he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the purity of his language, and the elegance of his diction, by critical knowledge, and a delicate and lively humor. It is remarkable that from a ſerious believer in revelation he became a deiſt, and again, after wandering in the labyrinth of ſcepticiſm, he returned a convert to chriſtianity, and on his death-bed, gloried in the reflection that his " view of the internal evidences of the Chriſtian religion," had proved uſeful. His publications were poems, collected in a third edition 1778— a free inquiry into the origin of evil---a view of the internal evidence, &c.---political tracts, &c.---all republiſhed together in 4 vols. 8vo. by Nelſon Cole, eſq. 1790.

JEPHSON, *Richard*, an Iriſhman, known as a dramatic writer. He wrote Braganza, printed 1775---the law of Lombardy, a tragedy, acted 1779---the count of Narbonne, &c.---Julia, a tragedy---two ſtrings to your bow, a farce---the confeſſions of J. Baptiſt Couteau, a ſatire on the atrocities of the French revolution, 2 vols. 12mo. 1794---Roman portraits, with illuſtrations, in 4to. an heroic poem of merit, &c. He died near Dublin, 1803.

JEPHTHAH, judge of Iſrael, is known for his raſh vow which he made when going to war againſt the Amorites, promiſing if ſucceſsful to ſacrifice to God the firſt living thing which met him. This was his own daughter, who was accordingly offered in ſacrifice, though moſt commentators explain the hiſtory by ſaying that the daughter of Jephthah was only devoted to a life of perpetual celibacy, and not immolated.

JEREMIAH, ſecond of the great prophets, was impriſoned for propheſying the calamities which awaited his country, and when Jeruſalem was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, he was carried to Babylon, where he died 586 B. C. In a pathetic and ſublime ſtyle the prophet foretold the captivity of his nation and their future return,

and in another age the birth and the atonement of the Meſſiah.

JEROBOAM I. king of Iſrael, after the ſeparation of the ten tribes from Rehoboam, reigned 22 years, and died 954 B. C.

JEROBOAM II. ſon of Joaſh, king of Iſrael, B. C. 826, was defeated at Jezreel, by the Aſſyrians, and died 784 B. C.

JEROME of Prague, was a martyr to proteſtantiſm. He ſtudied at Paris, Heidelberg, Cologne, and it is ſaid, Oxford, and in 1396 became D. D. He warmly embraced the doctrines of his friend and maſter, Huſs, and with him, was ſummoned to anſwer for his opinions before the council of Conſtance. He ſeemed inclined to anſwer the citation, but ſeeing Huſs thrown into priſon, he withdrew to Uberlingen, and in vain applied to the emperor for protection. Though he promiſed to confront his perſecutors, if guarded againſt violence, he was ſeized as he attempted to return home, and dragged in chains to Conſtance. After being expoſed to various inſults, and artfully tempted to make a recantation, he boldly declared himſelf the ſupporter of the tenets of Wickliffe and Huſs, and thus triumphant in conſtancy, he was condemned to the flames. On May 30 1416, he ſuffered at the ſtake; enduring his torments with great fortitude and reſignation.

JEROME of St. Faith, or Joſhua Larchi, a Spaniſh jew, phyſician to Peter de Luna, afterwards pope Benedict XIII. He diſputed in the preſence of this pope at Tortoſa, with the Jewiſh rabbies 1414, and by becoming a convert to chriſtianity, he had ſuch influence over his countrymen, and alſo by his treatiſe on the errors of the talmud, that 5000 Jews followed his example.

JERVAS, *Charles*, a painter, born in Ireland. He ſtudied under Kneller, and viſited France and Italy, for the improvement of his abilities. On his return he acquired ſome celebrity, more from the friendſhip of Pope, than from his own merit. It has been obſerved, that the lines which the poet wrote in his praiſe, are more languid, and leſs happy, than any other of his verſes. Horace Walpole, whoſe judgment ſhould be deciſive, ſays of him, that he was defective in drawing, coloring, and compoſition, and in likeneſs. He was however vain of his art, and after cenſuring the ear as the only faulty part of the beautiful face of lady Bridgewater, with whom he pretended to be in love, he produced his own as a perfect model. He publiſhed a tranſlation of Don Quixote, without underſtanding Spaniſh, ſays Pope, and the work was honored with a ſupplement on the origin of romances of chivalry, by Warburton. He died about 1740.

JESUS, a Jew, who foretold the calamities of the ſiege of Jeruſalem by Titus. During the ſiege he cried out, on ſeeing his prophecy fulfilled, woe to the temple, to the noitan, and to me! and at that moment, ſays Joſephus, he was killed by a dart.

JESUS, ſon of Sirach, a native of Jeruſalem, was author of Eccleſiaſticus, B. C. 200.

JESUS CHRIST, the bleſſed ſaviour of the world, was born at Bethlehem, A.M. 4004, and was, after a life of the moſt exemplary ſanctity, and of celeſtial benevolence, cruelly crucified by the Jews, on mount Calvary, Friday 3d April, A. D. 36. His hiſtory is well known as recorded in the page of the four holy evangeliſts.

JETHRO, father-in-law of Moſes, was prieſt and king of the Midianites, and after the deliverance of Iſrael from Egypt, he gave Moſes much good advice about the government of his nation.

JEUNE, *Jean le*, a French divine, highly eſteemed as a preacher, and as a man. He loſt his ſight at 35, and was twice cut for the ſtone, but he endured all theſe ſufferings with great reſignation. He died 1672 aged 80. His ſermons, publiſhed in 10 vols. 8vo. were much eſteemed by Maſſillon, and have been tranſlated into Latin.

JEWEL, *John*, an Engliſh biſhop, born at Buden, in Devonſhire, 1522. He was educated at Barnſtaple ſchool, and Merton college, Oxford, and was choſen ſcholar of Corpus Chriſti. By great application he became a reſpectable tutor in his college, and a popular preacher in the univerſity, and in his pariſh of Sunningwell, near Oxford, of which he was rector. He was in his principles, a zealous proteſtant; but after young Edward's death, he was expelled from his college by the fellows, and he retired to Broadgate-hall, now Pembroke college, where many of his pupils followed him. The abettors of popery did not long ſuffer him in the enjoyment of ſecurity; he was compelled to ſubſcribe to the popiſh doctrines, but his ſincerity was doubted, and he eſcaped with difficulty, from the emiſſaries of Bonner, to the continent. He reſided for ſome time at Straſburg, in the houſe of his old friend, Peter Martyr, once divinity profeſſor at Oxford. On Mary's death he returned to England, and was one of the ſixteen proteſtants who were to diſpute with the ſame number of catholics in the preſence of Elizabeth. In 1559 he was one of the commiſſioners for the extirpation of popery in the weſt of England, and a few months after was raiſed to the ſee of Saliſbury. In his epiſcopal character he diſplayed that activity and vigilance ſo neceſſary in the eſtabliſhment of order and regularity, after emancipation from catholic tyranny, and he perſonally inſpected the conduct of all his officers, and completed the triumph of reformation in his dioceſe, by the impartial and exemplary conduct, which, emanating from himſelf, pervaded his courts and his clergy. His application undermined his conſtitution, and the regular habit of riſing at four in the morning, and continuing engaged in prayer, in ſtudy, and in buſineſs till near 12 at night, proved at laſt unhappily injurious to health. He contracted a diſorder which carried him off 1571, in his 50th year. This worthy

man,

man, so eminent for integrity, for liberality, for meekness, and every amiable virtue, was blessed with a most happy memory, and well skilled in the learned languages, and also in German and Italian. Of his works the best known are his "apologia ecclesiæ Anglicanæ," several times printed in England, and abroad, and translated into Greek at Oxford, and into English by lady Bacon. This valuable work merited and obtained the approbation of the queen and her two successors, and was recommended from the bench of bishops to be placed in all parish churches in England and Wales.

IGNATIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, was son of the emperor Michael Curopalata, by Procopia, and when his father was deposed by Leo, he retired to a monastery. He was made patriarch 847, but his reprimand of Bardas, an incestuous courtier, procured his disgrace, and Photius was placed in his room. He was restored under Basil, and presided at the eighth general council held at Constantinople. He died 878.

IGNATIUS, vid. LOYOLA.

IGOR, sovereign prince of Russia, after his father Rurick, spread desolation over Pontus and Asia Minor. He died 945, and his widow, Alga, who succeeded him, was converted to christianity.

ILDEFONSE, *St.* the pupil of Isidore of Seville, was abbot of a monastery at Toledo, and bishop of that see. He died nine years after, 667, aged 82, author of an account of ecclesiastical writers, and other works.

ILIVE, *Jacob*, an English printer, who in 1751 published a pretended translation of the "book of Jasher," a work full of absurdities. Among other things, he printed an oration, in which he maintained that this earth is hell, that the souls of men are apostate angels, and that the fire which will punish those consumed in this world will be immaterial. He died 1768.

ILLYRIUS, *Matthias Flaccus*, or *Francowitz*, a learned divine, born 1520, at Albona, in Istria. He studied at Venice, and completed his education under Luther and Melancthon, whose principles he warmly embraced. He was one of the writers of the "centuriæ Magdeburgenses," but the learning and abilities which he possessed, were far overbalanced by a restless and unyielding temper, which created much dissention among the protestants. He wrote several learned works, and died 1575.

IMBERT, *Bartholomew*, a poet of Nismes, who fell a sacrifice to a violent fever 1790, aged 43. He wrote a poem on the judgment of Paris, a work of merit---a volume of fables inferior to those of la Fontaine, and other compositions of considerable eminence.

IMBERT, *Joseph Gabriel*, a painter of Marseilles, who at the age of 34, embraced the austere order of St. Bruns, yet, in the midst of his fervent devotions, employed some portion of time in painting. He died at Avignon 1749, aged 83. His best piece is a view of Calvary, at the high altar of the Chartreux, Marseilles.

IMHOFF, *James William*, a famous genealogist, and senator of Nuremberg, where he died 1728, aged 77. He was deeply versed in the history of states, and published "historia genealogica regum magnæ Britanniæ," and other works, containing the genealogies of princes, &c.

IMPERIALI, *John Baptist*, a physician, born 1568, at Vicenza, and one of the 24 nobles of Genoa. He studied at Verona and Bologna, and taught philosophy at Padua. He practised afterwards at Vicenza, where he died 1623. He wrote verses in the elegant style of Catullus. He published a 4to. vol. "exercitationum exoticarum."

IMPERIALI, *John*, son of the preceding, became eminent as a writer, and as a physician. He died 1653, aged 51. He published, "musæum historicum," 1640—and "musæum physicum," &c.

IMPERIALI, *Giuseppe Renato*, a cardinal, born at Genoa 1651, known for a valuable library, which still adorns the city of Rome, and of which the catalogue was published 1711, folio. In 1730 he was proposed to the conclave, to fill the vacant chair of St. Peter, and lost it by a single voice. He died 1737, aged 86.

INA, a king of the West Saxons, who founded at Rome in 726 an English college, which was supported by an annual tax drawn from the English, called Peter-pence.

INCHOFER, *Melchior*, a German jesuit, born at Vienna 1584. He studied the law, but at the age of 28 he went to Rome, and entered among the jesuits. He taught mathematics and divinity for some time at Messina, and published in 1630, in Latin, the blessed Virgin's letter to the people of Messina, folio. He was afterwards so displeased with the jesuits, that he wrote against them a severe satire, which appeared after his death, in Holland. He died at Milan 1648. He wrote an ecclesiastical history of Hungary, and other works, which prove him to have been a learned, but credulous man.

INDULPHUS, a Scotch king, said to be the 77th since the foundation of that monarchy. When invaded by the Danes, he marched at the head of his forces to repel them, but unfortunately was shot by an arrow as he pressed them too closely in their flight.

INGHEN, *William Van*, a native of Utrecht, who settled at Amsterdam, where he died at the beginning of the 17th century. His pieces are held in great esteem.

INGENHOUZ, *John*, a native of Breda, eminent as a chemist, and a physician. He learned in England the Suttonian method of inoculation, and then went to Vienna, where he inoculated the daughter of Joseph II. He was fellow of the royal society, and died 1799, aged 69. He is author of experiments on ve-

 getables,

getables, 8vo.---Hulme's treatiſe on the gout, ſcurvy, and ſtone, tranſlated into Latin---chemical treatiſes on impregnating waters, &c. with fixed air, &c.

INGOULT, *Nicolas Lewis*, a native of Gifors, author of ſome ſermons, and of the 8th vol. of the memoirs of the jeſuit miſſionaries in the Levant. He died 1753, aged 64.

INGRAM, *Robert*, a native of Yorkſhire, educated at Beverley ſchool, and Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge. He obtained the curacy of Bridhurſt, Kent, and afterwards Orſton vicarage, Notts, and then Wormington and Boxted in Eſſex. He wrote a view of the great events of the ſeventh plague, &c. concluding the explanation of the ſeven laſt plagues, &c. 1785---account of the ten tribes of Iſrael being in America, with obſervations, 1792---explanation of the prophecy of the ſeven phials, &c. 1804. He died 1804.

INGRASSIA, *John Philip*, a phyſician of Palermo, who freed his country from the plague. He wrote, veterinaria medicina, Venice, 1568, and other works, and died 1581, aged about 70.

INGUIMBERTI, *Dominic Joſeph Marie d'*, a learned divine, born at Carpentras. He was originally a Dominican, and by his learning and virtues, he recommended himſelf to the notice of Clement XII. by whom he was made biſhop of Carpentras, 1733. He died of an apoplexy, 1757, aged 75. He was a munificent as well as a pious prelate. His large revenues were applied to relieve the poor, to the building of an hoſpital, the erecting of a large library, and other charitable uſes. He publiſhed ſome treatiſes on monaſtic life---on theological ſubjects, &c.

INGULPHUS, abbot of Croyland, was born in London, 1030, and educated at Weſtminſter and Oxford. He was ſecretary to William of Normandy before he invaded England, and in 1064 went to the Holy Land. He was made abbot by William, and died 1109. He was a great benefactor to his monaſtery, which he rebuilt. He wrote an hiſtory of the abbey from 664 to 1091.

INNOCENT I. a native of Albano, elected pope after Anaſtaſius the firſt, 402. He condemned the Novatians and Pelagians, and died at Ravenna, 417.

INNOCENT II. was elected pope after Honorius II. though part of the cardinals proteſted againſt his elevation, by appointing the ſon of a Jew, of the name of Peter de Leo, by the name of Anacletus II. Innocent, though ſupported by ſome of the princes of Europe, was driven from Rome by the tumults of Arnauld de Breſſe, and retired to France, where he held the councils of Clermont, Rheims, Puy, &c. After the death of Anacletus, and the abdication of his ſucceſſor, Victor IV. he returned to Rome, where he held the ſecond Lateran council in 1139, attended by 1000 biſhops, and crowned Lothaire as emperor. He died at Rome, 1143.

INNOCENT III. *Lothaire Conti*, a native of Anagni, raiſed to the popedom, 1198, though only 37 years old. To unite the chriſtians in the recovery of the Holy Land, he preached a cruſade againſt the Albigenſes, and afterwards put Philip Auguſtus of France under an interdict, and excommunicated John king of England, and Raymond count of Toulouſe. He raiſed the papal authority to ſuch a height, that the Roman republic, in its brighteſt days, was never more powerful, ſo that the pope was no longer the vaſſal, but the temporal maſter of ſovereigns, whom he could depoſe or reſtore agreeably to his abſolute will. Under Innocent the Dominicans, Franciſcans, Trinitarians, and other orders aroſe, which were ſtill to ſpread farther the power of Rome. He died at Peronſe 20th July 1216.

INNOCENT IV. *Sinibaldi de Fieſque*, was elected pope 1243, after the death of Celeſtinus IV. He quarrelled with Frederic of Germany, who wiſhed to invade the rights of the church, and he held a council at Lyons, in which he depoſed him. This was diſpleaſing to ſeveral princes; but Louis, king of France, interfered in vain, and the diſpute was terminated only by the death of the emperor. Innocent died ſoon after his return from France, at Naples, 1254. He was the firſt who inveſted the cardinals with a red hat, as a mark of their dignity.

INNOCENT V. *Peter de Tarantaiſe*, a Dominican, made pope 1276. He died four months after.

INNOCENT VI. *Stephen Albert*, a native of Pompadour in Limoges, in 1352 elected pope after Clement VI. He was of a peaceable diſpoſition, and labored to reconcile the kings of England and France. He is blamed for beſtowing too many honors on his family. He died 1362.

INNOCENT VII. *Come de Meliorati*, a native of Sulmone in Abruzzo, was elected pope 1404, but oppoſed by Ladiſlaus, king of Naples, who drove him from Rome. He died 1406.

INNOCENT VIII. *John Baptiſt Cibo*, a noble Genoeſe, elected pope 1484. He labored to re-eſtabliſh union among chriſtian princes, and ſhowed himſelf particularly attentive to the intereſts of his family. He was a benevolent pontiff, and died of an apoplectic fit 1492, aged 60.

INNOCENT IX. *John Anthony Facchinetti*, a native of Bologna, elected pope 1591, and died two months after. He had formed the plan of clearing the port of Ancona, and other magnificent improvements.

INNOCENT X. *John Baptiſt Pamphili*, a native of Rome, who ſucceeded Urban VIII. 1644, at the age of 72. He perſecuted the Barberinis, to whom he was indebted for his elevation; and he publiſhed his bull againſt the five propoſitions of the Janſeniſts. He died 1655.

INNOCENT XI. *Benedict Odeſcalchi*, a native

tive of Como, in the Milaneſe, elected pope 1676. He reformed ſeveral abuſes in the eccleſiaſtical ſtates, and oppoſed Lewis XIV. by refuſing to admit to biſhopries thoſe perſons who were recommended to him by the monarch, ſo that at his death, not leſs than 30 dioceſes were vacant. He condemned the errors of the Moliniſts and Quietiſts, and effected a ſtrong coalition againſt the Turks. He died 1689, aged 78.

INNOCENT XII. *Anthony Pignatelli*, a noble Neapolitan, raiſed to the papal chair 1691, after Alexander VIII. He iſſued a bull againſt the ſyſtem adopted by his predeceſſors, of paying particular honors to the relations of popes, and condemned the maxims of the ſaints, written by Fenelon. He died 1700.

INNOCENT XIII. *Michael Angelo Conti*, a native of Rome, the eighth pope of his family. He was elected 1721, and died 1724, aged 69. His infirmities prevented the execution of ſeveral plans of improvement which he had formed.

INTERIAN DE AYALA, *John*, a Spaniard, who died at Madrid 1770, aged 74. He wrote ſome poems, beſides pictor-Chriſtianus, folio, 1720, in which he cenſures painters in the repreſentation of religious ſubjects.

INVEGES, *Auguſtino*, a Sicilian hiſtorian and antiquary. He died 1677, aged 84. He wrote an hiſtory of Palermo, in Italian, 3 vols. folio, 1649---hiſtoria paradiſi terreſtris, 4to. 1641, &c.

JOAB, a general under David, who ſlew Abner, and afterwards ſtabbed Abſalom, his maſter's ſon. Though his cruelties were forgiven by David, yet he was put to death by Solomon for eſpouſing the cauſe of Adonijah, B. C. 1014.

JOACHIM, abbot of Corazzo, and afterwards of Flora in Calabria, was of the Ciſtercian order, and travelled on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. It is ſaid that he founded ſeveral monaſteries. He pretended alſo to be a prophet, and his prophecies have appeared in a book, called "the everlaſting goſpel," which however is ſuppoſed by Moſheim to have been written by ſome other miſſionary. Joachim died 1202, leaving a numerous ſect behind him, called Joachamites.

JOAN, *Pope*, a woman, placed by Platina among the ſucceſſors of St. Peter, by the name of John VIII. or according to others of John VII. Though ſome affirm this to be fictitious, propagated for the diſcredit of the catholics, according to the report, a woman, born at Mentz, and ſuppoſed to be of Engliſh extraction, acquired ſuch celebrity at Athens and Rome, where ſhe ſtudied in man's clothes, that for her learning and virtues, ſhe was honored with the degree of doctor, and was deemed worthy to ſucceed to the popedom on the death of Leo IV. Thus raiſed to eminence, Joan indulged the moſt indelicate amours with her favorite tutor, and being in a pregnant ſtate, ſhe improperly ventured, when near her time, to attend a proceſſion through the ſtreets of Rome. Thus circumſtanced, ſhe was delivered between the Coloſſeum and the church of St. Catharine, and died upon the ſpot, either through pain or ſhame, after enjoying two years the pontifical ſeat. In remembrance of this, it is ſaid, the holy father turns his head aſide, when he paſſes by the fatal ſpot, and to prevent the recurrence of ſuch immorality, it is aſſerted, that the elected pontiff, before he is inſtalled, ſubmits to an examination of his manhood, ſeated on a pierced chair. This ſtory, believed for ſome centuries, and excuſed or palliated by ſome catholic writers, and denied by others, is now conſidered as fabulous, as it never was mentioned for 200 years after the time, when, it is aſſerted, it actually took place. Pius II. was the firſt who ventured, in the 15th century, to queſtion the authority of the tradition, and it is now laid aſide as ridiculous and puerile.

JOAN of Arc, or the maid of Orleans, a celebrated French heroine, born at Domremy in Lorraine, 1412. When ſervant at an inn, ſhe pretended that ſhe ſaw in a viſion St. Michael, the tutelary ſaint of France, who ordered her to raiſe the ſiege of Orleans, which the Engliſh were then beſieging, and to preſide at the coronation of Charles VII. at Rheims, and upon this ſhe was introduced by Baudricourt, the governor of Vaucouleurs, to the king, whom ſhe found out in the midſt of his courtiers, though dreſſed in the plaineſt apparel. Charles employed this extraordinary woman, though her profeſſions were ridiculed by the parliament; and Joan appearing among the ſoldiers, arrayed in the arms of a man, inſpired them with ſuch ardor that the ſiege of Orleans was raiſed, the Engliſh were defeated, and the monarch advanced to Rheims, where his coronation took place in the preſence of the victorious heroine. For theſe ſervices Joan was ennobled by the king, ſhe aſſumed the name of Lys, and received a grant of lands; but while ſhe promiſed herſelf freſh victories, ſhe was wounded at the ſiege of Paris, and taken priſoner at Compiegne. This event was regarded by the Engliſh as a great victory, but inſtead of receiving her with the humanity which a captive female required, they accuſed her of witchcraft, and condemned her by the ſentence of the univerſity of Paris to be burnt. She ſuffered 30th May 1431, at Rouen, and as ſhe walked to the fatal ſtake, ſhe diſplayed the ſame intrepidity which ſhe had evinced under the walls of Orleans. By her death, Joan gained more friends to her maſter than her ſervices and her triumphs had procured; and in thus cruelly putting to death a perſon whom the fortune of war had placed in their hands, not as a rebellious ſubject, but as a captive, whom ſuperſtition had exalted to extraordinary conſequence, the Engliſh fixed an indelible ſtigma upon their character, and rendered their cauſe odious in the eyes even of their adherents in conquered France.

JOAN, queen of Naples, daughter of Charles, king of Sicily, murdered her firſt huſband, Andrew of Hungary, and married another. The death of the prince was avenged by his brother Lewis; but though Joan fled to Provence, ſhe recovered her kingdom, and deſtroyed her huſband to marry a third, after whoſe death, ſhe took a fourth. As ſhe had no iſſue, ſhe adopted her relation, Charles de Duras, who however revolted againſt her in conſequence of which ſhe named for her ſucceſſor Lewis of France, duke of Anjou. This was productive of a civil war, but Charles, obtaining Naples, ſeized the queen, and put her to death 1381, in her 55th year.

JOAN II. queen of Naples after her brother, Ladiſlaus, 1414, diſgraced herſelf by her debaucheries. Her ſecond huſband, John count of March, offended with her conduct, deſtroyed her favorite, Pandolphus, and impriſoned her; but an inſurrection reſtored her to liberty, and thruſt her huſband into a dungeon, from which he eſcaped to France, to lead a monaſtic life. Joan adopted for her heir Alphonſus of Arragon, and died 1434.

JOASH, ſon of Ahaziah, was proclaimed king of Iſrael, at the age of ſeven, by Jehoiada the high prieſt, by whoſe advice he governed well, and put to death his grandmother Athaliah who had deſtroyed all his family. On the death of his virtuous preceptor, he became idolatrous and was ſlain B.C. 483.

JOASH, king of Iſrael, after his father Jehoahaz, though he paid reſpect to Eliſha, the prophet, followed the idolatries of Jeroboam. He defeated the Syrians, took Amaziah of Judah priſoner, and reduced Jeruſalem, and died B. C. 826, after a reign of 16 years.

JOB, patriarch of Uz, near Idumea, is celebrated in ſacred hiſtory for his ſufferings and patience, his reſpect for the decrees of heaven, and his reſignation in calamity. He was reſtored to happineſs after enduring the greateſt misfortunes, and died about 1500 years B. C. His hiſtory is a moſt beautiful and ſublime poem, which ſome attribute to Iſaiah, and others to Moſes.

JODELLE, *Stephen*, was one of the pleiades, or ſeven French poets mentioned by Ronſard. He was the firſt Frenchman who wrote plays in his own language, and with choruſſes in imitation of the Greek. His Cleopatra was acted with great applauſe before the king, but in general his plays were long and tedious. He was alſo an orator, and well ſkilled in architecture and painting. He at one time embraced the opinions of the proteſtants, but after ridiculing the maſs in a Latin ſatirical poem, he returned to the profeſſion of that religion, and thus eſcaped the murder of St. Bartholomew. He died 1573, aged 41, very poor.

JOEL, the ſecond of the minor prophets, foretold the deſolation of Judea, by the Chaldeans, and in a paſſage quoted by Peter, announces the pouring out of the Holy Ghoſt on the believing Chriſtians. He floriſhed about 790 years B. C.

JOHN, *Baptiſt*, the forerunner of Chriſt, was ſon of Zacharias and Elizabeth. He was born about ſix months before our Saviour, and after living in the deſert, where his food was locuſts and wild honey, and his cloathing camel's hair, he began to preach repentance of ſins, and to baptize in the Jordan thoſe who confeſſed their ſins. Jeſus was himſelf baptized by him, and the baptiſt bore teſtimony to his ſacred office and ſupernatural appointment. John reproving Herod for marrying Herodias his brother Philip's widow, was caſt into priſon, and at the inſtigation of the vindictive queen he was beheaded, A. D. 29.

JOHN, the evangeliſt, brother of James the great, was ſon of Zebedee and Salome. He was about 26 when the Meſſiah called him from his profeſſion of fiſherman to be a diſciple, and he ever afterwards continued from his reſpect and attention the favorite of his maſter. At the laſt ſupper he leaned upon the breaſt of Jeſus, and enquired who ſhould be the traitor. He afterwards preached the goſpel in Aſia, and penetrated as far as Parthia, and then fixed his reſidence at Epheſus. During the perſecutions of Domitian he was dragged to Rome, and thrown into a cauldron of boiling oil, from which he received no injury, and then was baniſhed to Patmos, where he ſaw his viſions, and wrote his apocalypſe. Under Nero, he returned to Epheſus, and at the requeſt of the Aſiatic churches, he wrote his goſpel to refute the errors of Cerinthus and Ebion, who maintained that our Saviour was a mere man. He wrote beſides three epiſtles. He died at Epheſus, A. D. 100, at the age of 94.

JOHN, ſurnamed Mark, was the diſciple of the apoſtles, and attended Paul and Barnabas in their peregrinations. John followed Barnabas to Cyprus, and ſome years afterwards he was at Rome to miniſter to the neceſſities of Paul in priſon. Some ſuppoſe that he died at Epheſus.

JOHN I. ſurnamed Zimiſces, was of an illuſtrious family, and he ſeized on the throne of Conſtantinople, by the aſſaſſination of Nicephorus Phocas, at the inſtigation of the empreſs 969. Though he owed his elevation to murder, he governed with great moderation, and diſplayed valor againſt the Ruſſians, Bulgarians, and Saracens. He baniſhed the empreſs, at the command of the patriarch, and he was poiſoned by a cup-bearer, at the inſtigation of the eunuch Baſil, and he died 976.

JOHN II. *Commenus*, ſucceeded his father Alexis Commenus, 1118. He married Irene, princeſs of Hungary, and was ſucceſsful againſt the Mahometans, and other barbarians. He was a virtuous prince, and baniſhed luxury from his court. He died 1143, aged 55, in conſequence of a wound received from a poiſoned arrow in the chace.

JOHN III. *Ducas*, was emperor of Nice, whilſt

whilſt the Latins were maſters of Conſtantinople. He failed in his attempts to take Conſtantinople, and was obliged to make a treaty of peace with Baldwin, the uſurper. He afterwards waged war againſt the Bulgarians, and died 1255, aged 62.

JOHN IV. *Laſcaris*, ſucceeded at the age of ſix, his father Theodore the younger on the throne of Conſtantinople 1259. His youth expoſed him to dangers, and his ſceptre was ſeized by Michael Palæologus who put out his eyes. He died under Andronicus II.

JOHN V. *Cantacuzenus*, emperor of Conſtantinople. *Vid.* CANTACUZENUS.

JOHN VI. *Palæologus*, ſucceeded his father Andronicus the younger, 1341, and had the good fortune to free himſelf from the power of John Cantacuzenus his father-in-law, the uſurper. He afterwards defended himſelf againſt the Turks, but a more formidable oppoſition awaited him in the rebellion of his ſon Andronicus. During theſe civil commotions, the Turks renewed their attacks againſt Conſtantinople, and impoſed upon the emperor very diſgraceful terms. This unfortunate monarch died of chagrin 1390, aged 60.

JOHN VII. *Palæologus*, emperor after his father Emanuel 1425, was unfortunate againſt the Turks, and ſolicited in his defence the aſſiſtance of the Latins. To ſecure the ſupport of the princes of the Weſt, he meditated an union between the two churches, and the pope, favoring the plan, called a council at Ferrara, where the emperor attended in perſon, and where a reconciliation took place 1439, but not to continue long. John died 1448, after a reign of 29 years.

JOHN I. pope, a Tuſcan, who ſucceeded Hormiſdas 523. He was thrown into priſon by Theodoric, and died at Ravenna 526.

JOHN II. pope after Boniface II. 533, oppoſed the Neſtorians and Eutychians, and died 535.

JOHN III. pope after Pelagius I. 560, was zealous in the decoration of churches, and died 573.

JOHN IV. of Salona, was made pope 640, and died two years after.

JOHN V. a Syrian, raiſed to the papal chair 685. He died two years after.

JOHN VI. a Greek, pope after Sergius 701. He died 705.

JOHN VII. a Greek, who ſucceeded John VI. and died 707. He was a weak pontiff, and too compliant with the requeſts of Juſtinian.

JOHN VIII. pope after Adrian II. 872, crowned Charles the Bald emperor 875. He held a council at Troyes 878, but was called back to Italy by the invaſion of the Saracens, who obliged him to pay an annual tribute. He was prevailed upon by Baſil of the Eaſt to acknowledge as patriarch Photius, who had artfully baniſhed the legal poſſeſſor Ignatius, but he afterwards excommunicated the uſurper. He died 882.

JOHN IX. pope after Theodore II. 898, died 900.

JOHN X. was elected pope 914, by the intrigues of Theodora his miſtreſs. He was more capable of leading an army, than of governing the church, and he defeated the Saracens who ravaged Italy, but was afterwards driven from Rome by Guy of Tuſcany. He was put in priſon by Maroſia daughter of Theodore, and ſuffocated 928.

JOHN XI. ſon of Alberic duke of Spoletto, and Maroſia the wife of Guy of Tuſcany, was made pope at the age of 25, by the intrigues of his mother 931. He was confined in the caſtle of St. Angelo by his brother Alberic, and he died there 936.

JOHN XII. a Roman noble, elected pope 956, at the age of 18, and he was the firſt who changed his name of Octavian by aſſuming that of John. He ſolicited the aſſiſtance of Otho againſt Berenger, who had eſtabliſhed his power over Italy, and when he had ſucceeded in driving away his enemy, he crowned his ally, and ſwore to him fidelity over the body of St. Peter. This was of ſhort duration, the pope became the friend of the ſon of Berenger, and united himſelf againſt his ancient benefactor, in conſequence of which Otho invaded Italy, and in a general council accuſed the pope of various crimes. John, convicted of adultery, and oppreſſion, was depoſed, and Leo VIII. placed in his room; but no ſooner was the emperor returned, than the exiled pontiff entered Rome, and with barbarous cruelty mutilated his enemies. He was in 964 killed by an inſulted huſband whoſe bed he had defiled.

JOHN XIII. a Roman, elected pope 965, by the emperor, againſt the wiſhes of the Roman people. This was productive of diſſenſion, and the new pontiff was baniſhed by Peter, prefect of Rome; but the emperor reinſtated him, and ſent into exile his opponent. John died 972.

JOHN XIV. ſucceeded Benedict VII. as pope 983. He was impriſoned in the caſtle of St. Angelo, by the anti-pope Boniface VIII. and died either of poiſon or of grief 984.

JOHN XV. pope after John XIV. died ſoon after, even before his conſecration according to ſome.

JOHN XVI. a Roman made pope 985. He was the firſt who rewarded the meritorious deeds of life by canonization. He died 996.

JOHN XVII. a Roman, elected after Sylveſter II, 1003. He died ſix months after. There was an anti-pope of that name who was ſeized by the ſoldiers of Otho III. who in deriſion cut off his hands and ears, and tore out his tongue, 998.

JOHN XVIII. a Roman, elected after John XVII. From this time the right of election paſſed from the Roman people to the clergy. John afterwards reſigned his dignity for a monaſtery, and died 1009.

JOHN XIX. ſucceeded his brother Benedict VIII. 1024. He crowned the emperor Conrad II. and died 1033.

JOHN XX. the name given by ſome hiſtorians to the anti-pope Philagathus, or to John, ſon of Robert, or to the woman ſaid to have filled the papal chair under the name of pope Joan.

JOHN XXI. a Portugueſe, made pope 1276. He died eight months after by the fall of a building upon him at Viterbo, 1277.

JOHN XXII. *James d' Euſe*, a native of Cahors, elected to the popedom. He founded ſeveral abbies, and eſtabliſhed ſome biſhoprics in central towns. His pontificate was diſturbed by various quarrels, eſpecially with the cordeliers. He died 1334. He was well ſkilled in medicine, and wrote the theſaurus pauperum, &c.

JOHN XXIII. *Balthaſar Coſſa*, a Neapolitan, was on the death of Alexander V. raiſed to the popedom 1410. His elevation was not without oppoſition; but to pacify faction he promiſed to reſign the tiara, if Gregory XII. and Peter de Lune, or Benedict XIII. would alſo abandon their pretenſions. Though theſe conditions were accepted in the council of Conſtance, he had the art to withdraw himſelf, and to re-aſſume the inſignia of ſovereign pontiff; but he was ſoon after impriſoned. Three years after, 1418, he was reſtored to liberty, and acknowledged the election of Martin V. by whom he was treated with great kindneſs. He died ſoon after at Florence 1419.

JOHN, king of England, ſurnamed Lackland, was the fourth ſon of Henry II. He deprived his nephew Arthur of his poſſeſſions in Britany, and confined him in the tower of Rouen, where he was cruelly put to death, and having thus cut off the right heir of the Engliſh crown, he was declared king. Conſtance, the mother of the murdered Arthur, complained of the cruelties of the uſurper before Auguſtus Philip of France, and the tyrant was condemned for the murder, and his dominions in France confiſcated. He retired to England, and to complete his diſgrace he quarrelled with the pope and the barons. The pope excommunicated him, but he reconciled himſelf to him by acknowledging himſelf the vaſſal of Rome, and when he found the barons oppoſing his meaſures, he conſented to ſign the magna charta, the glorious baſis of Britiſh freedom. As this was extorted, John ſhewed little inclination to obſerve it; and the barons to dethrone him, called over Lewis the ſon of the French king, and ſwore allegiance to him. Deſerted by his ſubjects, John at laſt found relief in death. His misfortunes preſſed ſo heavily upon his ſpirits, that he fell a victim to a fever at Newark 1216.

JOHN, king of France, ſurnamed the Good, ſucceeded his father Philip Valois 1350. The beginning of his reign was marked by inſurrection. He oppoſed the invaſion of the Engliſh, but was defeated in a dreadful battle near Poitiers by the black prince Edward, and taken priſoner 1356. France was now torn to pieces by her rebellious chiefs, and the king, unable to procure his liberty by the payment of 300 millions of golden crowns, and by the ceſſion of eight provinces for his ranſom, returned from France, which he had viſited on his parole, and died ſoon after in the Savoy, London, 1364, aged 54.

JOHN III. king of Sweden, ſon of Guſtavus Vaſa, ſucceeded in 1568 Eric XIV. who had been depoſed for his ill conduct. He reſtored tranquillity among his ſubjects, and made a peace with Denmark. He died 1592.

JOHN II. ſon of Henry III. was at the age of two proclaimed king of Caſtile. Though educated in indolence by his mother, he ſhewed himſelf brave in war, againſt the kings of Navarre and Arragon, whom he obliged to ſue for peace. He afterwards turned his arms againſt the Moors of Grenada, and defeated them. He died 1454, aged 50.

JOHN II. king of Navarre, ſucceeded his brother Alphonſus on the throne of Arragon 1458. He made war againſt Henry IV. of Caſtile, and died at Barcelona 1479, aged 82. He left his kingdoms of Arragon and Sicily to his ſon Ferdinand, and Navarre to his daughter Donna Leonora.

JOHN, ſon of the emperor Henry VII. was at the age of 14 elected king of Bohemia 1309. After conquering Sileſia he was declared king of Poland. In his expedition againſt the Lithuanians, he had the misfortune to loſe one of his eyes, and a Jew doctor to whom he applied at Montpellier for a cure, deprived him of the other. This misfortune did not however diſarm him of his courage, he aſſiſted Philip of Valois againſt the Engliſh, and in the battle of Crecy, with his horſe led by the bridle by two brave knights, he diſplayed ſingular acts of valor, and was mortally wounded 1346.

JOHN I. king of Portugal was raiſed to the throne 1384, though but the natural ſon of Peter the Severe, againſt Beatrix daughter of his brother Ferdinand I. His elevation was oppoſed by John king of Caſtile, who had married Beatrix; but the uſurper eſtabliſhed himſelf by the defeat of his opponents at the battle of Alinbarota. John turned his arms againſt the Moors in Africa, and took Ceuta and other places, and died 1433, aged 76.

JOHN II. king of Portugal was ſurnamed the Great, and ſucceeded his father Alphonſus V. 1481. He was ſucceſsful in his ſuppreſſion of ſome inſurrections, and afterwards he carried arms into Africa. He afterwards defeated the Caſtilians at the battle of Toro, 1476, and with wiſe policy encouraged the maritime excurſions of his ſubjects, and their ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, and in the Indies. He died of a dropſy 1495, aged 41.

JOHN III. king of Portugal, ſucceeded his father Emanuel 1521. The beginning of his reign was marked by dreadful earthquakes, which deſtroyed his cities, and ſwallowed up the inhabitants; but John relieved the miſeries of his ſubjects, and encouraged commerce and navigation. His fleets penetrated far into the

the Eaſt and diſcovered Japan, and to enſure the tranquillity of his Indian ſettlements he ſent among them the celebrated Francis Xavier. He died of an apoplexy 1557, aged 55.

JOHN IV. furnamed the Fortunate, was ſon of Theodore duke of Braganza, and was born 1604. He employed all the powers of his mind to the emancipation of his country, which the Spaniards after the death of Sebaſtian had conquered, and held as a tributary province, and he ſhook off the odious yoke, and was proclaimed king 1630. He died at Liſbon 1636, aged 32.

JOHN V. ſucceeded Peter II. on the throne of Portugal 1707. He eſpouſed the cauſe of the allies in the wars of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, and at the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, he devoted himſelf to the encouragement of commerce and induſtry among his ſubjects. He died 1750, aged 61.

JOHN of Gaunt, or Ghent, duke of Lancaſter, was the third ſon of Edward III. He was born at Ghent 1340. In conſequence of his marriage with Conſtance, the natural daughter of Peter the Cruel, king of Caſtile and Leon, he laid claim to the throne on the death of his father-in-law, but was oppoſed by Henry of Traſtamare, and enjoyed nothing but the empty title of king. In the wars of the black prince his brother in France, he ſupported him by his intrepidity, and after his death ſucceeded to the management of affairs. On the acceſſion of Richard II. he was dragged from retirement, to clear himſelf againſt the courtiers, who charged him with attempting to ſeize the crown, becauſe he countenanced the doctrines of Wickliffe againſt the pope. He afterwards reſigned his claims to the throne of Caſtile to his only daughter by Conſtance, who in 1386 married the heir apparent of that kingdom. John had for his third wife Catherine Swinford, the governeſs of his children, and the ſiſter of Chaucer's wife, and from his patronage of that poet he received pleaſure and fame. John died 1399. His ſon Henry ſucceeded to the Engliſh throne, after the depoſition of the ſecond Richard.

JOHN SOBIESKI, king of Poland. *vid.* SOBIESKI.

JOHN of Auſtria, *Don*, was the natural ſon of Charles V. of Germany. He was unacquainted with his birth, till his father on his death-bed revealed the ſecret to his ſon Philip II. who honorably called him to court, and in 1570 placed him at the head of his army againſt the Moors of Grenada. In 1571 he commanded the naval armaments againſt the Turks, and gained the celebrated battle of Lepanto, and two years after took Tunis. He was governor of the Netherlands in 1576, and after taking Namur, and other towns, he completed his triumphs over the prince of Orange by the famous battle of Gemblours 1578. He died 1578, at the early age of 32, in conſequence of poiſon, as it is ſuppoſed, adminiſtered by his enemies.

JOHN Fearleſs, count of Nevers, and duke of Burgundy, diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt Bajazet, who ſold him his liberty for an exorbitant ranſom. He employed his influence in promoting ſedition againſt the dauphin, afterwards Charles VII. and the partizans of the duke of Orleans. He murdered the duke of Orleans, and afterwards being reconciled to the dauphin he was aſſaſſinated in his preſence by one of his courtiers 1419, aged 48.

JOHN, duke of Berry, ſon of king John, diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Poitiers. He died at Paris 1416.

JOHN V. duke of Britany, was furnamed the conqueror, for the defence which he made againſt the emperor and againſt the king of France who wiſhed to ſtrip him of his dominions. He died 1399.

JOHN VI. duke of Britany, was a prince of great valor and equal benevolence. He was in the ſervice of Charles VII. of France. He died 1446.

JOHN V. count of Armagnac was ſon of John IV. of Navarre. He diſgraced himſelf by an inceſtuous commerce with his ſiſter Iſabella, and at laſt he was baniſhed from his dominions by the French king. He was killed in his palace at Lecture in a ſiege 1473.

JOHN of Saliſbury, a learned Engliſhman in the ſervice of the abbot of Rheims. He ſtudied at Paris, where he took his degrees, and opened a ſchool there. He afterwards was in England and lived with Theobald, the primate, and with Thomas-a-Becket, and in 1177 was choſen biſhop of Chartres. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the council of Lateran, and died 1181. His writings are loſt, except Becket's life---letters---and "Polycraticon."

JOHN of Leyden, *vid.* BOCCOLD.

JOHN of Paris, a celebrated theological profeſſor at Paris. He ſupported the cauſe of Philip the Fair, againſt Boniface VIII. in his treatiſe de regiâ proteſtate and papali; but the doctrines which he aſſerted with reſpect to tranſubſtantiation proved highly offenſive, and he was ſuſpended from his offices by the archbiſhop of Paris. He appealed to Rome, but died in that city before his cauſe was heard 1304.

JOHN of Udino, a celebrated painter. His fruits, animals, flowers, &c. exhibited great powers of execution. He died at Rome 1564, aged 70.

JOHNSON, *Samuel*, an Engliſh divine, born 1649, in Warwickſhire, and educated at St. Paul's ſchool, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He obtained the living of Corringham in Eſſex, but on account of its unhealthy ſituation, came to ſettle in London. Here he became the friend of lord Eſſex, and of lord William Ruſſel, who made him his chaplain. He inveighed ſeverely from the pulpit, againſt the horrors of popery, and ſpoke againſt the ſucceſſion of the duke of York to the throne. While his friends wielded the weapons of eloquence in parliament, he himſelf

himself attacked Dr. Hickes, the bold champion of passive obedience, in a pamphlet called "Julian the apostate." The work was quickly answered by Hickes, in a pamphlet called "Jovian," and Johnson had already prepared a reply, which the imprisonment of his patron, Russel, prevented him from publishing. His abilities, however, were too conspicuous to be disregarded: after Russel's death, he was summoned before the privy council, and questioned about the answer written to Dr. Hickes, called "Julian's arts and methods to undermine and extirpate christianity;" but when he declared that he had suppressed it, he was dismissed. Soon after he was prosecuted for the publication of Julian the apostate, and was condemned before Jeffries, and sentenced to pay 500 marks, and to be imprisoned till it was paid. His spirit was not subdued: he still wrote against popery; and when the army was drawn up on Hounslow heath in 1686, he drew up "an address to the protestants of the army," which, after the dispersion of 1000 copies, was seized, and exposed him to fresh persecution. He was for this condemned to stand in the pillory, in Palace yard, at Charing cross, and the Exchange, to pay a fine of 500 marks, and to be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, after being degraded from the priesthood. The degradation took place by the hands of bishops Crew, Sprat, and White; and on December 1, 1686, the sentence was executed. The stripes which he received were 317, from a whip of nine cords knotted, which he endured with firmness and even alacrity. The king appointed a successor to his living, but as in the divesting him of his sacerdotal habit, either by accident or design, he had been permitted to retain his cassock, his degradation was considered as incomplete, and the bishop refused to admit the new incumbent without indemnity; and when he presented himself to the parish, the people refused to receive him in the room of Johnson, who thus retained his living. At the revolution, the parliament, 1689, resolved that the proceedings in the king's bench against Johnson were illegal; and therefore they recommended him to the king for some ecclesiastical preferment suitable to his sufferings. The deanery of Durham in consequence of this was offered to him, which he refused as inadequate to his merits; but at the solicitation of lady Russel, and Tillotson, a pension of 300l. a-year was obtained from the king, for his own and his son's life, besides a gratuity of 1000l. In 1692 his house was entered in the night by seven assassins, who seemed to have been actuated to murder by the publication of his book, called "argument to prove the abrogation of king James, &c." The cries of his wife however prevailed upon the ruffians, who left him, after inflicting some severe bruises on his body, and two wounds on his head, but his constitution was weakened by the persevering spirit of his persecutors, though his zeal against popery remained unshaken. He died 1703. All his treatises were published in 1 vol. folio, 1710; a second edition of which appeared 1713. Johnson in his character, was firm, undaunted, and enthusiastic; but his temper was violent, and unsubmissive; and probably to the furious zeal with which he attacked those who differed from him, he might attribute the virulence and persevering spirit of his persecutors.

Johnson, *John*, a nonjuror born near Rochester, 1662, and educated at Canterbury school, and Magdalen college, Cambridge. He afterwards entered at Corpus Christi, and was in 1686 presented to the vicarages of Baston and Heron hill, near Canterbury, by Sancroft, the primate; and in 1697 he was promoted by Tenison to the living of Margate, and afterwards to Apuldre. But though protected by government, he manifested some opposition to the establishment, and not only expressed a mean opinion of the articles of the church, but even refused to take the oaths of allegiance to George I. He died 1725. He wrote the "clergyman's vade-mecum," an excellent book, 2 vols. 12mo.---collection of ecclesiastical laws, canons, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

Johnson, or Jansen, *Cornelius*, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a painter. He came to England in the reign of James I. and drew that monarch, but was soon after eclipsed by the superior fame of Vandyke; though his pictures possessed great merit, for high finishing, and correctness of drapery. He died in London.

Johnson, *Martin*, a real engraver, better known as a painter. His landscapes are particularly excellent. He died in the beginning of James II.'s reign.

Johnson, *Charles*, a member of the Middle Temple, left the profession of the law for the muses. He wrote some plays, acted on the stage, and received with some applause. He married a young widow, with a moderate fortune, and opened a tavern in Bow street, Covent-garden, which he relinquished at his wife's death, having acquired a decent competence. He died about 1744. His dramatic pieces are 19 in number. He is immortalized in Pope's Dunciad, because, says the note, he was famous for writing a play every year, and for being at Button's coffee-house every day, and for falling a martyr to obesity, and the rotundity of his parts.

Johnson, *Maurice*, an eminent antiquary, born of an antient family at Spalding, where he established a gentleman's literary society. By his wife, he had 26 children, 16 of whom sat down together at his table. He was one of the last founders of the Antiquarian society; and by the liberality of his various communications, he fully deserved the handsome eulogium

gium written on him by Dr. Stukeley. He made a curious collection for the history of Caraufius. He died, after fuffering much from a vertiginous diforder, 1755.

JOHNSON, *Thomas*, a native of Selby, Yorkfhire, brought up to the bufinefs of an apothecary in London. He became, according to Wood, the beft herbalift of his time; and wrote, Iter in agrum Cantuarium, 1629 — ericetum Hamftedianum, 1632, the firft catalogue of plants publifhed in England--- Gerard's herbal improved, a valuable work--- &c. He was made M. D. by the univerfity of Oxford for his military fervices, and he died in confequence of a wound received in the fhoulder at the fiege of Bafinghoufe, 1644.

JOHNSON, *Samuel*, a celebrated Engliih writer, born at Lichfield, 7th Sept. 1709. He was the fon of a bookfeller, and was educated at Lichfield fchool, and after being one year at Stourbridge fchool, and paffing two years in unfettled ftudies at home, he entered, Oct. 1728, at Pembroke college, Oxford. His exercifes in the univerfity difplayed, as they had done at fchool, fuperior powers; and his tranflation of Pope's Meffiah into Latin verfe, appeared fo highly finifhed, that the poet fpoke with the higheft refpect of his tranflator, and declared, that pofterity would doubt which poem was the original. Unhappily Johnfon had to ftruggle with poverty, and in confequence of the infolvency of his father, he left the univerfity in 1731, without a degree. After his father's death, his whole property amounted to only 20l.; and thus deftitute, he accepted the offer of an ufherfhip at Bofworth fchool. The fituation proved difagreeable, and in a few months he removed to Birmingham, where he publifhed his firft literary labor, a tranflation of Lobo. In 1734 he returned to Lichfield; and the next year he married Mrs. Porter, a widow of Birmingham, much older than himfelf, and not poffeffed of the moft engaging manners, or the moft fafcinating perfon. As fhe brought him 800l. he fitted up a houfe at Edial, near Lichfield, for the reception of pupils; but as he had only three fcholars, among whom was David Garrick, the plan was dropped. About this time, under the patronage of Mr. Walmfley, his earlieft friend, he began his Irene; and in March 1737, he firft vifited London in company with his pupil, Garrick, like himfelf in queft of employment. In London he formed an acquaintance with Cave, the printer of the gentleman's magazine; and his firft performance in that work was a Latin alcaic ode, inferted in March 1738. Thus encouraged, he returned to Lichfield to fetch his wife; and from 1740 to 1743, he was employed in the fervice of this periodical work, and during that period, wrote the parliamentary debates, valuable not as the effufions of orators, but as the bold compofition of a man of genius on fuch fubjects as were fuppofed to engage the legiflators of the age. In 1738 he publifhed his London, in imitation of Juvenal's third fatire, which was honored with the commendation of Pope, and paffed to a fecond edition in one week. Johnfon ftill felt the preffure of poverty, and therefore he applied for a fchool in Leiceftershire; but though recommended by lord Gower, he was difappointed, as he had not the requifite degree of M. A. His attempts to be admitted at Doctors' Commons, without academical honors, proved equally unfuccefsful; and therefore he determined to depend on his pen for fubfiftence. He in 1744 publifhed the life of Savage, a work of great merit, which, in the elegant language of pathetic narration, exhibited the fufferings and the poverty of a friend, whofe calamities he himfelf had fhared and bewailed. He began in 1747, his edition of Shakefpeare, and publifhed the plan of his Engliih dictionary. This work was undertaken under the patronage of the bookfellers; and the lexicographer engaged a houfe in Gough-fquare, where, with the affiftance of fix amanuenfes, he proceeded rapidly in the execution of his plan. This great work, fo valuable to the nation, and fo honorable to the talents of the author, appeared, May, 1755, in 2 vols. without a patron. Lord Chefterfield, who had favored the undertaking, but had afterwards neglected the author, endeavoured, by a flattering recommendation of the work in "the World," to reconcile himfelf to his good opinion; but Johnfon, fpurned at the mean artifice of his courtly patron; and his celebrated letter reflected, with independent fpirit and in fevere language, againft his felfifh views. The dictionary produced 1575l. but as the money had been advanced during the compofition there was no folid advantage to be procured on the publication, and fame could ill fupply bread to the indigent author. In 1749 the Irene had been brought forward on the ftage, by the friendfhip of Garrick, but with no fuccefs. The Rambler was undertaken 20th March, 1750, and till the 17th March, 1752, when it ceafed, a paper appeared every Tuefday and Saturday; and it is remarkable that, during the whole of that time, only five numbers were contributed by other authors. Thefe publications, though popular, ftill left Johnfon in diftreffed circumftances; and in 1756, the year after the publifhing of his dictionary, he was arrefted for a debt of five guineas, from which the kindnefs of Richardfon relieved him. In 1758 he began the Idler, continued for two years with little affiftance; and on the death of his mother in 1759, that he might pay fome decent refpect to her funeral, he wrote his Raffelas, and obtained for it, from the bookfellers, the fum of 100l. Happily, however, thefe high fervices to literature, were not to pafs unrewarded: in 1762 he was prefented by the king with a penfion of 300l. per annum, for the moral tendency of his writings, a character to which his Rambler was moft fully entitled.

From

From public motives, and not from flattery, Johnſon afterwards became a political writer, and his "falſe alarm," and his "thoughts on the Falkland iſlands," diſplayed the great powers of his mind in the defence of the meaſures of the court. Theſe ſervices firſt ſuggeſted the idea of introducing him into the houſe of commons; but lord North did not attend to the recommendation of Mr. Strahan, and of other gentlemen, who wiſhed to ſee the gigantic powers of this literary hero exerted in parliament, and the propoſal was dropped. In 1775 Johnſon was complimented by the univerſity of Oxford with the degree of LL. D. by diploma, as he had before received from them the degree of A. M. and the ſame honors from Dublin. In 1777 he began his lives of the poets, which he finiſhed in 1781, a work of great merit, and which exhibits the ſoundneſs of the critic, the information of the biographer, and the benevolent views of the man. In 1781 the loſs of his friend Mr. Thrale, in whoſe hoſpitable houſe he had paſſed 15 of the happieſt years of his life, affected him much; he found his health gradually declining, from the united attacks of the dropſy, and of an aſthma; but while he expreſſed a wiſh to remove to the milder climates of France and Italy, the applications of his friends for the increaſe of his penſion proved abortive. During the progreſſive increaſe of his complaints, he divided his time in acts of devotion, and in claſſical recreations; and in his ſleepleſs nights, he tranſlated ſeveral of the Greek epigrams of the Anthologia into Latin verſe. It is remarkable, that Johnſon, whoſe pen was ever employed in recommending piety, and all the offices of the pureſt morality, and whoſe conduct exhibited the moſt perfect pattern of the chriſtian virtues, ſhould, in the cloſe of life, betray dreadful apprehenſions of death. By degrees, indeed, the terrors which his imagination had painted to itſelf, diſappeared; but ſtill his example teaches us, that if the moſt virtuous and devout view the approach of death with trembling, the unrepented ſins of life have much to apprehend from the all-ſearching eye of God. Johnſon expired on the 13th Dec. 1784, full of reſignation, ſtrong in faith, and joyful in hope of a happy reſurrection. His remains were depoſited in Weſtminſter abbey, near the grave of his friend Garrick; and the nation has paid an honorable tribute to his memory, by erecting to him a monument in St. Paul's, with an elegant epitaph from the pen of Dr. Parr. His works are very numerous, and all reſpectable. Some of his ſmaller pieces were publiſhed by ſir J. Hawkins in 1787, with his life in 11 vols. 8vo. and of theſe an edition, by Murphy, appeared in 1792, in 12 vols. 8vo. His letters, and every particular reſpecting his character, opinions, &c. have engaged the attention of the public, in the various publications of Mr. G. Strahan, Mrs. Piozzi, and others, and particularly in the intereſting account of his life by Boſwell, with whom he travelled to the Hebrides, of which he gave an account in 1773. In his perſon, Johnſon was large, corpulent, and unweildly, with little of the graces of poliſhed life, occaſionally offenſive by involuntary or convulſive motions, and in his dreſs, ſingular and ſlovenly. His converſation, however, made atonement for the deficiences of his perſonal appearance, and though from the ſuperior powers of his mind, the great independence of his character, and the gigantic vigor of his genius, he was poſitive, and impatient of contradiction, he was ever intereſting and inſtructive, and exhibited at all times great goodneſs of heart, unſhaken ſteadineſs of principle, and commanding benignity. Humane, charitable, generous, and affectionate, with all his little defects of temper, it may truly be ſaid, that there was ſcarce a virtue in principle which he did not poſſeſs. His goodneſs flowed from the heart, and his religion was the pure ſtream from the ſoul, humble, devout, contrite and pious. As a literary character, his name ſtands on very high ground; correctneſs, elegance, and variety every where clothed under a ſtrong and nervous ſtyle, captivate, enliven and edify.

JOHNSTON, *Arthur*, a phyſician, born at Caſkieben, near Aberdeen. From Aberdeen, he went to Rome, and Padua, where he took the degree of M. D. 1610. He next travelled through Italy, Germany, Denmark, England and Holland, and at laſt ſettled in France, where he had by two wives, 13 children. He returned after 24 years' abſence, to Scotland, in 1632, and was then introduced to Laud, to whom he dedicated his poetical paraphraſe of David's pſalms. He viſited in 1641, one of his daughters, who was married at Oxford, and being ſeized with a violent diarrhœa, died there, aged 54. He wrote beſides epigrams---muſæ aulicæ, &c.

JOHNSTONE, *George*, known as one of the commiſſioners, ſent with lord Carliſle and Mr. Eden, to treat with the Americans during the war, was the ſon of a Scotch baronet. He was brought up to the ſea ſervice, and in 1763 was appointed governor of Weſt Florida. He, after his return to England, ſat in parliament for Cockermouth and Appleby, and fought a duel with lord George Germaine, in conſequence of ſome reflections made in parliament on his conduct. He alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his zeal in the affairs of the Eaſt India company, and for his attacks on lord Clive. He was author of thoughts on our acquiſitions in the Eaſt Indies, particularly in Bengal, and he died 1787.

JOINVILLE, *John Sire de*, a French ſtateſman, born in Champagne. He became one of the favorites of Lewis IX. and was conſulted with confidence by the monarch. He wrote the hiſtory of St. Louis, an intereſting work. He died about 1318, aged nearly 90 years.

JOLY, *Claude*, a French writer, born at Paris 1607.

1607. He died in consequence of a fall into a trench, made for a foundation of a high altar in his church, 1700, at the great age of 93. He published a collection of maxims for the education of a prince, against the false politics of Mazarin, burnt by the hands of the hangman, 1665---&c.

Joly, *Guy*, the secretary, and friend of de Retz, was author of "memoirs of his times," from 1641 to 1665.

Jonah, the fifth of the minor prophets, flourished under Joash and Jeroboam, kings of Israel. When he refused to go to Nineveh, he was, during a dreadful storm, thrown, at his own request, into the sea, and after being three days swallowed by a large fish, he was cast out on dry land. His preaching to the Ninevites was attended by their conversion. The gourd, the sudden decay of which he bitterly lamented, while he disregarded the fate of the thousands of Nineveh, is supposed by some to be the plant called palma Christi. He died about 761 B. C.

Jonas, *Anagrimus*, a learned Icelander, the pupil of Tycho Brahe. On the death of his friend the bishop of Holum, he refused to succeed him in his diocese, but remained in the humble situation of minister of Melstadt. In his 86th year he took for his second wife, a young girl, and died about nine years after, 1640. His works were idea veri magistratus, 1589, 8vo—brevis commentarius de Islandia, 1593, 8vo.—&c.

Jonas, *Justus*, a learned divine, in Thuringia. He was the able defender of Luther. He was principal of the college of Wittemberg, and died 1555, aged 62.

Jonathan, son of Saul, and the faithful friend of David, was slain in battle by the Philistines, B. C. 1055.

Jones, *Inigo*, a celebrated architect, born 1572, in London, where his father was a clothworker. He was apprenticed to a joiner, and his improvement in designing, gradually recommended him; and the earl of Pembroke generously enabled him to travel over Italy, and the best part of Europe. He was noticed at Venice by Christian IV. king of Denmark, and he returned to England in the train of that monarch. He was made architect to the queen, and to prince Henry, but when he succeeded to the reversion of surveyor-general of the king's works, he refused to accept any salary, till the heavy debts contracted under his predecessor had been totally liquidated. In 1620 he was directed by the king, when at lord Pembroke's at Wilton, to examine Stonehenge, and after deep research, and exact measurement, he concluded, that this venerable pile is nothing but a Roman temple, erected between the times of Agricola and Constantine. He was one of the commissioners for repairing St. Paul's cathedral, and he was also made manager of the masques in fashion in those times of pageantry, and it was in this office, that he unfortunately quarrelled with Ben Jonson, who, with all the virulence of an enraged poet, ridiculed his friend in the character of Lantern Leather-head, in the comedy of Bartholomew fair, and in other pieces. Notwithstanding this, Jones increased in fame, and in opulence. The troubles of the nation, however, affected him deeply, his property was plundered on account of his loyalty, and after the king's death, he was obliged to pay 400l. as a composition to Cromwell. Worn out with years, and with grief at the public calamities, he died 1652. Though sprung from a low origin, Jones so improved the native powers of his mind, that he became an excellent mathematician, a tolerable scholar in Greek and Latin, a decent poet, and to the highest celebrity in architecture, added an extensive knowledge of all human sciences. Besides the repairing of St. Paul's, he designed the palace of Whitehall, erected the banqueting house, Catherine's chapel in St. James's palace, the church and piazza of Covent-garden, and other private buildings.

Jones, *William*, a mathematician, born 1675, in the isle of Anglesey. He taught mathematics in London, and had in the number of his pupils, lords Hardwicke and Macclesfield. By the friendship of lord Hardwicke, he obtained a sinecure of 200l. a year, and afterwards succeeded to the more lucrative office of deputy teller in the exchequer. He was the friend of Newton, and the correspondent of the greatest mathematicians of Europe. He died in easy circumstances, in 1749, but it is to be lamented, that the work which he had completed as an introduction to the mathematical and philosophical compositions of Newton, has been lost. The works of Mr. Jones were a compendium of the art of navigation, 8vo. 1702—synopsis palmariorum matheseos, 8vo. 1706.

Jones, *sir William*, a learned judge, son of the preceding, was born in London, 1748. The early loss of his father was supplied by the attentive care of his mother, a woman of high character, and he was placed at Harrow school, where he acquired such perfect knowledge of classical learning, that Dr. Sumner, the master, declared that he knew Greek better than himself. He entered at University college, Oxford, in 1764, and became at the age of 19, tutor to lord Althorpe, and though he paid due attention to his pupil, he yet found time to read the best part of the old testament in the original, while resident at Wimbledon. He visited the continent in 1769, with his pupil, and in 1770, entered at the Temple to study the law. He published in 1774, his commentaries on Asiatic poetry, dedicated to the university of Oxford. His translation of Isæus, with learned notes, appeared in 1779, and the next year he published an inquiry into the legal mode of suppressing riots. In 1783 his legal knowledge recommended him to the ministry, as a fit person to preside in the supreme court of Calcutta, and on that occasion, he received the honor of knighthood,

knighthood, and ſoon after, married Anna Maria Shipley, the biſhop of St. Aſaph's daughter. He left England in April 1793, and on his arrival in India, he eſtabliſhed an Aſiatic ſociety, to illuſtrate the hiſtory, and antiquities of the Eaſt. To the memoirs of this learned body, the formation of which his active mind had planned, in his voyage from Europe, he made moſt valuable contributions. When diſengaged from his judicial occupations, he unbent all the powers of his comprehenſive mind, to the literature of the Eaſt, and he acquired ſuch an acquaintance with the Sanſcrit language, and the code of the Bramins, that he was admired by the moſt learned and intelligent of the native Indians. He was a pious and a ſincere chriſtian, and his reſearches were equally directed to inveſtigate and to prove from oriental books, and from the various traditions of the heathen natives, the great hiſtorical facts, contained in the holy ſcriptures. This great and good man, from whom ſo much was expected ſtill, in the paths of oriental ſcience and literature, was ſnatched away after a ſhort illneſs at Calcutta, 27th April 1794, aged 48. His remains were interred in the burial ground at Calcutta, where an Engliſh inſcription by himſelf, and a Latin one by his brother judge, ſir Willian Dunkin, mark the ſpot. An elegant monument has lately been erected to him in St. Paul's cathedral, by the munificence of the Eaſt India directors. The works of ſir William have been publiſhed in 6 vols. 4to. 1799, and prove him not only an elegant ſcholar, but a good poet, an able critic, and an indefatigable hiſtorian. His life has been written by lord Teignmouth, 4to. 1804.

Jones, *William*, an Engliſh divine, born at Lowick, Northamptonſhire, 1726, and educated at the charter-houſe and univerſity college, Oxford. After entering into orders he took the curacy of Finedon, Northamptonſhire, where he wrote his anſwer to biſhop Clayton's eſſay on ſpirit. In 1754 he became curate to his brother-in-law, at Wadenhoe, where he wrote his catholic doctrine of the trinity, a work of merit. In 1764 he was preſented by Secker to Betherſden vicarage, Kent, and afterwards he went to reſide at Nayland, Suffolk, till on the elevation of Dr. Horne, to the ſee of Norwich, he became his domeſtic chaplain. He afterwards was invited by lord Kenyon to undertake the tuition of his two ſons, and in 1798 he was preſented by the archbiſhop to the living of Hollingbourne, in Kent. Mr. Jones was a pious and exemplary character. He eſpouſed the tenets of the Hutchinſonian ſyſtem, as he evinced in his eſſay on the firſt principles of natural philoſophy, publiſhed in 1762, and completed in his phyſiological diſquiſitions. During the French revolution, he ably ſupported the government of the country, by ſome ſeaſonable pamphlets, particularly an excellent collection of tracts, called the ſcholar armed, 2 vols. 8vo. He alſo publiſhed 2 vols. of ſermons, and died 1801.

Jones, *Henry*, a poet, born at Drogheda, in Ireland. He was bred a bricklayer, but nature formed him for a poet, and he was introduced to lord Cheſterfield, when lord-lieutenant, in 1745. That nobleman, pleaſed with his poetical effuſions, brought him over to London and procured a liberal ſubſcription to his poems. He alſo recommended him ſtrongly to Colley Cibber, and prevailed upon the managers of Covent-garden to introduce his plays on the ſtage, and nearly ſecured the reverſion of the laurel for his brow; but while the patron was kind and generous, the poet was fickle, violent, prodigal, and capricious. After various viciſſitudes of fortune, the conſequence of imprudence and folly, he died in great want, 1770, in a garret of the Bedford coffee-houſe. His "earl of Eſſex," by no means a contemptible performance, appeared in 1753.

Jones, *Jeremiah*, a diſſenting divine, educated at Tewkeſbury. He kept a ſchool at Nailſworth, and preſided over a diſſenting congregation at Avening, Glouceſterſhire. He wrote a vindication of the former part of St. Matthew's goſpel, againſt Whiſton's charge of diſlocations, &c. 1719---a new method of ſettling the canonical authority of the old teſtament, 3 vols. 8vo. 1726. He died 1724, aged 31.

Jones, *Paul*, a native of Selkirk, in Scotland, who ſettled in America, and became a formidable enemy to the trading intereſts of Britain. He obtained in 1775, a commiſſion from congreſs, and was made the next year captain of marines. Well acquainted with the coaſts of Ireland and Scotland, he came to Europe, to infeſt the trade of the country, and made a deſcent at Whitehaven, where he deſtroyed the ſhipping of the harbour, and afterwards on the eſtates of lord Selkirk, whoſe plate and furniture he carried away in triumph. After taking the Drake ſloop of war, off Carrickfergus, he retired to Breſt, and with a freſh reinforcement, he again ſcoured the Iriſh ſea, and advancing round the iſland, took the Serapis frigate, and the Counteſs of Scarborough armed ſhip, after a gallant action off Flamborough head. Theſe exploits made him a favorite, not only in America, but in France, where the king preſented him with a handſome gold hilted ſword. The peace put an end to his depredations and glory. He died at Paris 1792.

Jones, *John*, a Benedictine monk, educated at merchant taylor's, and St. John's college, Oxford. As he was inclined to the Roman catholic faith, he went to Spain, and took the name of Leander de Santo Martino. He was Hebrew and divinity profeſſor, and vicar-general of his order, and died in London 1636. He wrote ſacra ars memoriæ ad ſcripturas divinas, &c.

Jones, *David*, a native of Caernarvonſhire, who died about 1780. He wrote ſome poetical pieces of merit, and edited two collections of Welch poetry, and made a collection of Welch MSS.

Jones, *John*, a Welch antiquary, known for

his collecting, and his tranſcribing of old Welch MSS. for above 40 years. Fifty large volumes are ſtill preſerved, bearing the date of 1590 to 1630.

Jones, *Rice*, a Welch poet, born in Merionethſhire. He publiſhed Welch anthology, 4to. 1770, or ſelections from the poets of various ages. He died 1801, aged 86.

Jones, *Griffith*, an Engliſh writer, editor of the London Chronicle. He was a very amiable character, and projected with his brother, thoſe entertaining books which are now become ſo faſhionable, for the improvement of young minds. He died 1786, aged 65.

Jones, *John*, a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I. who wrote a play called Adraſta, or the woman's ſpleen.

Jones, *John*, a medical writer, born in Wales. He took his degrees at Cambridge, and practiſed with reputation in Bath, Nottinghamſhire, and Derbyſhire. He wrote the dial of agues, 1556---the benefit of ancient baths, 1572, &c. He died about 1580.

Jones, *ſir William*, judge of the king's bench, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. was author of reports in his court, &c.

Jones, *ſir Thomas*, a judge of the king's bench, under Charles II. and James II. When James wiſhed to aſſert the diſpenſing power, and ſaid he could ſoon have 12 judges of his opinion; True, anſwered ſir Thomas, you may have 12 judges, but not 12 lawyers.

Jones, *Richard*, a Welchman, the author of "gemma Cambricum," in Welch, which contained in clear brevity, all the books and chapters of the bible, publiſhed 1652. He was of Jeſus college, Oxford, 1621, and died in Ireland.

Jonsius, *John*, a native of Holſtein, who died young, 1659. His Latin treatiſe, de ſcriptoribus hiſtoriæ philoſophiæ, in 4to. is much admired.

Jonson, *Benjamin*, a celebrated Engliſh poet, born at Weſtminſter, 1574. His father, who was a clergyman, and had ſuffered in the reign of Mary, by impriſonment, and by the loſs of his property, died about a month before the birth of the poet. He was placed at Weſtminſter ſchool, where Camden was then maſter, but the imprudent marriage of his mother with a bricklayer, altered his plans of life. He was recalled home to work in his ſtep-father's buſineſs, but he enliſted for a ſoldier, and paſſed with the army into the Netherlands, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his perſonal valor. On his return to England, he entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, but the narrowneſs of his circumſtances cut ſhort his reſidence in the univerſity, and he applied for ſupport to the ſtage. His firſt appearance was at the Curtain, one of thoſe obſcure theatres which then were built in the ſkirts of the town, but in the moſt common characters, he was unable to perform with credit. His proſpects, however, were ſoon clouded, he fought a duel with a brother actor, and diſpatched him, while he himſelf received a wound in the arm. He however eſcaped puniſhment, by ſome means now unknown, though during his confinement, he was prevailed upon by the inſinuation of a prieſt, to become a convert to the church of Rome, in which he continued for 12 years. As he could not ſhine as an actor, he attempted to write plays, but his efforts were unſucceſsful, till Shakeſpeare, who like himſelf, had felt the ſeverities of fortune, extended his friendſhip to him, and not only intereſted himſelf in his behalf, but ſupported his claims to public applauſe, by acting himſelf in ſome of his characters. His firſt play printed was, every man in his humour, a comedy, which was generally followed by another every year; but when his enemies ridiculed the tardy efforts of his muſe, he produced his "Volpone," in five weeks. By joining with Chapman and Marſton in "Eaſtward-Hoe," a comedy, he was accuſed of reflecting on the Scotch nation, and with his two companions was thrown into priſon, but upon making due ſubmiſſion they eſcaped the loſs of their ears and noſes, and obtained a pardon. In the exhibition of maſques, then very popular, Jonſon was employed for the diverſion of the court, and compoſed in 1603 part of the device, which was to entertain James as he paſſed from the tower to Weſtminſter abbey on his coronation. Thus favored by the court, Jonſon became a popular character, and obtained the friendſhip of men of literature, of Shakeſpeare, Beaumont, Fletcher, Camden, Selden, and others. He viſited France in 1613, and in 1619 was preſented with the degree of M.D. by the univerſity of Oxford. That year he ſucceeded on the death of Daniel to the place of poet laureat, of which the king, two years before, had granted him the reverſion, and on his petition his ſalary of 100 marks was in 1630 augmented to as many pounds. About this time he viſited his friend Drummond of Hawthornden in Scotland, and celebrated his adventures in a poem afterwards unfortunately burnt. Yet though handſomely rewarded for his plays, Jonſon through careleſſneſs or extravagance was poor. From an obſcure lodging he ſolicited the king's favor, but the gratuity of 100l averted but for a while the increaſing horrors of indigence. He died of the palſy 1637, in his 63d year. Over his grave in Weſtminſter abbey, on a rough pavement ſtone, the gift of Jack Young of Great Milton Oxfordſhire, are inſcribed theſe quaint, but expreſſive words, "O rare Ben Jonſon." The literary fame of Jonſon drew againſt him a crowd of obſcure poetaſters who expected reputation by attacking his ſuperior merit; but his funeral obſequies were ſung by "the friends of the muſes," by lord Falkland, lord Buckhurſt, Beaumont, Waller, and others. His works were edited in 1716, in 6 vols. 8vo. and more completely in 7 vols. 8vo. with notes by Mr. Whalley 1756.

Jonston, *John*, a Poliſh naturaliſt, born 1603. He travelled over Europe, and died on his eſtate at Lignitz, Sileſia, 1675. He publiſhed a natural hiſtory of birds, fiſhes, quadrupeds,

pets, infects, ſerpents, and dragons, folio, 1658, &c.

JORAM, king of Iſrael, after his brother Ahaziah B. C. 896, was delivered from the power of Benhadad the Syrian who beſieged his city, but became an idolator. He was afterwards defeated by Hazael, king of Syria, and ſlain by Jehu, B. C. 884.

JORAM, king of Judah after his brother Jehoſhaphat 889, B. C. was drawn into idolatry by Ahab his father-in-law, whoſe daughter Athaliah he had married. He died 885, B. C.

JORDAN, *ſir Joſeph*, an Engliſh admiral, to whoſe extraordinary valor his country was indebted for the naval victory of Solebay over the Dutch 1672.

JORDAN, *Charles Stephen*, a Pruſſian writer, who died at Berlin his native city 1746, aged 46. Frederick, not only erected a monument to him with this inſcription, "here lies Jordan, the friend of the muſes and of the king," but wrote an eulogy in his praiſe. Jordan wrote literary travels in France, England, and Holland, with fatirical anecdotes, 8vo.—a miſcellany of literature, philoſophy, hiſtory, &c.

JORDAN, *Thomas*, a dramatic author in the reign of Charles I.

JORDAN, *John Chriſtopher*, privy counſellor to the king of Bohemia. His notes on the chronology of Dionyſius Hal. Polybius, Diodorus Sic. and Livy are excellent. He died about 1740.

JORDANO, *Luca*, a celebrated painter, born at Naples 1632. He diſplayed ſuch abilities that at the age of ſeven his pieces were highly reſpectable. He viſited Rome, and the other cities of Italy, where he copied the works of the greateſt maſters. He improved upon the beauties of others with ſuch effect, that he was called the ingenious bee, who extracted his honey from the flowers of the beſt artiſts. His reputation gradually ſpread not only over Italy, but Europe, and Charles II. of Spain invited him in 1692 to adorn the Eſcurial, and the churches and palaces of Spain. Jordano, by the excellence and the variety of his pieces, acquired great opulence. He died at Naples 1705. In his private character he was very amiable, he was benevolent in his conduct, friendly to his pupils, and to great affability united a remarkable flow of wit and humor.

JORDANS, *James*, a painter born at Antwerp 1594. His early marriage with the daughter of Oort his maſter, prevented his viſiting Italy; but application ſupplied every deficiency. In his pieces he diſplayed great correctneſs; his manner was bold, yet graceful, ſtriking, yet natural. His works adorned the public buildings of ſome of the cities of Flanders. He died at Antwerp 1678, aged 84.

JORDEN, *Edward*, an Engliſh phyſician, born 1569 in Kent, and educated at Hart hall, Oxford. He took his doctor's degree at Padua. On his return he practiſed in London, and was member of the college of phyſicians; but his attempts to manufacture alum proved injurious to his fortune. He died of the gout and ſtone at Bath 1632. He wrote a diſcourſe on the diſeaſe called the ſuffocation of the mother, 4to. —diſcourſe on natural baths and mineral waters, 4to. &c.

JORTIN, *John*, an Engliſh divine, born in London 1698. His father was of French origin, and came to England when toleration was not allowed to the proteſtants of France. Young Jortin was educated at the Charter-houſe, and Jeſus college, Cambridge. He was engaged two years after in making extracts from Euſtathius for Pope's Homer, but he never was introduced to the poet. In 1722 he publiſhed "luſus poetici," ſome Latin poems, well received by his friends, and in 1726-7 as being fellow of his ſociety, he was preſented to the living of Swaveſey, near Cambridge, which he reſigned in 1728 upon marrying, and came to ſettle in London, where he reſided for 25 years. He in 1737 obtained the living of Eaſtwell, Kent, which he ſoon reſigned. In 1746 he was made afternoon preacher to Oxendon chapel, and the next year he became aſſiſtant to Dr. Warburton at Lincoln's Inn. In 1749 he preached Boyle's lectures, and in 1751 he was made rector of St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt by Herring the primate. In 1762 he became chaplain to the biſhop of London, who gave him a prebend in St. Paul's, the living of Kenſington, and in 1764 the archdeaconry of London. He died after a ſhort illneſs 1770. Dr. Jortin, reſpectable as a divine and as a man, was deſervedly eſteemed as a polite ſcholar and an able orator. His publications were numerous and highly valuable. He publiſhed in 1730 four ſermons on the truth of the Chriſtian religion, afterwards incorporated in his diſcourſes on the truth of the Chriſtian religion, 8vo. 1746—miſcellaneous obſervations upon authors, ancient and modern, 2 vols. 8vo.—remarks on eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, 8vo. 1751, continued in four ſucceeding volumes down to 1517, the era of the reformation—life of Eraſmus, 4to. 1758—remarks on the works of Eraſmus, 4to. 1760, beſides other inferior works.

JOSEPH, ſon of Jacob by Rachael, was the favorite of his father, and conſequently was expoſed to the envy of his brothers, who ſold him as a ſlave to ſome Midianitiſh merchants, by whom he was carried into Egypt. In Egypt, under the protecting hand of providence, he roſe to be governor of the country, and he ſaw, during the famine, his brothers proſtrate themſelves before him according to the fulfilling of his dreams. He afterwards ſent for his father to ſettle in Goſhen, and after governing the nation with wiſdom, he died about 1636 B. C.

JOSEPH, huſband of Mary, the mother of Jeſus Chriſt, was of the tribe of Judah, and of the lineage of David. He was ſon of Jacob, according to St. Matthew, or according to St. Luke, of Heli, a difference which is explained by recollecting that Heli and Jacob were brothers, and that after the death of Heli, Jacob married

fied agreeable to the law of Moſes, his brother's widow, and became father of Joſeph.

Joseph of Arimathea, a counſellor, who became privately a diſciple of our Saviour. After the crucifixion he buried the body of his maſter in a new tomb. He died at Jeruſalem.

Joseph I. 15th emperor of the houſe of Auſtria, was born at Vienna 1678. He was crowned king of Hungary 1687, and in 1705 on the death of his father Leopold, he ſucceeded to the empire of Germany. He engaged England, Savoy, and Holland, in his war againſt France, to raiſe the archduke Charles to the throne of Spain, and then exerting his power as head of the Germanic empire, he deprived the electors of Bavaria and of Cologne of their dominions for aſſiſting his enemies. Thus abſolute in Germany, he turned his arms againſt Italy, and not only Mantua, Parma, &c. but even Etruria, Sicily, and Naples, became obedient to his dictates. From Italy he marched againſt the Hungarian inſurgents whom he defeated. His ſucceſſes were ſtopped by the attack of the ſmall-pox, which proved fatal 1711, in his 33d year.

Joseph II. emperor of Germany, ſon of Leopold and Maria Thereſa, was born 1741, and crowned emperor 1765, on the deceaſe of his father. He was in his conduct actuated by the moſt benevolent motives; and to be acquainted with the wants of his ſubjects he travelled over the greateſt part of his dominions. In Croatia he facilitated commercial intercourſe, by the forming of a high road between Zing and Carlſtadt; at Venice, he ſettled the boundaries of his kingdom, and thoſe of the republic, and in Bohemia he checked the ravages of the famine which the troubles of Poland had cauſed. He afterwards had two interviews with the king of Pruſſia, whoſe great military character he admired, but unfortunately theſe viſits ended in a plan for the ſeizure of the Poliſh provinces. In 1781 he paſſed into France, but he diſregarded the pompous ceremonies with which the court wiſhed to receive him, and found greater pleaſure in examining the curioſities of Paris, the manufactures of Lyons, and the canals of Picardy. He often diſguiſed himſelf to converſe with obſcure individuals, and that every opportunity might be indulged of diſplaying his humanity, he appointed one day in the week in which he received petitions, even from the meaneſt beggar. In 1780 he ſucceeded, by the death of the empreſs queen, to the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia. The attachment to his perſon which the Flemings had diſplayed was repaid by his improvements in the harbour of Oſtend at his own expence, and by declaring the place a free port. His attempts however to render the navigation of the Scheldt free, met with oppoſition from the Hollanders, who viewed with jealouſy the commerce of Antwerp. Joſeph ſaw and pitied the ſtate of his peaſants through his ſtates, and therefore ſlavery was aboliſhed in Bohemia, Moravia, and Sileſia; and with equal boldneſs in favor of ſpiritual freedom he publiſhed an edict to diſclaim the ſecular ſubmiſſion of his ſubjects to the ſee of Rome, and to ſuppreſs ſome of the monaſteries. This excited the alarm of the pope; but the journey of Pius VI. to Vienna could not reconcile the emperor, or aboliſh his decree, and in 1786 the eccleſiaſtical princes at Ratiſbon determined to withdraw from the temporal juriſdiction of Rome. His viſit to the empreſs of Ruſſia at Cherſon, tended to enſure the partition of Poland, and the expulſion of the Turks from Europe. Though humane, Joſeph was not a warrior; he indeed reduced Schabatz in perſon, but his troops were defeated under prince Lichtenſtein, and the dreadful battle of Rohadin which laſted four days proved fatal to his views. Laudohn by his valor reſtored confidence among the Imperialiſts, and by the taking of Darbieza, Belgrade, &c. contributed to the glory of his maſter's arms. The war, however, was unpopular, and a peace haſtily concluded, left the emperor the opportunity of attending to the diſcontents which had now been excited in the Netherlands. Before theſe could be checked Joſeph fell a ſacrifice to a lingering diſeaſe, and died 1790. He was ſucceeded by his brother Leopold.

Joseph, king of Portugal, of the family of Braganza, aſcended the throne 1750, and died 1777, aged 62 years and eight months. His reign was unfortunate. Liſbon was ſwallowed in 1755 by an earthquake, and in 1758 a violent conſpiracy was formed againſt the monarch, whoſe life was ſaved by the perſonal courage of his coachman, and in conſequence of this, the jeſuits who had meditated the aſſaſſination, were expelled from the kingdom, and their property confiſcated.

Joseph Meir, a learned rabbi of Avignon, who died near Genoa 1554. He wrote an Hebrew book on the annals of the kings of France, &c.

Joseph *Ben Gorion*, a Jewiſh hiſtorian, who abridged the hiſtory of Joſephus, with whom he is often confounded by the rabbins, in the 10th century.

Joseph *of Paris*, a capuchin, the friend and confident of Richelieu. His ſervices were great in the employment of emiſſaries. He died of an apoplexy at Ruel, 1638. His life has been frequently written, and contains curious particulars.

Joseph, *Father*, an apoſtate monk, who, under the aſſumed name of Joſhua, at the head of 6000 banditti, attempted in 1678 to extirpate the catholic religion in Hungary. After committing the greateſt enormities his followers were diſperſed upon the ſudden death of their leader.

Joshua, ſon of Nun, and of the tribe of Benjamin, was appointed by Moſes as his ſucceſſor to conduct the people of Iſrael into the poſſeſſion of Canaan. He died B. C. 1424, aged 110.

Josiah, king of Judah after his father Amon

mon 641 B. C. is celebrated for the zeal with which he reſtored the law of Moſes. He died B. C. 610, aged 39, from wounds he received in a battle at Megiddo.

JOUBERT, *Laurence*, a phyſician, born at Valence, in Dauphiny, 1530. He ſtudied at Paris and at Rome, and afterwards ſettled at Montpellier, where he became regius-profeſſor, 1567. Henry III. ſent for him to conſult how he might render his marriage prolific, which however was unavailing. He died 1582. His writings are in French, and in Latin, on his profeſſion, 2 vols. folio.

JOUBERT, *Francis*, a prieſt of Montpellier, confined in the baſtile for his attachment to the Janſeniſts. He died 1763, aged 74. He is author of a commentary, and other works.

JOUBERT, *Bartholomew Catharine*, a native of Pont-de-Vaux, born 1769, and bred up to the law. The revolution altered his purſuits, and panting for military glory he entered into the army, and from a grenadier roſe to the rank of general. He was ſecond in command under Bonaparte in Italy, at the battles of Milleſimo, Ceva, Montebaldo, Rivoli, and in the Tyrol. His preſence of mind was ſuch, that Bonaparte going to Egypt, emphatically told the directory, I leave you Joubert. He was afterwards oppoſed to the Ruſſians under Suwarrow at Novi, but was killed at the beginning of the engagement 1799, leaving behind him the character, not only of a great general, but of an amiable man.

JOVIUS, *Paul*, an hiſtorian, born at Como in Italy 1483. After ſtudying in his native place, he went to Rome for the advantages of the Vatican library, and there wrote his firſt piece "de piſcibus Romanis." He attached himſelf to Francis I. king of France, who granted him a penſion, diſcontinued in the reign of the next monarch, through the influence of Montmorency, whom Jovius had offended. The favorable manner in which he had ſpoken of the houſe of Medicis in his hiſtorical compoſitions, induced him to hope a biſhopric from Clement VII: and making the requeſt, he gained the ſee of Nocera, but under the next pontiff he attempted in vain to gain the vacant biſhopric of his native place, and upon the refuſal he retired in diſcontent to Florence, where he employed himſelf in the completion of his hiſtory. He died 1552. His hiſtory, containing the events of his own times from 1494 to 1544, was printed 3 vols. folio, but though intereſting, it is to be read with great caution. To great learning, Jovius united wit and livelineſs, his ſtyle was elegant and poliſhed, and his judgment ſolid. In his private character he was diſſolute and licentious, and to a reprehenſible degree credulous. There was another *Paul* Jovius, biſhop of Nocera 1585, and diſtinguiſhed as a poet and a man of letters.

JOVIUS, *Benedictus*, brother to the hiſtorian, was known as a poet and hiſtorian.

JOUSSE, *Daniel*, a lawyer of Orleans. He died 1781, aged 77. He wrote ſome works on his profeſſion.

JOUVENCY, *Joſeph*, a French jeſuit, profeſſor of belles lettres at Caen, and at Paris. He died at Rome 1719, aged 76. He defended the jeſuit Guignard whoſe works had inflamed Caſtal to attempt the life of Henry IV. and did not ſcruple to compare this aſſaſſin to our Saviour, and the judge who condemned him to Pontius Pilate. He continued the hiſtory of the jeſuits from the year 1591 to 1616, but the work was condemned by the parliament of Paris 1713. He wrote beſides "Latin orations," and notes on Perſius, Juvenal, Ovid, &c.

JOUVENET, *John*, a French painter of Rouen, 1641. His family, diſtinguiſhed as painters, were of Italian origin. He improved himſelf at Paris under le Brun, and gained the approbation of the academy of painting, by preſenting them his Eſther fainting before Ahaſuerus. He was made one of the four perpetual rectors on the death of Mignard. His paintings are very valuable, eſpecially his ſacred pieces. In his old age he was ſtruck with the palſy in his right ſide, and then began to uſe his left hand, with aſtoniſhing dexterity, in the completion of ſome of his pieces. He died at Paris 1717.

JOYEUSE, *Anne de*, admiral of France, and the favorite of Henry III. was mild in private life, but as a commander extremely ſevere. He was killed in an expedition againſt the Huguenots 1587.

JOYEUSE, *Francis de*, brother to the above, was the able and confidential miniſter of Henry III. and IV. and Lewis XIII. He founded ſome public edifices, and died at Avignon 1615.

JOYNER, *William*, or *Lyde*, an Engliſh writer, born in St. Giles's pariſh, Oxford, 1622. He was educated at Thame, and Coventry, and then entered as demy at Magdalen college, Oxford. He embraced the popiſh religion, and went abroad, and afterwards returned to London. In 1678 he came to live at Horſpath near Oxford, but was arreſted by the vice-chancellor as a jeſuit; but upon his appearance at the ſeſſions, he was diſcharged, and then retired to Ickford in Buckinghamſhire. On James' acceſſion he was reſtored to his fellowſhip, but was expelled the year after, and died at Ickford 1706. He wrote the Roman empreſs, a comedy---obſervations on cardinal Pole's life---Latin and Engliſh poems.

IRELAND, *Samuel*, an ingenious mechanic in Spital-fields. His ſkill in drawing and engraving became to him the ſource of diſtinction and independence. He publiſhed a picturesque tour through Holland, France, and Brabant, 1790---picturesque views of the Thames, 8vo. 1792---of the Medway, 1793---graphic illuſtrations of Hogarth, 1794---picturesque views and account of the inns of court. He died 1800.

1800. He attempted to impoſe upon the world a folio volume which he called a collection of letters, papers, &c. written by Shakeſpeare, and afterwards his ſon publiſhed a declaration, acknowledging himſelf alone guilty of the forgery.

IRETON, *Henry*, a republican general of great abilities, who married Cromwell's eldeſt daughter, Bridget. He was ſent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and died at the ſiege of Limerick 1651. His body was buried with great pomp in Weſtminſter abbey, but at the reſtoration it was dug up and expoſed on Tyburn gibbet, with thoſe of Cromwell and Bradſhaw.

IREVISA, *John*, vicar of Berkeley, Glouceſterſhire, tranſlated at the requeſt of lord Berkeley the "polychronicon," 1387,

IRNERIUS, called alſo Wernerus, or Guarnerus, a German lawyer of the 12th century, who ſtudied at Conſtantinople and Ravenna, and taught at Bologna. He was properly the reſtorer of the Roman law, and deſerved the name of "Lucerna Juris." He was the father of the Gloſſators, and prevailed upon Lotharius, whoſe chancellor he was, to introduce the creation of doctors in the univerſities, an honor which ſpread from Bologna, where it firſt had its riſe to all the learned bodies of Europe. He died 1150.

IRONSIDE, *Gilbert*, a native of Hawkeſbury, educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and made rector of Winterbourn, Dorſetſhire. He was author of a ſermon, and of ſeven queſtions of the Sabbath, and at the reſtoration he was made biſhop of Briſtol, where he died 1671, aged 83.

ISAAC, ſon of Abraham and Sarah, was born 1896 B. C. His father's faith was tried by an order from heaven to offer this favorite ſon as a ſacrifice on the mountains of Moriah. Iſaac was father of Eſau, and of Jacob. He died 1716 B. C.

ISAAC COMMENUS, Greek emperor, 1057. After a turbulent reign he retired to a monaſtery, leaving the crown to Ducas Conſtantine, and died two years after, 1061.

ISAAC, *Angelus*, Greek emperor, 1185, was impriſoned, and deprived of his ſight by his brother Alexius, after whoſe death he was reſtored to the throne. He died 1204.

ISAAC, *Caro*, a rabbi, in 1492 baniſhed from Spain with the reſt of the Jews, except they became Chriſtians. He retired to Jeruſalem, where he devoted himſelf to ſtudy. He wrote "the generations of Iſaac," which is a commentary on the pentateuch of Moſes. The book is eſteemed.

ISAACSON, *Henry*, a native of London, ſecretary to biſhop Andrews. He compiled a work on chronology, and died 1654, aged 73.

ISABELLA, daughter of Philip the Fair, king of France, was born 1292. She married, 1308, Edward of England, but her licentiouſneſs diſgraced her character, and her partiality to her favorite Mortimer, proved ſo offenſive to her ſon Edward III. that he ordered her to be confined in the caſtle of Riſing, where ſhe languiſhed 28 years of captivity, and died at the age of 75.

ISABELLA of Bavaria, married Charles VI. king of France, 1385. She was a woman of licentious manners, and of a moſt vindictive temper. She ſacrificed her only ſon to her partiality for the Engliſh, and wiſhed for the triumph of Henry V. of England, who had married her daughter Catharine, rather than the proſperity of her country under the government of their natural ſovereign. She died at Paris 1435, aged 64.

ISABELLA, daughter of John II. of Caſtile, ſucceeded to the kingdom 1474, and though oppoſed by her niece, ſhe united Caſtile and Arragon, and was, with her huſband Ferdinand, proclaimed ſovereign of Spain. She was diſtinguiſhed by her juſtice, and her public and private virtues. Her reign is remarkable for the conqueſt of Grenada from the Moors, and the diſcovery of America by Columbus, but it was diſgraced by the introduction of the ſanguinary inquiſition. Iſabella died of a dropſy, 1504, aged 54.

ISABELLA, daughter of Alphonſo, duke of Calabria, married John Galeazzo Sforza a minor. The union of theſe lovers was put off by the intrigues of Lewis Sforza, the uncle of the bridegroom, who had himſelf fallen in love with Iſabella; but when his guilty addreſſes were received with contempt, he determined on revenge. By marrying Alphonſina the daughter of the duke of Ferrara, he gained an active accomplice in his criminal intentions, Galeazzo was poiſoned, and Iſabella fled to Naples, and after ſeeing the deſtruction of her family, ſhe died 1524.

ISABELLA, ſiſter of Sigiſmund Auguſtus, of Poland, married John Zopolita, waivode of Tranſylvania, afterwards king of Hungary. The birth of a ſon ſo pleaſed the father who was engaged in the ſiege of Fogarra, that in a feaſt which he gave his ſoldiers he fell a victim to his intemperance 1540. Thus left unprotected and unable to reſiſt Ferdinand of Auſtria, againſt whom her huſband had made war, ſhe in an evil hour called to her aid Solyman the Turkiſh ſultan, who inſtead of protecting her ſeized her capital, and obliged her to fly to Tranſylvania, of which ſhe was ſoon after ſtripped. She recovered Tranſylvania in 1556, and died two years after, reſpected for magnanimity and courage.

ISAIAH, the greateſt of the prophets, is called the evangelical prophet from the clear and conſiſtent manner in which, in language of fire and ſublimity, he deſcribes the coming and the attributes of the Meſſiah. He propheſied from 735 to 681 B. C. and is ſaid to have been cut into two with a wooden ſaw by order of Manaſſeh.

ISELIN, *James Chriſtopher*, a learned German, born at Baſil 1681. He was profeſſor of hiſtory and eloquence at Marpurg, 1704, and was advanced to the chair of divinity at Baſil,

1711. He died at Basil 1787. He wrote "de Gallis Rhenum transeuntibus, carmen heroicum—de historicis Latinis dissertatio—dissertations, &c.

Ishmael, son of Abraham, by Agar, was born 1910 B. C. He settled at Paran, where he became the progenitor of the Arabians.

Ishmael I. sophy of Persia, was descended from Ali the son-in-law of Mahomet, and died 1523 in the 18th year of his reign.

Ishmael II. sophy of Persia after Thamas, 1575, was the murderer of his eight brothers, and at last was poisoned 1579 by his own sister.

Isingrinius, *Michael*, a printer of Basil in the 16th century, who printed in Greek the works of Aristotle in a manner much superior to former editors, even of Aldus Manutius.

Israel, *Manasseh Ben*, a rabbi in the Low Countries, who offered Cromwell 200,000l. for permission to the Jews to settle in England, and to have the use of St. Paul's cathedral. This was opposed by the clergy, but it is said by Heath, that the protector "gulled the Jews of their earnest money." He wrote several works and died 1657.

Ittigius, *Thomas*, a German divine, of Leipsic 1644. He was educated at Leipsic, Rostock, and Strasburg, and was professor of divinity at Leipsic in 1691. He died 1710. He wrote dissertations, &c.

Juan, *George*, a Spaniard, knight of Malta. He went with Ulloa, and the French mathematicians to Peru, to ascertain the figure of the earth. He published, on his return, observations on the voyage, in Spanish, translated with the remarks of Ulloa, into French. He wrote besides a treatise on the construction and management of vessels, and died at Madrid 1773.

Judah, fourth son of Jacob and Leah, was the head of a tribe, and to him his father declared that the sceptre should not depart from him, till the Messiah should come. He died 1636 B. C. aged 119 years.

Judas Iscariot of Ephraim, was the disciple and the betrayer of Jesus. When he found that his master was condemned, he threw back the 30 pieces of silver for which he had betrayed him and went and hanged himself.

Jude, *St.* an apostle, and the author of an epistle, was brother of James the less, and he is called sometime, Thaddeus, Lebbeus, or the zealous. He preached the gospel in Libya, &c. and suffered martyrdom at Berytus.

Judex, *Matthew*, a learned German, born at Tippofwald in Misnia, 1528. He studied at Dresden, Wittemberg, and Magdeburg, and was divinity professor at Jena. He died 1564, aged 36. He was concerned in the composition of the two first centuries of Magdeburg.

Ives, *John*, an antiquarian, born at Yarmouth, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge. He was raised to the revived office of Suffolk herald, but without emolument, and he was also fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies. He died of a deep consumption 1776, aged 25 years. His library and coins, medals, paintings, &c. were sold by auction. He published "three select papers" from his own collection, besides remarks upon the garianonum of the Romans 1774.

Iveteaux, *Nicholas Vauquelin seigneur de*, a French poet, born at Fresnaye. He was preceptor to the duke of Vendome, the son of Gabrielle d'Estrées, and afterwards to Lewis XIII. when dauphin. He was very licentious, and when reproached by Richelieu for his dissolute conduct, he retired to his house in St. Germain, where he spent the rest of life in voluptuous indulgence. As he considered the pastoral life the most agreeable, he dressed himself in the habit of a shepherd, and attended by his mistress disguised as a nymph playing on the harp, he wasted away his time in the grossest sensuality, regardless of the opinions of the world, or the calls of religion. He died 1649, aged 90. He wrote institution d'un prince, a poem of merit—sonnets, songs, &c. in the delices de la poesie Françoise, 1620, 8vo.

Juglaris, *Aloysius*, an Italian jesuit of Nice. He taught rhetoric and was preceptor to prince Charles Emanuel of Savoy, and died at Messina 1653. He wrote 100 panegyrics on Jesus Christ, 40 in honor of Lewis XIII. &c.

Juigne Broissiniere, *D. Seigneur de Moliere*, author of dictionnaire theologique, &c. was an advocate of the French parliament.

Juliana, a singular character of Norwich, in the 3d Edward's reign, who in her zeal for mortification confined herself for several years between four walls. She wrote, "sixteen revelations of divine love showed to mother Juliana," &c.

Julio, *Romano*, an Italian painter, the disciple and favorite of Raphael. He distinguished himself not only by his pencil, but also by his knowledge of architecture. He built a palace for his patron, Clement VII. and adorned the churches of Rome, with his highly finished paintings. He afterwards went to Mantua, which his genius was employed to improve and to beautify. He died at Mantua, 1546. De Piles, who has given a critique of his works, says, that his genius took wing all at once, or like a torrent, broke over its banks. His compositions, therefore, were all expressive of beauty, fire, and dignity; sublime in the conception, grand and correct in the execution.

Julius I. pope and saint, succeeded Mark 337, and died 352.

Julius II. *Julian de le Rovere* of Albizala was raised to the purple in 1471, by his uncle Sixtus IV. and on the death of Alexander VI he had the art and influence to prevent the election of Amboise, and to place Pius III. in the vacant chair, which he himself was called to fill 22 days after, 1503, by the sudden death of the new pontiff. After laying the foundation of St Peter's church, 1506, he meditated the temporal aggrandisement of his court. He wished to recover from the Venetians, Faenza and Rimini and the other lost conquests of Alexander VI

and

and by ſigning the league of Cambray with the emperor, and the kings of France and Arragon, he triumphed over his enemies. Thus victorious he intrigued againſt the French, for having oppoſed his elevation to the pontificate; and his artful inſinuations procured for him the ſupport of the Swiſs republic, and of England and Arragon. At the head of his troops, Julius marched to meet the enemy, he beſieged Mirandola, and ſoon entered its gates as a conqueror; but ſoon Trivulce, the French general, ſeized Bologna, and made the papal troops and their allies of Venice fly before him. Julius retired to Rome, and ſoon the general council of Piſa pronounced his ſuſpenſion for contumacy, a ſtep which he oppoſed by laying the French kingdom under an interdict. The chagrin however which corroded him from pique and diſappointment, proved too powerful for his conſtitution. He was carried off by a fever, 1513, aged 70. Great as a ſtateſman and as a warrior, Julius had little claim to the meekneſs and humility, which ſhould belong to the eccleſiaſtical character. He was, however, a liberal patron of literature and of the arts. He was the firſt who introduced the cuſtom of wearing the beard long, which was ſoon after imitated by Charles V. Francis I. and their courtiers.

JULIUS III. *John Marie du Mont*, a native of Arezzo, made pope in 1550. He joined the emperor againſt Octavius duke of Parma; but the expedition was attended with diſgrace. He is blamed for diſſolving the council of Trent, and for the treaty of Paſſaw. He was a weak and narrow-minded pontiff, and died 1556, aged 68.

JUNCKER, *Chriſtian*, an able medalliſt, born at Dreſden. He died 1714, aged 46. He tranſlated ſome of the claſſics into German, and wrote centuria fœminarum eruditione & ſcriptis illuſtrium—vita Lutheri, &c.

JUNCTIN, or GUINTINO, *Francis*, a native of Florence, who ſettled in France, and amaſſed a large fortune by correcting the preſs, and as a manufacturer of paper, and a banker; and died 1580. He poſſeſſed merit as a mathematician, and publiſhed arithmetical works—commentaries on Sacroboſco's ſphere, &c.

JUNGERMAN, *Godfrey*, profeſſor of law at Leipſic, died at Henau, 1610. He edited Julius Pollux, and tranſlated Longus.

JUNGERMAN, *Lewis*, brother to the preceding, wrote on botany, and natural hiſtory. He died at Altorf, 1653.

JUNGIUS, *Joachim*, a native of Lubeck, who ſtudied at Gloſſen. He applied to phyſic at Augſburg, and took his degree of M. D. at Padua, and died at Hamburgh, 1657, aged 98. He wrote ſome Latin tragedies, beſides treatiſes on metaphyſics, &c.

JUNIUS, *Adrian*, a learned Dutchman, born 1511, at Hoorn. After ſtudying at Haerlem and Louvaine, he went to Paris, and to Bologna, where he applied himſelf to medical purſuits. He came to England about 1543, and was phyſician to the duke of Norfolk. He publiſhed, among other works, a Greek and Latin lexicon, dedicated to king Edward, for which he was cenſured by the pope, who had not acknowledged the acceſſion of the young monarch. He returned to Holland; but on the acceſſion of Mary, he again ſettled in England, and wrote an epithalamium on Mary's marriage with Philip of Spain. He afterwards ſettled at Haerlem, but the ſiege of this city by the Spaniards, 1573, and the loſs of his library on that melancholy occaſion, affected him greatly, ſo that his diſorders increaſed, and he died at Middleburg, 1575. His works are numerous, and prove him to have been an able ſcholar.

JUNIUS, or DU JON, *Francis*, profeſſor of divinity at Leyden, was born at Bourges, 1545. He ſtudied at Geneva, and at the age of 20 he was made miniſter of the Walloon church at Antwerp. He afterwards was chaplain to the prince of Orange, and attended him in various expeditions, and then read public lectures at Neuſtadt, and Heidelberg, and viſited France, where he was kindly received by Henry IV. He next ſettled at Leyden, 1592, and was cut off by the plague 10 years after. He was four times married. His publications were 64 in number, the beſt known of which is his Latin verſion of the Hebrew bible.

JUNIUS, *Francis*, ſon of the preceding, was born at Heidelberg, 1589. He was educated at Leyden, and at his father's death he ſtudied mathematics to follow a military life. He next devoted himſelf to literature, publiſhed ſome of his father's works, and then travelled to France and England. For 30 years he was in England in the family of the earl of Arundel; and applied himſelf to the acquiſition of the ancient languages of the Cimbri, Goths, Franks, Friſons, and other northern nations, from whoſe obſolete idioms he deduced the derivation of many German and Engliſh words. Though thus engaged in inſipid and perhaps unprofitable ſtudies, he enjoyed a great flow of ſpirits, and attained a good old age. In 1677, he viſited his nephew, Dr. If. Voſſius, at Windſor, and was there attacked by a fever, which carried him off that year. He left by his will, all his MSS. and collections to the public library of his favorite Oxford. His chief works were, gloſſarium Gothicum—de picturâ veterum, &c.

JUNTAS, two printers of celebrity, who had printing offices at Venice, Florence, and Geneva. Philip began to print at Geneva 1497. He died 1519. Bernard, his brother or couſin, was equally known.

JURIEU, *Peter*, called by the papiſts the Goliath of the proteſtants, was born 1637, at Mer, in the dioceſe of Blois. He was educated partly under Peter de Moulin, his mother's brother, who was in England, and when of age, he was ordained miniſter in that church; but after his return, to ſucceed his father at Mer, he was re-ordained according to the form of foreign proteſtants. He officiated at

Vitri, and then became profeſſor of Hebrew and divinity at Sedan. In 1681 he retired to Holland, and was appointed divinity profeſſor at Rotterdam, and miniſter of the Walloon church. He next applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the revelations, and explained the ſtriking paſſages of that myſterious book, by application to the events paſſing under his eye. The revolution in England enabled him to conſider William III. as the inſtrument of God raiſed up againſt antichriſt. While he attempted to convince the world of the truth of his explanations, he excited a hoſt of enemies againſt him. Bayle, long his friend, took up the arms of controverſy againſt him, and in ſeveral of the churches of Holland, his opinions on baptiſm, juſtification, and other eccleſiaſtical topics, were publicly condemned, though his name was omitted in the cenſure. The popular diſcontent which his accuſation of heterodoxy, againſt Saurin, paſtor of Utrecht, excited, produced a dejection of ſpirits, which, after continuing ſome years, carried him off, 1713, at Rotterdam, in his 76th year. He was a man of great learning, and vaſt information; but unfortunately he was violent in his temper, intolerant in his principles, and unwilling to yield, or even to liſten, to the candid repreſentations of his opponents. His chief works are, hiſtoire du calviniſme & du papiſme---lettres paſtorales, 3 vols.---le vrai ſyſteme de l'egliſe, &c.---ſermons, &c.

JURIN, *Dr. James*, ſecretary of the royal ſociety, and preſident of the college of phyſicians, London, contributed much to the philoſophical tranſactions, and had a diſpute with Michelloti on the momentum of running waters, with Keill and Senac on the action of the heart, with Robins on diſtinct viſion, and with the followers of Leibnitz on moving bodies. His treatiſe on viſion is printed with Smith's optics. He died 1750.

JUSSIEU, *Anthony de*, an eminent botaniſt, born at Lyons, 1686. He travelled to improve the ſcience of botany, and natural hiſtory; and he was admitted into the academy of ſciences at Paris, and made botany profeſſor in the royal garden. Beſides ſeveral communications to the learned ſocieties of Paris, he abridged Barrelier's work on the plants of France, Spain, and Italy---and made an appendix to Tournefort's &c. He died 1758

JUSSIEU, *Bernard de*, brother to the preceding, born at Lyons, 1699, was equally eminent as a botaniſt and phyſician. He was a great favorite with the king, over whoſe plants he was appointed curator, and whoſe botanical garden at Trianon he adorned with great ſkill. He wrote, the friend of humanity, &c.---and edited Tournefort's plants, 2 vols. 12mo. He died 1777, aged 79. His brother *Joſeph*, was alſo an excellent naturaliſt, as well as engineer. He was with Condamine in Peru, 1735, and died 1779.

JUSTEL, *Chriſtopher*, counſellor and ſecretary to the French king, wrote code of canons of the church univerſal---and the councils of Africa with notes, &c.---and died at Paris 1649, aged 69.

JUSTEL, *Henry*, ſon and ſucceſſor of the above, was born in Paris, 1620. He was particularly attached to England, and to her literary characters, ſuch as Locke, Dr. Hickes, &c. He gave to Oxford the Greek MSS. of his father's canones eccleſiæ univerſalis, for which he was complimented with the degree of LL. D. 1675. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he migrated to London, and was made keeper of the king's library, St. James's, with a ſalary of 200l. per annum. This he held till his death, 1693, and was ſucceeded by Dr. R. Bentley.

JUSTI, *N. de*, a German mineralogiſt, who ſtudied at Jena, 1720, ſupported by the contributions of his friends. Under Zink, he acquired an extenſive knowledge of mineralogy, and became known by his treatiſe on political œconomy. He examined the various mines of Schemnitz, Hungary, and Auſtria, and was made a member of the council of mines; and nominated profeſſor of political œconomy and natural hiſtory at Gottingen univerſity. He was meditating the plan of a German encyclopedia, after the French, when he was carried off by a ſudden diſeaſe. His works were, a treatiſe on mineralogy, 1757---a treatiſe on money, a work of great merit, for which, by the miſinterpretation of ſome paſſages, he was for a little time impriſoned at Breſlaw, by the king of Pruſſia---miſcellanies on chemiſtry, &c. 2 vols. 4to. &c.

JUSTIN I. from a ſwine-herd and ſoldier, roſe to the rank of emperor of the Eaſt, on the death of Anaſtaſius, 518.

JUSTIN II. nephew and ſucceſſor of Juſtinian, 565, cauſed his relative, Juſtin, the laſt emperor's grand nephew, to be aſſaſſinated. His indolence gave way to the ſuperior arts of his wife, Sophia, niece of the empreſs Theodora, who managed the empire with great ability, with the aſſiſtance of Tiberius. He died 578.

JUSTINIAN I. emperor of Rome after his uncle, Juſtin I. 527, is celebrated more from the fame of his general Beliſarius, than his own perſonal exertions. The Roman laws were under him reduced into a code, which was called the digeſts or pandects, and the more modern laws collected under the name of Novellæ. He built St. Sophia's church at Conſtantinople, and died 565, aged 83.

JUSTINIAN II. ſucceeded his father Pogonatus Conſtantine, 685. He was baniſhed 694, but 10 years after, he regained his throne with the aſſiſtance of the Bulgarians; and he was aſſaſſinated by Philippicus Bardanes, who aſcended the throne 711.

JUSTINIANI, *St. Laurence*, a noble of Venice, made the firſt patriarch of Venice, 1451, by pope Eugenius IV. He died four years after, aged 74. His works, conſiſt of lignum vitæ ---de caſto connubio---faſciculis amoris.

JUSTINIANI, *Bernard*, nephew of the preceding, was born 1407-8, at Venice. He ſtudied at Verona and Padua, and in 1461 went as ambaſſador to Lewis XI. of France, who knighted him. After being 20 times raiſed to the office of Sage grand, he was made procurator of St. Mark, inferior only to the doge. He died 1489. He left de origine urbis Venet.—the life of his uncle—and other hiſtorical works.

JUSTINIANI, *Auguſtin*, biſhop of Nebo, in Corſica, was born at Genoa, 1470. Francis I. of France patronized him, and after being profeſſor of Hebrew at Paris, he returned to Genoa, and paſſed over to his dioceſe, 1522. He periſhed, together with the veſſel which conveyed him to Nebo, 1536. He wrote, pſalterium Hebræum, Græcum, &c.

JUVARA, *Philip*, a Sicilian architect, born at Meſſina. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the beautiful edifices which he erected at Turin. He went to Spain but the model which he propoſed for the conſtruction of a magnificent palace, on the ruins of that which had been deſtroyed by fire, though approved, was not carried into execution, and Juvara, chagrined, died of grief at Madrid, 1735, aged 50.

JUVENAL, *de Carlencas Felix*, a French writer, born at Pezenas, where he alſo died, 1760, aged 81. He wrote, principles of hiſtory---eſſays on belles lettres---the arts.

JUXON, *William*, archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born at Chicheſter, and educated at merchant taylors', and St. John's college, Oxford, where he was preſident 1621. His intimacy with Laud raiſed him to high ſtations: he was made dean of Worceſter, clerk of the king's cloſet, biſhop of Hereford, and before conſecration, tranſlated to London. He was, in 1635, made lord treaſurer; but whilſt theſe appointments offended the puritans, Juxon was irreproachable in the diſcharge of his duties. He ſuffered ſeverely during the rebellion; and after attending his royal maſter to the ſcaffold, he was impriſoned by the ſuſpicious parliament, who wiſhed him to diſcloſe the private converſation which he had held with the king. At the reſtoration he was raiſed to Canterbury. He died 1663, aged 81.

IWAN V. *John Alexiowitz*, ſecond ſon of Michaelowitz, ſucceeded his brother, Feodor Alexiowitz, 1682, in Ruſſia. As his powers of mind were weak, he was declared incapable of reigning, and ſent to a monaſtery, and the ſceptre was placed in the hands of his brother Peter. This change diſpleaſed his ſiſter, Sophia, and by her intrigues, Iwan was drawn from his confinement, and ſeated on the throne with her and with Peter. This divided ſovereignty continued for ſix years; but the deſign of Sophia to ſacrifice Peter to her ambition proved abortive, and the proſcribed prince confined her in a convent, and ſeized the reins of government alone. Iwan died 1696, aged 35, leaving five daughters.

IWAN VI. of Brunſwick Bevern, ſucceeded, when three months old, his great aunt, Anne Iwanova, as emperor of Ruſſia, 1740. The guardianſhip was entruſted, by the dying empreſs, to her favorite, Erneſt, duke of Biren; but ſoon after the regent was removed, and the emperor's mother, Anne of Mecklenburg, was made guardian. The next year the unfortunate child was dethroned, and confined in a fortreſs, from which a monk had the art to remove him to Germany. The attempt did not, however, ſucceed, and Iwan was again immured in a monaſtery, where he was put to death, 1764, by order of Catherine.

IZAACKE, *Richard*, a native of Exeter, educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He was afterwards town clerk of his native town, of which he wrote the hiſtory, improved by his ſon, 1724.

K.

KABBETE, *John*, a Dutch painter, who ſettled afterwards at Amſterdam, where he died 1660.

KAHTER, *John*, profeſſor of poetry, mathematics, &c. was born at Wolmar, in Heſſe Caſſel, 1649, and died 1729, author of diſſertations on theology, philoſophy, &c. in 2 vols. 12mo.

KAIN, *Henry Louis le*, a celebrated actor of Paris, 1728. He was originally a maker of ſurgical inſtruments, and was introduced to Voltaire, who cultivated his talents, and enabled him to appear on the French theatre, and to acquire there ſuch celebrity, as to be called the Garrick of France. In the expreſſion of grief, deſpair, ſenſibility, and all the ſtrong

emotions of the mind, Kain had no fuperior. His firſt appearance on the ſtage was in 1750, and he died at Paris of an inflammatory fever, 1778. It is remarkable, that Voltaire, who foreſaw his greatneſs, was never preſent at his repreſentations, as he left France for Pruſſia a few days before the appearance of his friend on the public theatre; and after an abſence of 27 years, he heard, on his return to Paris, that Kain was no more.

KALE, *William*, a Dutch painter, who died 1693, aged 63. His paintings on gold, ſilver, and chryſtal vaſes, on gems, were highly admired.

KALGREEN, *N.* a dramatic writer of Sweden. Beſides his Guſtavus Vaſa, &c. he wrote ſome lyric poems, and died 1798.

KALUBKO, *Vincent*, a Poliſh hiſtorian, biſhop of Cracow. He retired to a monaſtery when his cathedral was burnt, 1218, by lightning, and there he died, 1223. He wrote chronicon regni Poloniæ, in the form of a dialogue.

KAM-HI, emperor of China, ſucceeded to the throne 1661. He was the grandſon of a Tartar prince, who had in 1644 conquered China, and he was a liberal patron of the literature, and of the arts of Europe. Though well acquainted with geography, he never would ſuffer a map to appear before him, except China was placed in the midſt of the earth. He died 1722, aged 71.

KAMPEN, *Jacob Van*, a painter of Haerlem, 1658. The figures in his pieces are generally as large as life, and with ſtrong and happy coloring and effect.

KANDLER, *John Joachim*, an ingenious artiſt, in the porcelaine manufactory of Meiſſen. His figures were much admired, eſpecially his St. Paul, the ſcourging of Chriſt, the death of St. Xavier, the 12 apoſtles, &c. The groupe which he completed at the deſire of Auguſtus of Poland, for Lewis XV. procured a very handſome reward from the French monarch. He died 1776, aged 70.

KANOLD, *John*, author of ſome works on the plague—of memoirs on nature and art, in German, &c. was a German phyſician, and died at Breſlaw, 1729, aged 50.

KANT, *Immanuel*, a native of Konigſberg, ſon of a ſadler, deſcended from a Scotch family, of the name of Cant, ſettled in Pruſſia. From the charity ſchool of his village, he removed to the univerſity, and to maintain himſelf he became tutor in private families, and then became a public tutor of celebrity. His knowledge was very extenſive, and his publications numerous, but he paid particular attention to metaphyſics, and though his labors were ſometimes obſcure, his principles and opinions were popular. He died 1804, aged 80. His works are on the theory of the winds—phyſical geography—principles of motion and reſt ---volcanoes in the moon---the rotation of the earth on its axis.

KAUNITZ RITBERG, *prince of*, a celebrated ſtateſman, for 40 years chancellor and prime miniſter of Auſtria. He was firſt ambaſſador in France, and negociated the marriage of Antoinette, with Lewis XVI. He ſerved with fidelity, Maria Thereſa, Joſeph II. and Leopold, and by his intrigues, gained a great aſcendancy in the European courts. He died at Vienna, 1794, aged 84.

KAY, *William*, an hiſtorical painter of Breda. He died 1568, aged 48, it is ſaid, of grief, becauſe the duke of Alva, while ſitting to him for his picture, paſſed ſentence of death on counts Egmont and Hoorn.

KEACH, *Benjamin*, author of travels of true godlineſs, in the ſtyle of Bunyan, and ſcripture metaphors, in folio, reprinted 1777, works of great merit; was a baptiſt teacher, of the 18th century.

KEATE, *George*, a native of Trowbridge, Wilts, educated at Kingſton ſchool. After viſiting Geneva, and Voltaire, he entered at the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar, but he ſoon quitted the profeſſion to become an author. Among other things, he wrote ancient and modern Rome, a poem—an account of the Pelew iſlands, from captain Wilſon's papers, and other works. He died 1797, aged 68.

KEATING, *Jeffery*, a clergyman of Tipperary, author of the hiſtory of the poets of his own country, with the genealogies of ſome Iriſh families. He died 1650.

KEBLE, *Joſeph*, an Engliſh lawyer, born in London, 1632. He was of Jeſus college, Oxford, and was made fellow of All-Souls by the parliamentary viſitors, 1648. He ſettled at Gray's Inn, and when a barriſter, was remarkable for his regular and conſtant attendance at the court of king's bench. He died ſuddenly 1710. He publiſhed an explanation of the laws againſt recuſants, 8vo. 1681—an aſſiſtance to the juſtices of the peace, &c. folio—reports from the king's bench, Weſtminſter, 3 vols. folio—two eſſays on human nature, or the creation of mankind, and on human actions.

KECKERMAN, *Bartholomew*, a native of Dantzic, profeſſor of Hebrew at Heidelberg. He ſettled in 1601 at Dantzic, where he died 1609, aged only 38. His works, which were learned, though, ſays G. Voſſius, full of plagiariſm, were collected and publiſhed 2 vols. folio.

KEENE, *Edmund*, an Engliſh biſhop, born at Lynn, Norfolk. He was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, and in 1740, was made rector of Stanhope, Durham, in the room of biſhop Butler. In 1748 he ſucceeded Dr. Whalley, at the head of St. Peter's college, and in 1750 was vice-chancellor. His efforts to improve diſcipline, however, were not without oppoſition and obloquy; he was ridiculed in the proſe pamphlet, "fragment," and in the poem called "capitale." In 1752 he was made biſhop of Cheſter, and on the death of Dr. Mawſon, 1770, he was tranſlated to Ely. He obtained an act of parliament to alienate the old palace of Holborn, belonging to his ſee,

fee, and for building a new one in Dover-ſtreet, and thus he not only got rid of a great incumbrance, but added an annual revenue of 5000l. to repair and maintain his palace. He died 1781.

KEILL, *John*, an eminent mathematician, born at Edinburgh, 1671. After taking the degree of M. A. in his native city, he followed David Gregory to Oxford, and in 1694 entered at Baliol as a Scotch exhibitioner. Here he was the firſt who taught Newton's principles by proper experiments, and ſoon became better known by his "examination of Burnet's theory of the earth," to which were ſubjoined "remarks on Whiſton's new theory." In 1700 he was appointed deputy profeſſor of natural philoſophy at Oxford, and the next year he publiſhed his famous treatiſe, called "introductio ad veram phyſicam," conſidered as a moſt able introduction to Newton's principia. In 1709 he was made treaſurer to the Palatines going to ſettle in New England, and after his return, the next year, he was appointed Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy, at Oxford. In 1711 he was engaged in a controverſy with Leibnitz, and ably defended the claim of Newton to the invention of fluxions, in which his efforts were ſeconded by the royal ſociety. The ſame year he was made decypherer to the queen, and two years after was honored with the degree of M. D. by the univerſity of Oxford. His edition of Commandinus' Euclid appeared 1715, and 1718 his introductio ad veram aſtronomiam, tranſlated by himſelf into Engliſh, at the requeſt of the ducheſs of Chandos. He was carried off by a fever, 1721, in his 50th year.

KEILL, *James*, younger brother to the preceding, was born at Edinburgh, 1673. He applied himſelf to medical ſtudies, and particularly to anatomy, and received the honorary degree of M. D. from Cambridge. He ſettled at Northampton, 1703, as a phyſician, and he died there from that painful diſorder, a cancer in the roof of his mouth, 1719. He publiſhed an account of animal ſecretion—the quantity of blood in the human heart, and muſcular motion—anatomy of the human body, 8vo.—an account of the diſſection of John Bayles, aged 130.

KEITH, *James*, field-marſhal of Pruſſia, the younger ſon of William, earl marſhal of Scotland, was born 1696. He was educated under Ruddiman, and intended for the law, but in the rebellion he joined the pretender, and was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and then fled to France. After travelling through Italy, he became in 1717, acquainted with the Czar Peter, but refuſing to enter into his ſervice, he went to Madrid, where he obtained a commiſſion in the Iriſh brigade. He afterwards went to Ruſſia, and he engaged in the ſervice of the czarina. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the Turks and the Swedes, as well as in negociations; but diſſatisfied, he left Ruſſia, and came to Berlin, where the king of Pruſſia raiſed him to great honors, and made him governor of his capital, and field marſhal. He gained ſo ſtrongly the confidence of that monarch, that he was his counſellor in the cabinet, and his companion in his relaxations, and he attended him in his travels through Germany, Poland, and Hungary. After diſtinguiſhing himſelf as a warrior and a politician in the ſervice of his new maſter, he was unfortunately killed at the battle of Hohkerchen, 1758.

KELLER, *James*, a learned jeſuit, counſellor to Albert of Bavaria, and the confidential friend of the emperor Maximilian. He died at Munich, 1631. He wrote various books under fictitious names; but his myſteria politica was expoſed to the cenſures of the Sorbonne, and burnt publicly.

KELLEY, *Edward*, a famous necromancer of Worceſter, educated at Oxford. For ſome ill conduct in Lancaſhire, he loſt both his ears at Lancaſter, but afterwards travelled with Dr. Dee abroad, and ably ſupported him in his pretended intercourſe with familiar ſpirits. By commuting metals into gold, he recommended himſelf to the notice of Rodolphus II. who knighted him, but afterwards diſſatisfied with his impoſtures, ſent him a priſoner to Prague. Kelly endeavoured to extricate himſelf from confinement, but he fell from the window of his apartment, and broke both his legs, in conſequence of which he died ſoon after, 1595. His works were a poem on chemiſtry—on the philoſopher's ſtone—a relation of what paſſed between Dr. Dee, and certain ſpirits.

KELLY, *Hugh*, an Iriſhman, who from a ſtay maker, became a hackney writer to a lawyer in London, and then turned author. He died 1777. His works are Thelpis, a poem, after Churchill's manner—falſe delicacy—a word to the wiſe—ſchool for wives, comédies—Clementina, a tragedy—the romance of an hour, a comic entertainment---the memoirs of a magdalen, a novel, &c.

KEMPIS, *Thomas*, a famous theologian, born at Kempen, in the dioceſe of Cologne, 1380. He was educated at Deventer, and diſplayed great piety, and ſelf-mortification, and beſides tranſcribing books of devotion, he compoſed ſeveral works of divinity, much admired by the papiſts. He died 1471, in his 92d year. The largeſt edition of his works, conſiſting of ſermons, pious treatiſes, &c. is in 3 vols. folio, Cologne, 1660. His famous book, de imitatione Chriſti, which has been tranſlated into all languages, has been by ſome writers aſcribed to Gerſon, a benedictine monk.

KEN, *Thomas*, an Engliſh prelate, born at Berkhamſtead, Herts, 1637. He was educated at Wincheſter, and New college, Oxford. He was patronized by biſhop Morley, and afterwards went to Holland, as chaplain to the princeſs of Orange. In 1683 he went with lord Dartmouth, againſt Tangier, and on his return was made chaplain to the king. Far from offending his royal maſter, by refuſing admittance into his houſe, to Eleanor Gwyn, the favorite miſtreſs, he received higher marks of eſteem, and

and was nominated to the vacant fee of Bath and Wells. Before he was however admitted, Charles was taken ill, and was attended by his faithful chaplain, whofe fervices were much interrupted by popifh prieſts. On James's acceſſion Ken was ſettled in his ſee, but though attempts were made to render him favorable to the projected alteration of the national religion, he remained ſteady to his principles, and was one of the ſeven biſhops ſent to the Tower. At the revolution he was unwilling to take the oaths, and therefore retired, and was deprived of his biſhopric. He devoted the reſt of his life to literary and pious purſuits, and was ſo much reſpected for his ſteady principles, that queen Anne granted him a penſion of 200l. per annum. He died at Longleat, of an ulcer in his kidneys, 1711. He wiſhed always to be impreſſed with ſuch a ſenſe of mortality that he continually carried his ſhroud in his portmanteau. His works conſiſt of hymns, pious manuals, an epic poem in 13 books, called Edmund, ſermons, &c.

KENDAL, *George*, a native of Dawliſh, Devonſhire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and made prebendary of Exeter, and rector of Bliſland, Cornwall. He afterwards removed to a benefice in London, and took his degree of D. D. 1654. He loſt all his preferment in 1662 for nonconformity. He was author of a vindication of the doctrine of grace and ſpecial favor to the elect, &c.

KENNEDY, *John*, M. D. a Scotch phyſician who reſided for ſome years at Smyrna, and died 1760. His collections of Greek and Latin coins and pictures were ſold by auction, and afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of Dr. Hunter. In his diſſertation on the coins of Caraufius he aſſerted that Oriuna was the emperor's guardian goddeſs, which excited a controverſy between him and Dr. Stukeley, who ſupported that Oriuna was the wife of Caraufius.

KENNEDY, *John*, rector of Bradley, Derbyſhire, was author of ſcripture chronology, Jackſon's chronological antiquities examined, 1753, &c.

KENNEDY, *James*, ſecond ſon of ſir W. Kennedy by Margaret, daughter of Robert III. king of Scotland, was educated at Paris and Rome, and became regent during the minority of James II. He was archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, and founder of St. Mary's college. He died chancellor of Scotland 1472, aged 68.

KENNET, *White*, an Engliſh prelate, born at Dover, 1660. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Edmund hall, Oxford, where he publiſhed his letter from a ſtudent, concerning the approaching parliament, a political pamphlet, which highly offended the whig party. He alſo publiſhed at this time his "ballad" a political poem, and in 1684 appeared his tranſlation of Eraſmus' moriæ encomium. That year he was then preſented to the living of Ambroſden, Oxfordſhire. In 1689, whilſt ſhooting, his gun burſt, and wounded his ſkull ſo ſeverely that he was trepanned, and was ever after obliged to wear a black patch on the injured part. In 1693 he was preſented to the rectory of Shottesbrook in Berkſhire, and in 1699 he took his degree of D. D. and the next year, unſolicited was appointed miniſter of St. Botolph, Aldgate, London. In 1701 he became archdeacon of Huntingdon, and that year engaged with Dr. Atterbury in a controverſy about the rights of convocation. In 1705 he preached Dr. Wake's conſecration ſermon, which was much applauded, particularly by judge Holt, and ſome time after he was appointed chaplain to the queen. His ſermon at the funeral of the duke of Devonſhire, in 1707, proved very agreeable to the next duke who recommended him to the deanery of Peterborough. The oppoſition which he ſhowed to Sacheverell expoſed him to obloquy, and when the miniſtry were changed he was repreſented as an enemy to the queen and her government. The imputation was induſtriouſly circulated and with ſuch malignity that in an altar piece painted for Whitechapel, Judas was repreſented in the number of the 12 apoſtles at the laſt ſupper, with the countenance of Dr. Kennet, and more ſtrongly to point the reſemblance, the black patch appeared on his head. The picture was viewed and condemned, and the biſhop of London at laſt ordered the ſcandalous piece to be removed from the church. He was ſome time after promoted to the ſee of Peterborough which he enjoyed ten years. He died in St. James's-ſtreet, London 1728. He had begun to make a large collection of maps, papers, &c. to write a full hiſtory of the propagation of chriſtianity in the Engliſh American colonies, which never was completed. He wrote the third volume of "a complete hiſtory of England" publiſhed by the bookſellers 1706, beſides a vindication of the church—a letter to the editors of Somner's treatiſe of the Roman poſts, &c.---ſermons, &c.

KENNET, *Baſil*, younger brother of the biſhop, was born 1674 at Poſtling, and was educated at Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford. In 1706 he was made chaplain to the Engliſh factory at Leghorn, but ſo violent was the oppoſition which he met from the papiſts when he reached Italy that he eſcaped with difficulty the horrors of the inquiſition. On his return to Oxford 1714 he took the degree of D. D. but died very ſoon after of a ſlow fever, the ſeeds of which he had brought with him from Italy. Baſil Kennet was in private life an amiable man, and as an author his works are ſufficient proof of his abilities. He publiſhed in 1696 Romæ antiqua notitia, in two parts, the lives and characters of the antient Greek poets, 8vo. 1697---an expoſition of the apoſtles' creed after Dr. Pearſon, 1705---an eſſay towards a paraphraſe on the pſalms, &c. 8vo. 1706---ſermons, &c.

KENNETH II. the 69th king of Scotland, ſucceeded

ſucceeded his father Alpin 823. He made war againſt the Picts and died 854.

KENNETH III. ſon of Malcolm, obtained victories over the Danes and the Engliſh. He was aſſaſſinated by his ſubjects 994 for attempting to alter the ſucceſſion in favor of his family.

KENNICOTT, *Benjamin*, a celebrated Hebrew ſcholar, born at Totneſs, Devonſhire 1718. By the liberal contributions of ſome gentlemen, friendly to infant merit, he was ſent to Exeter college, Oxford. Here he ſtudied with ſo much aſſiduity that by the publication of two popular diſſertations---on the tree of life--- and on the oblations of Cain and Abel---he obtained the degree of B. A. from the univerſity, gratis, and before the ſtatutable term. His excellent ſermons next recommended him to public notice, but about 1753, he began to digeſt the plan of his national labor, the publication of the Hebrew text of the bible collated from various MSS. In this undertaking, too expenſive for a private man, he was nobly ſupported by the munificence of learned bodies, and even of ſovereign princes; and to accelerate his labors, he was made canon of Chriſt church, and keeper of the Radcliffe library. After the moſt laudable perſeverance he completed the work. The compendious hiſtory of the Hebrew text from the cloſing of the canon to the invention of printing, with an account of 103 MSS. appeared firſt; in 1760, the propoſals for collecting the MSS. were laid before the public; in 1776 the firſt volume was publiſhed, and in 1780 his labors were brought to a concluſion in the 8th volume. He next began to publiſh ſome remarks on ſelect paſſages of the old teſtament, but died before the completion, at Oxford in 1783. He was vicar of Culham, Oxfordſhire.

KENRICK, *William*, a native of Watford Herts, who from the occupation of a rule-maker, became a popular writer. He went to Leyden, and at his return in 1759 he publiſhed his epiſtles philoſophical and moral in verſe. In 1766 appeared his "Falſtaff's wedding," a comedy, an admirable imitation of Shakeſpeare, and which he at firſt intended to impoſe on the world as the production of that great bard. For ſome time he wrote in the monthly review, but in conſequence of a diſpute he ſet up the London review, which did not anſwer. He was equally unſucceſsful in a newſpaper in oppoſition to the morning chronicle, which after conducting ſome years he abandoned, from a ſimilar quarrel. He tranſlated Rouſſeau's Emilius and Eloiſa---Milot's hiſtory of England---and other works, and produced ſome dramatic pieces, which if not all ſucceſsful yet poſſeſſed merit. He died 1779.

KENT, *William*, a native of Yorkſhire, who abandoned the buſineſs of coach painter for the ſuperior branches of the profeſſion. By the liberality of ſome friends he in 1710 went to Rome; but the patronage of lord Burlington raiſed him to independence. On his return to London, he was employed in various works, but he poſſeſſed little genius as a painter. His talents as an ingenious and able architect, appear in his temple of Venus in Stowe gardens, in Holkham houſe, Norfolk, and other buildings. By the influence of lord Burlington and other friends he obtained the place of maſter carpenter, architect, &c. to the king, with a ſalary of 600l. per ann. He died of an inflammation in his bowels, at Burlington houſe, 1748, aged 63. He may be conſidered, as Walpole obſerves, the father of modern gardening in England.

KENYON, *Lloyd lord*, an Engliſh judge, born 1733 at Gredington, Flintſhire. On leaving Ruthin ſchool Denbighſhire, he became an articled clerk to Tomlinſon, attorney at Nantwich, Cheſhire, and entered at Lincoln's Inn and was called to the bar in 1761. Though known as an able lawyer and much employed in chancery, he did not rapidly riſe to eminence, till in 1780 he was called upon with Erſkine to defend lord George Gordon. Diſtinguiſhed on this memorable occaſion, he was in 1782 made attorney-general and chief juſtice of Cheſter and elected member of parliament for Hindon, Wilts. He was next made maſter of the rolls, and on lord Mansfield's reſignation in 1788, he was by the recommendation of lord Thurlow raiſed to ſucceed him in the king's bench, with the dignity of the peerage. In this office lord Kenyon endeared himſelf to the people as an upright and impartial judge, as the friend of his country, the advocate of virtue, and the unſhaken puniſher of vice, however great or powerful the offender. Though warm in his temper he never ſuffered juſtice to yield to prejudice or paſſion, but regarded the ſtrict execution of the law as the firmeſt bulwark of national honor. The death of his eldeſt ſon, in a decline, is ſuppoſed to have haſtened his diſſolution, by producing, in conſequence of his broken ſpirits, the black jaundice of which he died at Bath, 1802, aged 69.

KEPLER, *John*, a celebrated aſtronomer, born 27th Dec. 1571 at Wiel in the duchy of Wirtemberg. His family was reſpectable, though his father was in the humble occupation of an inn-keeper. On his father's death he went to Tubingen univerſity, where he ſtudied philoſophy and mathematics, and made ſuch progreſs that in 1593 he was invited to a mathematical chair at Gratz in Styria. In 1597 he married, and three years after he left Styria and ſettled in Bohemia where Tycho Brahe had invited him. Tycho introduced his friend to the emperor Rodolphus, but the intimacy which it was fondly expected was calculated to contribute not only to the advancement of ſcience, but to mutual comfort proved the ſource of diſſatisfaction. Kepler was offended with the reſerve of his friend, and Tycho did not communicate all the knowledge which honor and promiſe would have dictated. Theſe diſſenſions were ſtopped by the death of Tycho, and Kepler was directed to finiſh the tables begun by his friend, which he dedicated

to his imperial patron under the title of Rodolphine tables. But though reſpected for his abilities, Kepler had to ſtruggle with poverty through the jealouſy or malice of the imperial miniſters who paid him his penſion with a very ſparing hand, ſo that he removed from Prague to Linz, and in 1613 aſſiſted at the aſſembly at Ratiſbon, and was conſulted in the reformation of the calendar. He went in 1630 to Ratiſbon to ſolicit the payment of the arrears of his penſion, and whilſt there he was ſeized with a fever, occaſioned it is ſaid by hard riding, and fell a victim to the diſeaſe in Nov. of the ſame year. His works were beſides, ephemerides—phyſica cœleſtis tradita commentarius de motibus ſtellæ martis—epitome aſtronomicæ Copernicæ—ſomnium aſtronom. de aſtronom. lunari—prodromus diſſertationum coſmographicarum, &c. a work which the author conſidered as his beſt performance, and which he valued ſo much that he declared he would not exchange the glory of the diſcoveries which he had made, to become elector of Saxony. As an aſtronomer Kepler was a man of high celebrity, whoſe genius has been deſervedly commended by des Cartes, Newton, Gregory, and other aſtronomers. He firſt proved that the planets do not move in circles, but in ellipſes, and that in their motions they deſcribe equal areas in equal times, and that the ſquares of their periodical times are equal to the cubes of their diſtances. Yet though thus the precurſor of the great Newton he maintains puerile abſurdities and fooliſhly imagines that the earth has a ſympathy with the heavens, and that the globe is a huge animal which breathes out the winds through the holes of the mountains, as through its mouth and noſtrils.

Keppel, *Auguſtus Viſcount*, ſecond ſon of the earl of Albemarle, was an able admiral. He accompanied Anſon round the world, and when at the head of the Engliſh channel fleet, he, in 1778, engaged the French under d'Orvilliers off Uſhant. The action was partial, and the next day when the admiral wiſhed to renew the engagement he found it impoſſible. This encounter ſpread diſcontent through the nation, and the admiral was tried at Portſmouth on the accuſation of ſir Hugh Palliſer, the ſecond in command, and honorably acquitted. The charge was retorted by the admiral, and ſir Hugh Palliſer was cenſured by the ſentence of a court-martial. In 1782 the admiral was made a peer, and under two adminiſtrations was twice made firſt lord of the admiralty. He died 1786.

Kerckchore, *Joſeph Van der*, a painter of Bruges, who died 1724, aged 55. His council of the gods is much admired.

Kerckring, *Thomas*, a phyſician reſident at Hamburgh, for the grand duke of Tuſcany. He was member of the London royal ſociety, and obtained ſome celebrity in his profeſſion. He died at Hamburgh 1693. His chief works are ſpicelegium anatomicum, 4to.—and anthropogeniæ inchnographia, in which he ſupported the doctrine of an ovary in the human female.

Kerguelin de Tremara, *Yves Joſeph*, author of a relation of a voyage in the North Sea, 4to. 1768—naval events between France and England, 1778, &c. was a naval French commander, and died 1797.

Keri, *Francis Borgia*, a jeſuit of Hungary, author of an hiſtory of the emperors of the Eaſt, from Conſtantine to the fall of Conſtantinople, and of the Ottoman princes. He was alſo an able aſtronomer, and died at Buda 1769.

Kerkherdere, *John Gerard*, hiſtoriographer to Joſeph I. was born near Maeſtricht 1678, and died 1738. He publiſhed ſome Latin poems, beſides a commentary on Daniel, &c.

Kersaint, *Armand Guy Simon, count of*, a native of Paris, who ſerved in the French navy, and on the breaking out of the revolution took an active part in the national aſſembly. He was attached to the girondiſts, and oppoſed boldly the violent meaſures of the ſanguinary terroriſts. On the day of the condemnation of Lewis XVI. he reſigned his ſeat in the bloody aſſembly, and when called to their bar, he with undaunted countenance defended his conduct. So much virtue could not paſs unpuniſhed in thoſe days of ſlaughter. He was diſcovered in his retreat and condemned to die, 1793. He was then aged 52.

Kersey, *John*, author of a book in folio, &c. called "the elements of algebra,"—of an Engliſh dictionary, &c. was born at Bodicott, near Banbury, Oxfordſhire, and died about 1690, aged 74.

Kervillars, *John Marin de*, a jeſuit who tranſlated Ovid's faſti and elegies into French, and aſſiſted in the memoires de Trevoux. He died 1745.

Kessel, *John Van*, a native of Antwerp, born 1626. His flowers, birds, and inſects, executed according to the ſeaſons of the year, poſſeſſed great merit, after the manner of Vandyke. His ſon *Ferdinand*, who was alſo eminent, was patronized by John Sobieſki at Warſaw.

Ketel, *Cornelius*, a Dutch painter, who came to England and painted Elizabeth and her nobility. He made himſelf ridiculous by his attempting to paint with his fingers and even with his toes. He died 1602.

Kett, *William*, a tanner of Norfolk, who raiſed an inſurrection in the reign of Edward VI. His followers amounted to above 20,000 men, and by inveighing againſt the oppreſſion of the nobility, he increaſed his influence among the deluded multitude. He took Norwich, and defeated lord Northampton, but was afterwards routed by lord Warwick, and hanged with ſome of his aſſociates on the tree which he had called the tree of reformation, and where he adminiſtered juſtice to his followers, 1549.

Kettlewell, *John*, an Engliſh divine born at North Allerton, Yorkſhire, 1653. After an education in his native town, he entered at Edmund hall Oxford, and five years after was elected fellow and tutor of Lincoln. By his publication of "meaſures of chriſtian obedience," 1681, he acquired great reputation, and obtained

obtained the living of Coleshill, Warwickshire. At the revolution he refused to take the oaths, in consequence of which he was deprived of his living and settled in London. He died of a consumption in Gray's Inn lane, 1695. He is represented by Nelson, who knew him well, as an amiable man, benevolent, learned and humble. His works, which consisted of religious tracts, besides tracts upon "new oaths," the duty of allegiance, &c. were collected into 2 vols. folio.

KEULEN, *Janssen Van*, a portrait painter of Dutch extraction, born in London, and for some time the favorite of Charles I. before the introduction of Vandyke. Though he fell in the public estimation by the celebrity of his rival, he had the good sense of living with him on the most intimate terms, and died 1665.

KEYSLER, *John George*, a German antiquary, fellow of the London royal society, was born at Thournau 1689. He was educated at Halle, and travelled as tutor to the two sons of count Giech-Buchau, and visited the chief cities of Germany, France, and the Netherlands. He afterwards undertook the care of the two grandsons of baron Bernstorf, minister of state to the elector of Hanover, and he came to England, where he was received with all the respect due to learning, and eminent virtue. He was admitted fellow of the London royal society, and deserved it by his explication of Stonehenge, which he called an Anglo-Saxon monument, and by a dissertation on the mistletoe of the druids. He died 1743, aged 54, of an asthma. He published antiquitates selectæ septentrionales & celticæ, &c. Hanover, 12mo.—besides travels through Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, &c. translated into English.

KHERASKOF, *Michael*, a Russian poet of the 18th century, vice-president of the college of mines, counsellor of state, and curator of Moscow university. He wrote a poem on the utility of science—some tragedies—Pindaric odes, fables, idyls, satires—Ariadne and Theseus, a romance—Numa Pompilius, a poem, in four cantos—"Rossiada," an epic poem in 12 cantos, &c.

KHILHOF, *Prince*, a Russian nobleman, ambassador to Charles XII. of Sweden, ungenerously thrown into prison when that monarch undertook war against Russia. After 18 years' confinement he died in the prison of Westeras, just as he was going to be restored to liberty 1718. He wrote the kernel of the Russian history, in seven books, to his own times, which possesses considerable merit.

KICK, *Cornelius*, a painter of Amsterdam. His flowers were represented with such brilliancy that they exhibited all the freshness and beauty of nature. He died 1675, aged 40.

KIDDER, *Richard*, a learned prelate born in Suffolk. In 1649 he entered at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and obtained the living of Stanground, Huntingdonshire, from which he was ejected for nonconformity. He however, afterwards, conformed and obtained from lord Essex the rectory of Raine in Essex, and in 1674 the living of St. Martin Outwich, London. In 1681 he was made prebendary of Norwich, and in 1698 dean of Peterborough. On the deprivation of Ken, he was appointed in his place to the see of Bath and Wells. He was unfortunately killed in his bed with his lady by the fall of a stack of chimnies at Wells in the great storm which happened in the night between the 26th and 27th Nov. 1703. Dr. Kidder was an elegant and learned writer, and a most able divine. His publications were sermons preached at Boyle's lectures, and inserted in "demonstration of the Messias," in three parts—a commentary on the five books of Moses, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.—controversial tracts, &c.

KIEN-LONG, emperor of China, died at the end of the 18th century, after a reign of 60 years, at the age of 90. When lord Macartney was at his court, he gave him some of his verses to be presented to the English king.

KIERINGS, *Alexander*, a Dutch painter of Utrecht, who died 1646, aged 56. His landscapes were much admired for correctness, so that even the fibres of trees were distinctly seen.

KILBURN, *Richard*, author of a survey of Kent, published 1659 in his 54th year, was a native of Kent.

KILBYE, *Richard*, a native of Radcliffe, Leicestershire, fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, and rector in 1590. He was Hebrew professor in the university and obtained a prebend in Lincoln cathedral, and was one of the translators of the present bible. He was also author of some sermons, and died 1620.

KILBYE, *Richard*, a minister of All-hallows, in Derby, who wrote the burden of a loaded conscience, and died 1617.

KILIAN, *Cornelius*, a native of Brabant, for 50 years corrector of the press to Plantin. He published etymologicon linguæ Teutonicæ, ---some Latin poems, &c. He died 1607.

KILLIGREW, *Catharine*, daughter of sir A. Cook, was born about 1530 at Giddy hall, Essex, and married Mr. Killigrew, who for his services as ambassador was knighted. To a great genius she joined an extensive knowledge of Greek, Hebrew, and Latin, and wrote verses with elegance. She died about 1600.

KILLIGREW, *William*, son of sir Robert Killigrew, was born at Hanworth, Middlesex, 1605, and after three years' residence at St. John's college, Oxford, he travelled abroad. He was appointed governor of Pendennis castle and Falmouth haven, Cornwall, and gentleman-usher of the privy chamber to Charles I. He suffered severely during the civil wars, but at the restoration he was made vice-chamberlain to the king, an office which he held 22 years. He died 1693. He wrote four plays, besides midnight and daily thoughts in prose and verse, &c.

KILLIGREW, *Thomas*, brother to the preceding, page to Charles I. and groom of the chamber to Charles II. was born 1611. He for some time was English resident at Venice.

He

He wrote four plays, collected into one folio volume beſides other things. He was twice married and died 1682. He was a man of great wit, and in his facetious company Charles II. paſſed many a vacant hour, in the higheſt familiarity.

KILLIGREW, *Henry*, brother to the preceding, was born 1612. He was of Chriſt church, Oxford, and became chaplain in the king's army, and in 1642 was created D. D. and made prebendary of Weſtminſter. He was at the reſtoration reinſtated in his prebend, and made maſter of the Savoy hoſpital, and rector of Wheatamſtead, Hertfordſhire. He wrote at the age of 17 the conſpiracy, a tragedy, afterwards altered into Pallantus and Eudora 1652. He alſo publiſhed ſermons, &c. and died about 1690.

KILLIGREW, *Anne*, called by Wood "a grace for beauty, and a muſe for wit," was daughter of Henry, juſt mentioned. She had great ſkill in painting, and drew the picture of the duke of York and of the duchefs to whom ſhe was maid of honor. This excellent woman, admired for piety and benevolence as well as learning, died of the ſmall-pox, 1685, and her merits were celebrated by the muſe of Dryden.

KILLIGREW, *Margaret*, known as the writer of 13 folio volumes, was daughter of Tho. Lucas, and ſecond wife of W. Cavendiſh duke of Newcaſtle. The life of this her huſband is the beſt of her works. She died 1673.

KILWARDEN, *Arthur Wolfe lord*, an Iriſh judge. Though born of an obſcure family, he received a liberal education, and was called to the bar 1766. He became king's counſel, was choſen member of parliament, and in 1787 made ſolicitor-general and in 1789 attorney-general. On the death of lord Clonmel he was made chief juſtice of the king's bench. The impartiality of his public life, and his private virtues, were not proof againſt the violence of a blood-thirſty mob. During a popular inſurrection in the ſtreets of Dublin, he was met by an armed multitude, and his carriage was immediately ſurrounded, and he and his nephew were dragged away and piked to death in Thomas ſtreet, Dublin, 1803. His daughter who was with him in the coach was ſpared by the murderers, one of whom courteouſly conveyed her to a place of ſafety. The laſt words of the expiring judge were that no violent puniſhment ſhould be inflicted on his murderers, but that they might be impartially tried by the law.

KIMBER, *Iſaac*, of Wantage, Berks, was a diſſenting divine, eminent as the author of the life of Oliver Cromwell 8vo.—hiſtory of England, 4 vols. 8vo.—life of biſhop Beveridge, prefixed to his works—twenty poſthumous ſermons, &c. He was engaged in the London magazine, and died 1758, aged 66.

KIMBER, *Edward*, ſon of the preceding, left the trade of a bookſeller for the army, and ſerved in America. He was, after his father, editor of the London magazine, and wrote an hiſtory of England, 10 vols. 8vo.—the pocket peerage of England, &c.—beſides Joe Thompſon, a novel, and other works. He died 1769, aged 50.

KIMCHI, *David*, a Jewiſh rabbi at the beginning of the 13th century, born in Spain. His commentary on the old teſtament is much valued, as well as his Hebrew dictionary.

KINASTON, *Francis*, was born in Shropſhire, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford. He took his maſter's degree at Cambridge, and was knighted. He tranſlated into Latin Chaucer's Troilus and Creſſida, and alſo publiſhed the conſtitutions of the muſæum minervæ, a ſociety, of which he was the firſt preſident. He died 1642.

KING, *John*, an Engliſh prelate, born at Wornall, Bucks, 1559, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Chriſt church, Oxford. He became chaplain to Elizabeth, dean of his college 1605, and biſhop of London 1611. He died 1621. He was an eloquent ſpeaker in the ſtar chamber, and ſo eminent as a preacher, that king James called him the king of preachers.

KING, *Henry*, ſon of the preceding, was born at Wornall, 1591, and educated at Thame ſchool, and Weſtminſter, and Chriſt church. He was chaplain to James I. and was made archdeacon of Colcheſter, canon of Chriſt church, and in 1638 dean of Rocheſter, and 1641 biſhop of Chicheſter. He was treated with great harſhneſs during the civil wars, but at the reſtoration he recovered his biſhopric, and died 1669. He publiſhed ſermons—expoſition of the Lord's prayer—Latin and Greek poems, &c.

KING, *John*, ſecond ſon of the biſhop of London, was canon of Chriſt church, Oxford, and of Windſor. He died 1639. He is author of oratio panegyrica de Caroli principis in Hiſpan. adventu—gratulatio pro Carolo reduce, &c.—beſides ſermons, &c.

KING, *Edward*, a promiſing young man, of Chriſt's college, Cambridge, 1633. He was ſoon after drowned as he was paſſing from Cheſter to Ireland, a melancholy circumſtance, which gave birth to the beautiful poem of Lycidas, by Milton. A collection of his poems has been publiſhed.

KING, *William*, a humorous Engliſh writer, born in London, 1663, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Chriſt church, Oxford. In 1688 he defended Wickliffe againſt the calumnies of Varillas, in a manner ſtrongly expreſſive of his wit and learning; and followed the law as his profeſſion. He took his degree of LL. D. 1692, and was admitted to plead in the courts of civil and eccleſiaſtical law. In 1694 his animadverſion on Molesworth's pretended account of Denmark, which had offended the Danes, was ſo much approved, that he was appointed ſecretary to Anne of Denmark. During the controverſy about the epiſtles of Phalaris, Dr. King publiſhed two letters to Mr.

Mr. Boyle, for which he was feverely handled by Bentley. Though qualified to ſhine as an advocate, yet he ſhrunk from the fatigues of active buſineſs, better pleaſed with the character of a polite writer. By degrees, however, a comfortable independence was diſſipated in pleaſure; and Dr. King was, by the intereſt of his friends, Rocheſter and Pembroke, appointed judge of the admiralty in Ireland, ſole commiſſioner of prizes, keeper of the records in Birmingham tower, and vicar-general to the primate. Theſe lucrative offices, however, could not fix his giddy attention, he preferred wit and the muſes to active life, and reſigning his employments, returned to London about 1708. In 1710 he was engaged in the publication of the examiner, in vindication of the queen's meaſures, and of the new miniſtry; and at the trial of Sacheverell, he employed his pen in the happieſt vein of ſatire againſt the whigs. In 1711 he was appointed gazetteer with 250l. per annum. Oppreſſed however with the idea of ſitting up occaſionally till three or four o'clock, to correct the preſs, he ſoon reſigned the appointment. Finding his health decline, he ſhut himſelf up for ſome time againſt all ſociety, and died at ſome lodgings oppoſite Somerſet houſe, provided him by his friend, lord Clarendon, 1712. This ſingular man, though apparently chargeable with levity, was in his real character, virtuous and religious, in his dealings conſcientious, and though fond of trifles, entertaining in his converſation, ſincere and benevolent in his diſpoſition, and ſo tender hearted that tears would often flow profuſely on the leaſt moving occaſion. He wrote beſides hiſtorical account of heathen gods and heroes, for the uſe of Weſtminſter ſchool—the life of M. A. Antoninus, —dialogues of the dead—a journey to London, after the manner of Liſter, &c.

KING, *William*, archbiſhop of Dublin, was born at Antrim, 1650, and educated at the ſchool of Dungannon, and Trinity college, Dublin. He was patronized by archbiſhop Parker, of Tuam, and ſhone as a writer in defence of the proteſtant cauſe in Ireland. He entered the liſts againſt dean Manby, who had lately become a convert to the catholic faith, and with ſuch ſucceſs that he was made dean of St. Patrick, and after the battle of the Boyne, he was promoted to the ſee of Derry. In 1691 he publiſhed "the ſtate of the proteſtants in Ireland, under James II." and afterwards applied himſelf ſeduloufly to promote union and concord in his dioceſe. In 1702 appeared, in 4to. his celebrated work, "de origine mali," in which he ſupports that the evils which exiſt in the world, are not inconſiſtent with the goodneſs of God. This though well received at home, excited the cenſure of foreign critics, and was oppoſed by Bayle and Leibnitz. The work was tranſlated into Engliſh by Law, afterwards biſhop of Carliſle, with notes, &c. and a refutation of the opinions of his opponents. In 1702 he was tranſlated to Dublin, and three times was one of the lords juſtices of Ireland. He died at Dublin, 1729. His other works were, a diſcourſe concerning the inventions of men in the worſhip of God,—ſermons, &c.

KING, *Peter*, chancellor of England, was born at Exeter, 1669. His father, who was a grocer and ſalter, intended him for his buſineſs; but the ſon, at laſt broke from the obſcurity of an humble trade. He had devoted his leiſure hours to ſtudy, and he was adviſed, by his maternal uncle, Mr. Locke, who left him half his library at his death, to ſtudy at Leyden, and afterwards he entered at the Inner Temple. Raiſed by ſuperior abilities to eminence, he obtained a ſeat in the houſe of commons in 1699, for Beeralſton, Devon. But though high in the law, he did not forget literary purſuits; his "inquiry into the conſtitution, diſcipline, unity, &c. of the primitive church," appeared in 1692; and in 1702, he publiſhed the hiſtory of the apoſtles' creed, with critical obſervations, two works of great merit and extenſive popularity. In 1708 he was made recorder of London, and knighted by Anne: the next year he was one of the managers of the commons againſt Sacheverell; and at the acceſſion of George I. he was made chief juſtice of the common pleas. In 1725 he was created a peer, and ſucceeded Macclesfield as lord chancellor. It is ſaid, the public expectation was diſappointed by his conduct in chancery, as more of his decrees were repealed by the lords than had been known for the ſhort time he proſided in the court of equity. He reſigned the ſeals in 1733; and, weakened by a paralytic diſorder, died at his ſeat, at Ockam, Surrey, 1734.

KING, *William*, an Engliſh writer, born at Stepney, Middleſex, 1685. He was educated at Saliſbury, and Baliol college, Oxford; and in 1718, was made principal of St. Mary hall. In 1722 he reſigned upon becoming candidate for the univerſity, but was defeated by Dr. Clarke, and then went to Ireland. He there wrote his "toaſt," an epic poem, conveying much ſatire, which he did not publiſh, but diſperſed among his friends. At the dedication of the Radcliffe library in 1749, he ſpoke a Latin oration in the Oxford theatre, and was univerſally applauded, and deſerved the high encomiums of T. Warton, in his triumphs of Iſis. In his political principles, he was a ſtrenuous tory, and not much affected to the Hanoverian ſucceſſion. He publiſhed, about 1754, an "apology," in 4to. in which he boldly attacked the whigs, &c. He died 1763.

KING, *ſir Edmund*, a ſurgeon and chemiſt, eſteemed by Charles II. who is ſaid to have ſpent much time in his laboratory. He attended the king in his laſt illneſs, and was ordered 1000l. by the privy council, which he never received. He wrote ſome papers on ants, on the tranſuſing of blood from a calf to a ſheep, &c. The time of his death is unknown.

KING, *John Glen*, D. D. a native of Norfolk, educated at Caius college, Cambridge. He was chaplain to the Engliſh factory at Peterſburg, and medalliſt to the empreſs of Ruſſia, at whoſe requeſt he undertook a work on medals, but died 1787, before its completion. He publiſhed, the rites and ceremonies of the Greek church, with an account of its doctrines, worſhip, and diſcipline—obſervations on the climate of Ruſſia, &c.

KIPPINGIUS, *Henry*, a native of Roſtock. He was preſſed for a ſoldier, and ſerved in the army; but when obſerved by a Swediſh counſellor with a Latin book in his hand, his fortunes became known, and he was made the librarian of the noble inquirer, by whoſe intereſt alſo he procured the place of ſub-rector of Bremen univerſity. He wrote a ſupplement to the hiſtory of John Pappus—treatiſes on the creation, &c. and died 1678.

KIPPIS, *Andrew*, eminent as a biographer, was born in 1725, at Nottingham, and educated under Doddridge. He ſettled as a diſſenting teacher at Boſton, Lincolnſhire, 1746, and then removed to Dorking, Surrey, and in 1753 to Princes ſtreet, Weſtminſter. In 1763 he was philological tutor in Coward's academy, for the education of diſſenting miniſters, and afterwards acquired ſuch eminence as a writer, that he was created D. D. by the univerſity of Edinburgh, and made fellow of the royal and antiquarian ſocieties in London. He died 1795, in Weſtminſter. The beſt known of his works is the biographia Britannica, of which he began to publiſh a new edition in 1777, and of which ſix volumes have appeared. He publiſhed, beſides, a vindication of proteſtant diſſenting miniſters, which created a controverſy, between him and dean Tucker—the life of captain Cook, 4to. —the life of Lardner, prefixed to his works, 1788—ſeveral ſermons, and tracts: and he was alſo concerned for ſome years in the monthly review, &c. The ſtyle of Dr. Kippis was clear, elegant, and pleaſing, and from his extenſive reading, he was a man of intelligence, learning, and judgment.

KIRCH, *Mary Margaret*, a native of Leipſic. She married in 1692, Godfrey Kirch, an aſtronomer of Luben in Lower Luſatia, who when appointed royal aſtronomer in 1700 at Berlin, found in his wife an intelligent aſſiſtant, and an able calculator. She diſcovered in 1702 a comet, on which ſhe and her huſband publiſhed ſome obſervations, and in 1707 ſhe obſerved a remarkable aurora borealis. The huſband died 1710, and the following year his wife publiſhed a diſcourſe on the approaching conjunction of Jupiter, Saturn, &c. She died at Berlin 1720, aged 50. Her ſon *Chriſtian Frederic* acquired ſome celebrity by his writings, and died 1740, aged 46.

KIRCHER, *Athanaſius*, a Jeſuit, born 1601, at Fulda, in Germany. He ſettled in the Jeſuits' college at Avignon, 1635, and then paſſed to Rome where he was profeſſor of mathematics and Hebrew. He died at Rome 1680. His works rather curious than uſeful, amount to 22 vols. folio. 11 in 4to. and 3 in 8vo.

KIRCHER, *Conrad*, of Augſburg, is known by his Greek concordance of the old teſtament.

KIRCHMAN, *John*, a learned German invited by the magiſtrates of Lubeck, in 1613, to undertake the office of rector of their college, which he executed with great reputation. He died 20th March, 1643, aged 68. He wrote "de funeribus Romanorum," &c.

KIRCHMAN, *N.* an eminent profeſſor of philoſophy at Peterſburg, unfortunately killed by a ball of fire, while he was making experiments on electricity, and endeavouring to draw down the electric fluid from the clouds, 6th Aug. 1758.

KIRCHMAYER, *John Caſper*, profeſſor of logic at Wittemberg, was born at Uffenheim in Franconia, and died 1700, aged 65. He publiſhed ſome valuable commentaries on Corn. Nepos, Tacitus, Cicero, Salluſt, and Pliny.

KIRK, *Colonel*, an Engliſh officer under James II. who diſgraced himſelf by his cruelties in the weſt of England during Monmouth's rebellion in 1685. To the moſt wanton barbarity, it is ſaid that he added luſt of the moſt offenſive nature, though ſome doubt the truth of the facts mentioned by Pomfret. It is ſaid that James wiſhing to make converts to the catholic religion ſolicited this monſter; who rudely replied, that when quartered at Tangier he had promiſed the dey, when he changed religion he would become a mahometan. The year of his death is unknown.

KIRKLAND, *Thomas*, a phyſician of eminence who died at Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, Leiceſterſhire, 1798, aged 77. He was of the medical ſocieties of Edinburgh and London, and acquired ſome celebrity as an intelligent writer and a popular practitioner. He wrote an inquiry into the ſtate of medical ſurgery, 2 vols. 8vo.—obſervations on Pott's remarks on fractures—treatiſe on child-bed fevers, 8vo. &c.

KIRSTENIUS, *Peter*, profeſſor of phyſic at Upſal, and in the ſervice of queen Chriſtina, was born at Breſlaw in Sileſia, 1577. He ſtudied botany and philoſophy for 14 years at Leipſic, Wittemberg, and Jena, and then viſited the low countries and France, and afterwards Italy, Greece, and Aſia. He reſigned the care of Breſlaw univerſity for the practice of phyſic, and the ſtudy of Arabic. He accompanied Oxenſtiern to Sweden, and was in 1636 choſen profeſſor of phyſic at Upſal, but he died 1640. He was, according to his epitaph, well acquainted with 26 languages. His principal works are grammatica Arabica—tria ſpecimina, &c.—decas ſacra, &c.

KLEBER, *I. B.* a celebrated French general, born at Straſburg 1750. To improve his talents in architecture he went to Paris for

the inſtruction of the well-known Chalgrin. Here by accident he ſaw ſome foreigners inſulted in a coffee-houſe, and with noble indignation he defended them againſt their opponents, and thus ſecure in their gratitude he accompanied them to Munich. Here he obtained a lieutenancy, but after eight years of honorable ſervice in the Auſtrian army he returned to France. He was now appointed inſpector of the public buildings of Upper Alſace; but the French revolution recalled him to a military life, and he was appointed adjutant-major in Cuſtine's army. At the taking of Mayence he was made general of brigade; but when faction ſolicited enemies to Cuſtine, Kleber had the courage not only not to accuſe him, but to ſpeak favorably of his conduct. In la Vendée he directed the attack of the iſland of Noirmontier, but aſhamed of the cruelties exerciſed on the royaliſts, he ſolicited his recal, to go to the army of the North. He defeated the Auſtrians at Merber-le-Chateau, and at Marchiennes, took Mons and Louvain, and Maeſtricht in 10 days opened its gates to the conqueror. Theſe victories, followed by the ſubmiſſion of Duſſeldorf, of Frankfort, and the battle of Butzbach, however, rendered him ſuſpected to the directory, and he retired in diſcontent to a country houſe near Paris. Here he digeſted memoirs of his military life, when Bonaparte going to Egypt called him away to follow his ſtandard. When Bonaparte advanced againſt Cairo he left his friend commander in Alexandria, and when he afterwards quitted Egypt to return to Europe he appointed him his ſucceſſor with full powers. Though victorious, Kleber liſtened to peace, and he ſigned the treaty of El-Ariſch with ſir Sidney Smith, which permitted the French to return to Europe. This armiſtice was not approved by the Engliſh government, and after he had delivered ſome of his fortreſſes to the Turks, Kleber was informed by lord Keith that the treaty of El-Ariſch was void. Undiſmayed at his ſituation, he recovered the ſtrong holds which had been given up, and he marched to the attack of a Turkiſh army at the obeliſk of Heliopolis, and defeated them with great ſlaughter, though ten times more numerous than his own ſoldiers. After this he ſubdued an inſurrection at Cairo, and formed plans for the peaceful government of the country. He was attacked, while walking in his garden, by Solyman, a Turk, who diſpatched him with four blows with a dagger, 1800. In his appearance Kleber was pleaſing and comely, his ſtature was ſix feet, well proportioned; his features were mild, but his eyes were expreſſive, and in the field of battle his voice, otherwiſe ſoft and melodious, ſpoke with the terror of thunder.

Kleist, *Ewald Chriſtian de*, a native of Zeblin in Pomerania, diſtinguiſhed as an officer in the Pruſſian ſervice, and as a poet. He was killed at the battle of Kunnerſdorff between the Ruſſians and Pruſſians, 1759. His idyls after the manner of Geſner are much admired for their elegance and ſimplicity.

Klingstadt, a painter born at Riga 1657. He died at Paris aged 77. His miniatures for ſnuff boxes were much admired, though generally very licentious.

Klocker, *David*, a painter of Hamburgh. He ſettled at Stockholm, where the king liberally patronized him. His pieces, which are chiefly hiſtorical, poſſeſs merit. He died 1698, aged 79.

Knapton, *George*, a portrait painter, in crayons, the pupil of Richardſon, and the keeper of the king's pictures, died at Kenſington 1778, aged 80.

Kneller, *ſir Godfrey*, an eminent painter, born at Lubec 1648. Educated at Leyden for the military profeſſion, his genius directed him to the drawing of figures; and after improving himſelf under the inſtruction of Rembrandt, Carlo Marat, and Bernini, he came to England, where his reputation quickly recommended him to the notice of Charles II. He continued in favor and acquired ſuch celebrity, that he drew no leſs than 10 crowned heads, beſides electors and princes. William III. knighted him, and made him a gentleman of his privy chamber, and George I. honored him with the title of baronet. He was alſo created a nobleman and knight of the holy Roman empire by Leopold, and received the degree of LL. D. from the univerſity of Oxford. His likeneſſes were always conſidered as remarkably ſtriking, though expreſſed in a flattering manner. Honored by princes, and flattered by poets and wits, he was not a little oſtentatious of his conſequence, he lived in great ſplendor at his houſe at Whitton near Hampton-court, but though accuſed of vanity, his manners are repreſented as blameleſs. He died 1723, and a monument by Ryſbrach, with a partial inſcription by Pope, was erected to his honor in Weſtminſter abbey.

Knight, *Samuel*, a native of London, educated at St. Paul's ſchool and Trinity college, Cambridge. He was prebendary of Ely, and archdeacon of Berks, and alſo chaplain to George II. He publiſhed the lives of Colet, and of Eraſmus, 8vo. and died 1746, aged 72.

Knolles, *Richard*, a native of Northamptonſhire, educated at Oxford. He was maſter of Sandwich ſchool, where he became celebrated as a public teacher, and where he died 1610. He wrote grammaticæ Latinæ, Græcæ, and Hebraicæ compendium---hiſtory of the Turks, 1610, folio, a valuable book, improved by Ricaut, 1680; folio—the lives and conqueſts of the Ottoman kings and emperors, to 1610---&c.

Knolles, *ſir Robert*, a native of Cheſhire, in the wars of Edward III. in France. He, from a common ſoldier, became a general, and acquired both celebrity and opulence. With the ſpoils of caſtles and monaſteries deſtroyed, he built Rocheſter bridge, as a monument of his exploits. He died 1407, aged 90.

KNOLLIS, *Francis*, an Engliſh ſtateſman, born at Gray's, Oxfordſhire, and educated at Oxford. He favored the reformation, but during Mary's reign, he retired to the continent. On Elizabeth's acceſſion, he was vice-chamberlain of the houſehold, and privy counſellor, and afterwards was made knight of the garter. He was one of the commiſſioners who ſat at the trial of the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots. He was author of a treatiſe againſt the uſurpation of papal biſhops, 1608, 8vo. and a general ſurvey of the Iſle of Wight, and he died 1596.

KNOTT, *Edward*, a jeſuit, born at Pegſworth, near Morpeth, Northumberland. He was profeſſor of divinity in the Engliſh college at Rome, and afterwards provincial of England, and he died in London, 1655-6, aged 75. He was a great diſciplinarian, and poſſeſſed of extenſive learning, His writings againſt the proteſtants gave riſe to Chillingworth's famous book, called the religion of proteſtants.

KNOWLER, *William*, an Engliſh divine, who tranſlated Chryſoſtom's comment on St. Paul's epiſtle to the Galatians. He died 1767, aged 68.

KNOWLES, *Thomas*, a native of Ely, educated at Ely ſchool, and Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He was lecturer of Bury St. Edmund's, and prebendary of Ely cathedral, and died at Bury, 1802. He wrote the ſcripture doctrine of the exiſtence and attributes of a God, 12 ſermons, 8vo.—anſwer to biſhop Clayton's eſſay on ſpirit, for which he was made D.D. by Secker—lord Hervey's, and Dr. Middleton's letters on the Roman ſenate—dialogue on the teſt act—obſervations on the tithe bill, &c.

KNOWLTON, *Thomas*, an Engliſh botaniſt, in the ſervice of Dr. Sherrard, and afterwards of lord Burlington, at Laneſborough, Yorkſhire, died 1782, aged 90. His obſervations on the ſituation of the ancient Delgovicia, and on two men of extraordinary ſize, &c. appeared in the philoſophical tranſactions, in letters to Mr. Cateſby.

KNOX, *John*, the famous reformer of Scotland, was born 1505, at Giffard, Eaſt Lothian, and educated at St. Andrew's. He ſtudied divinity, but the converſation of Wiſhart, the Engliſh commiſſioner in Scotland, and the writings of Jerome and Auſtin, opened his mind to the groſs impoſitions of popery. He embraced the tenets of the proteſtants, and then retired from perſecution, into Germany, but ſome time after returned to St. Andrew's. Here he boldly preached againſt the pope, and afterwards paſſed over to England, where he became chaplain to Edward VI. and might have obtained a biſhopric, had he not been an enemy to the liturgy and to epiſcopacy. At the acceſſion of Mary, he went over to Geneva, and profiting by the counſels of Calvin, he determined to return to Scotland, 1555. The reformation was already gaining ground, and Knox, by his manly appeals, increaſed the number of his converts. In 1556 he again viſited Geneva, but in his abſence his enemies accuſed him of hereſy, pronounced ſentence of death againſt him, and burnt him in effigy at Edinburgh. He heard of it, and wrote from Geneva "an appellation againſt the unjuſt ſentence pronounced againſt him," &c. and alſo the "firſt blaſt of the trumpet againſt the monſtrous regiment of women," directed againſt the tyrannical meaſures of Mary of England, and of Mary of Lorraine, queen-regent of Scotland. In 1559 he again returned to Scotland, and began effectually to eſtabliſh the reformation. The kingdom was divided into 12 diſtricts, and Edinburgh, as the moſt important, was entruſted to Knox. Regardleſs of the queen, he declared from the pulpit, that the maſs eſtabliſhed in her chapel was more frightful than 10,000 enemies, and when honored with a conference with his royal miſtreſs, he offended her with the boldneſs of his addreſs, and violently inveighed againſt her marrying the popiſh earl of Darnley. Notwithſtanding this, Knox was reſpected in his perſon, and in 1567 he preached the ſermon at the coronation of James VI. He met, however, with ſome oppoſition from his followers, who wiſhed to eſtabliſh a ſort of epiſcopacy, very repugnant to his feelings, and rejected with great indignation. He died 1572, not a little afflicted at the intelligence of the bloody maſſacres at Paris. His funeral was attended by many nobles, particularly Morton, the regent. His publications are not numerous. It is to be lamented, that he appeared as the defender of the murder of cardinal Beaton, once his perſecutor. His hiſtory of the reformation in Scotland was publiſhed after his death, and the fourth edition of it in folio, 1732, contains all his other pieces.

KNOX, *John*, a London bookſeller, the planner of a herring fiſhery, and of a ſettlement on the north-eaſt coaſt of Scotland. He publiſhed a ſyſtematic view of Scotland, and died 1790.

KNUPPER, *Nicholas*, a painter of Leipſic, who died 1660, aged 57. His battles and converſations poſſeſſed peculiar merit.

KNUZEN, *Matthias*, a celebrated atheiſt, born at Holſtein. He was very zealous in making proſelytes, and his followers were called conſcienciaries, as they regarded conſcience, learning, and reaſon, as the only guides of man. They maintained that there was no god, no after-life, and they rejected religion, prieſts, and magiſtrates as impoſitions on the world. He died at the end of the 17th century.

KNUZEN, *Martin*, a native of Konigſberg, profeſſor of philoſophy. He wrote defence of the chriſtian religion, &c. and died 1751, aged 38.

KNYGHTON, *Henry*, author of a chronicle of the Engliſh hiſtory, from 950 to 1395, and of a hiſtory of the depoſition of Richard II. was a canon regular of Leiceſter.

KOEBERGER, *Wincſlaus*, a native of Antwerp,

twerp, eminent as a painter. His martyrdom of St. Sebaſtian is his beſt piece, ſtill preſerved at Antwerp. He died 1604, aged 70.

KOEMPFER, *Engelbert*, a German phyſician, born at Lemgow, in Weſtphalia, 1651. After ſtudying at Dantzic, Thorn, Cracow, and Konigſberg, he viſited Upſal, and recommended himſelf to the notice of Charles XI. of Sweden, and was made ſecretary to the embaſſy ſent in 1683 to the ſophi of Perſia. During this employment, he viſited the curioſities natural and artificial of Ruſſia and Georgia, and on the banks of the Caſpian ſea. For two years he was at Iſpahan, but when the ambaſſador prepared to return, he obtained permiſſion to go further into the eaſt, and he engaged himſelf as a ſurgeon to the Dutch Eaſt India fleet. He examined the ruins of Perſepolis, and afterwards viſited Gamron, Arabia Felix, Malabar, Ceylon, Bengal, and Batavia. In 1690 he went with the Dutch embaſſy to Japan, and after ſtaying two years in that diſtant country, he returned to Europe, and reached Amſterdam in October, 1693. In 1694 he took the degree of M. D. at Leyden, but his popularity as phyſician prevented the arrangement of his papers and obſervations on ſubjects of natural hiſtory, botany, and mineralogy. Whilſt promiſing himſelf length of life, he found his conſtitution ſhattered by fatigues in diſtant climates, and ſome family difficulties haſtened his diſſolution. He died 1716. His MSS. and drawings were purchaſed by ſir Hans Sloane, and his hiſtory of Japan appeared in London, 2 vols. fol. 1727, and his amœnitates exoticæ, 1712.

KOENIG, *Daniel*, a Swiſs, who tranſlated into Latin Arbuthnot's tables of ancient coins, publiſhed at Utrecht, by profeſſor Reitz, 1756. He died at Rotterdam, from ill treatment from the mob at Franeker, who miſtook him for a ſpy, becauſe he ſpoke French. He was only 22.

KOENIG *Samuel*, brother to the preceding, was profeſſor of philoſophy and natural law at Franeker, and afterwards librarian to the prince of Orange. He was engaged in a quarrel with Maupertuis, and his "appeal," written on the ſubject, enlarged his reputation. He wrote various works, and died 1757.

KOERTEN, *Joanna*, a native of Amſterdam, whoſe refined taſte in embroidery, in drawing, in water colors, in wax models, in artificial ornaments, &c. was univerſally admired, and drew ſtrangers to commend the effects of her ſingular genius, and among others, Peter the Great of Ruſſia. The figures which ſhe cut with ſciſſars, out of paper, were much celebrated, and the fine exhibition of groupes of trees, arms, eagles, &c. which ſhe preſented to the conſort of Leopold, was liberally rewarded with 4000 guilders. She died 1715, aged 65.

KOETS, *Roeloſ*, a painter of Zwoll. William III. of England paid him particular attention. His portraits amounted to 5000, and all in a very ſuperior ſtyle. He died 1725, aged 70.

KONIG, *George Matthias*, a learned German, born at Altdorf, in Franconia, where he was profeſſor of poetry, and of Greek. He was author of a biographical dictionary, called bibliotheca vetus & nova, 4to. 1678, and died 1699, aged 83.

KONIG, *Emanuel*, a phyſician of Baſil, where he died 1731, aged 73. He publiſhed various works on medicines.

KORNMANN, *Henry*, a German lawyer in the 17th century, author of ſome treatiſes, de miraculis vivorum—de miraculis mortuorum—de virginitatis jure.

KORTHOLT, *Chriſtian*, profeſſor of divinity at Keil, was born 1633 at Burg, in the iſland of Femeren. He was in 1662 made Greek profeſſor at Roſtock, and in 1665 removed to Keil, patronized by the duke of Holſtein. He died 1694. He wrote various works, de veracitate, &c.—de naturâ philoſophiæ, &c. and a valuable work on Chriſt, as God and man.

KORTHOLT, *Chriſtian*, grandſon of the preceding, was profeſſor of theology at Gottingen, and died in the flower of his age, 1751. He publiſhed "Leibnitz's Latin letters," 4 vols.

KOTTER, *Chriſtopher*, a fanatic who lived at Sprottow. In 1616 he began his career, and threatened the princes and nations of Europe with terrible judgments, according to the directions, as he ſaid, of an angel. He was pilloried and afterwards baniſhed, and he then retired to Luſatia, where he died 1647, aged 62. His reveries were publiſhed, called lux in tenebris.

KOUCK, *Peter*, a Dutch painter, who ſettled at Antwerp, and became principal painter to Charles V. and died 1550, aged 50. His views of Conſtantinople, &c. are valuable.

KOULI KHAN, *Thamas, or Nadir*, a celebrated warrior, born 1687, in the province of Cheraſan, in Perſia. He was the ſon of a ſhepherd, but by ſelling ſome of his father's ſheep, he collected a number of deſperate followers, who ſhared his dangers and his booties in plundering caravans. By degrees he ſaw himſelf at the head of 6000 brave adherents, and his aſſiſtance was ſolicited by the Schah Thamas, whoſe throne was uſurped by Eſchref, the chief of the Aghwans. With impetuous valor, Kouli attacked and routed the enemy, and then ſeated his maſter on the throne of his anceſtors at Iſpahan. He purſued the flying Aghwans to Candahar, and after carrying deſolation before him, he returned to Iſpahan. Inſtead, however, of finding Thamas engaged in a Turkiſh war, as he had recommended, he ſaw him lulled into effeminate ſecurity, and diſpleaſed with his conduct, he ſeized his perſon, and proclaiming his ſon, an infant, ſophi of Perſia, he declared himſelf regent. He next made war againſt the Turks, with the moſt aſtoniſhing ſucceſs, and on the death of the young king, 1737, he ſignified his intention of reſigning his honors; but the nobles, excited by his private intrigues, inveſted him with the ſovereign power. Now elevated to the height of his ambition, he wiſely ſaw that war was the only ſupport of his greatneſs, and therefore with a numerous

merous army he marched againſt India. The Mogul empire was rapidly conquered, 200,000 men were put to the ſword, and a booty of 145 millions rewarded the victor at the taking of Delhi. To the poſſeſſion of the Mogul dominions, were added the conqueſt of the Uſbec Tartars, and the capture of Buchara, and on all ſides, wherever he turned his arms, he found no power able to withſtand his attacks. Such aſtoniſhing ſucceſſes required wiſdom and deciſion to cement them, but unfortunately, when his abilities were wanted to give ſtability to his immenſe dominions, Kouli became capricious, proud, and tyrannical. With injudicious violence he attempted to introduce the religion of Omar among his ſubjects, and to render his decrees more terrible, he put to a cruel death the prieſts who oppoſed him, and even ſacrificed his own ſon to his ferocious meaſures. This conduct revolted the attachment of the Perſians, and the nobles, who foreſaw in the cruelty of their maſter, their own deſtruction, conſpired againſt him, and aſſaſſinated him 1747, after he had reigned 20 years over one of the moſt extenſive and powerful empires of the world.

KRACHENINNIKOW, *Stephen*, a Ruſſian naturaliſt, educated at Peterſburg. He was 10 years in making obſervations on the natural productions of Kamſchatka, and on his return, in 1743, he was aſſociate of the academy, and in 1753 profeſſor of botany and natural hiſtory. His travels, &c. were publiſhed in Chappe d'Auteroche's Siberia. He died 1755, aged 42.

KRANTZ, *Albert*, a famous hiſtorian and divine, born at Hamburgh. He was profeſſor of philoſophy and divinity at Roſtock, and in 1498 was made dean of the chapter of Hamburgh, where he died 1517. His works are chronica regnorum, &c.—Saxonia—Vandalia, &c.

KRAUSE, *Francis*, a native of Augſburg, eminent as an hiſtorical painter. Though his pieces poſſeſſed merit, he died poor in France, 1754, aged 48.

KRESA, *Father*, a native of Moravia, confeſſor to the king and queen of Bohemia, where he died 1715, aged 67. He was well acquainted with Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spaniſh, and Portugueſe, and wrote analyſis trigonometriæ ſphericæ, &c.

KRUGER, *John Chriſtian*, author of poems and comedies, and tranſlator of Marivaux's theatre into German, acquired ſome reputation as an actor, and died at Hamburgh, 1750, aged 28.

KUHLMAN, *Quirinus*, a famous fanatic of Breſlaw, 1651. He was attacked at the age of 18 by a violent illneſs, from which he recovered with difficulty, but with returning health, he diſplayed the wildeſt manners, and pretending to have held converſe with departed ſpirits and aerial beings, he ſet up for a prophet. He went to Holland, where Behmen's works increaſed the extravagance of his reveries. Though devoted to ſpiritual affairs, he had ſome reſpect for the world, he kept concubines, and extorted money from the credulous, by threatening terrible vengeance if they did not ſatisfy his wants. After wandering over England, France, and the Eaſt, he was at laſt ſtopped at Moſcow, and burnt, 1689, on account of ſome prophecies which were interpreted as ſeditious. He publiſhed prodromus mirabilis, 1674, &c.

KUHNIUS, *Joachim*, a learned native of Gripſwalde, Pomerania, who became principal of the college of Oëtingen, in Swabia, and three years after, in 1676, was elected Greek profeſſor at Straſburg. He was next profeſſor of Hebrew, and acquired celebrity by his pupils. He died 1697, aged 50. He publiſhed excellent editions with notes, of Ælian, Diogenes, Pauſanias, beſides other works.

KUSTER, *Ludolf*, a learned critic, born at Blomberg, in Weſtphalia, 1670. He was tutor to the ſons of the Pruſſian prime miniſter, and he was rewarded by the promiſe of a profeſſorſhip at Berlin. In the mean time he travelled over Holland, Germany, France, and England, where he produced his edition of Suidas, in 3 vols. folio, at Cambridge. He was complimented with the degree of doctor, and advantageous offers were made to him to ſettle there, but he declined them to take his Berlin profeſſorſhip, which he ſoon after left with capricious indifference, and went to Amſterdam, where he publiſhed his Ariſtophanes, in 1710, and an edition of Mills' Greek teſtament. He next went to Rotterdam, and then to Antwerp, where he renounced the proteſtant tenets for the catholic faith, in 1713. This, or his ſervices to literature, recommended him to the French king, who granted him a penſion of 2000 livres, and appointed him aſſociate of the academy of inſcriptions. He died 1716 of an abſceſs in the pancreas, aged only 46. His other works, were an edition of Jamblicus's life of Pythagoras—hiſtoria critica Homeri—bibliotheca novorum librorum ab 1697, uſque 1699, 5 vols—de vero uſu verb. med. apud Græcos, a valuable book, &c.

KUYP, *Jacob*, a landſcape painter of eminence, founder of the academy of painting at Dordt, 1643. His ſon *Albert* excelled him in the delicacy of his coloring, and the variety of his pieces.

KYD, *Thomas*, a writer in the age of Elizabeth. He publiſhed Pompey the Great, a play, tranſlated from the French of Garnier.

KYDERMYNSTER, *Richard*, abbot and hiſtorian of the benedictine convent of Winchcombe, Glouceſterſhire, was born at Worceſter. Beſides the hiſtory of his convent in 5 books, he wrote pieces againſt the reformation, &c. and died 1531.

KYNASTON, *John*, an Engliſh divine, born at Cheſter, 1728, and educated at Brazen college, Oxford. He gained reputation by his oration, "de impietate C. Corn. Tacito, falſo objectâ," on the foundation of ſir Francis Bridgman, delivered in the chapel of his college, 1761, and publiſhed. He wrote ſome other things, and died in conſequence of breaking his left arm near the ſhoulder, 1783.

KYNWELMARSH,

KYNWELMARSH, *Francis*, a native of Eſſex, who ſtudied at Gray's Inn, and aſſiſted Gaſcoigne in his tranſlation of Euripides' Jocaſta. He wrote poetry of conſiderable merit, which, together with the poetical trifles of his brother Anthony, are preſerved in the paradiſe of dainty devices.

KYRLE, *John*, the celebrated man of Roſs, immortalized by Pope, and more by his own actions. With an eſtate of only 500l. a-year, he was the bleſſing of his native county of Hereford; he built a church, endowed hoſpitals, and had the good fortune to be ſeconded in his charitable works by his opulent neighbours. He died 1724, aged 90, but "no monument, inſcription, ſtone," as the poet obſerves, mark his remains.

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LABADIE, *John*, a famous enthuſiaſt, born 1610, at Bourg in Guienne. He was educated amongſt the jeſuits of Bourdeaux, but quitted their ſociety, though it is ſaid that he was expelled for his irregularities. He came to Paris, and was preſented by the biſhop of Amiens to a canonry. At Amiens his doctrines ſoon collected a number of devotees, but his intrigues with the nuns produced diſgrace, and he retired to Toulouſe. There his opinions had ſuch effect upon the nuns that they liſtened to his ſpiritual harangues, ſtark naked, while in thus imitating Adam and Eve, they aſpired to ſuperior mental purity; but this was no ſooner mentioned to the archbiſhop than Labadie was diſmiſſed. He next paſſed to Montauban, and then to Orange, and next to Geneva and Middleburg, where his followers became very numerous. He next retired to Erfurt, and then to Altona in Holſtein, where a violent colic carried him off in 1674, in his 64th year. In his manners Labadie was auſtere, with a mixture of candor and hypocriſy, and he had the art of inſinuating his principles with ſuch efficacy, that the moſt virtuous became converts to his wild opinions. Among his warmeſt admirers were mademoiſelle Schurman, mad. Bourignon, Elizabeth princeſs palatine, and others. With an air of affected ſanctity, he impoſed upon the credulity of his pupils, and after beginning with ghoſtly advice, and exhortations to mental innocence and bodily purity, he often ended with the groſſeſt ſenſualities. His myſtical opinions, once very prevalent, are no longer regarded. In his tenets he maintained that God might deceive, that the holy ſcriptures were not neceſſary to ſalvation, that the old teſtament was carnal, and that the new, regarding only the ſtate of the ſpirit, made all men free; that the obſervation of the ſabbath was unneceſſary; that the church was divided into two parts, the degenerate, and the regenerate, or his followers, and that ſelf-denial and the mortification of the ſenſes, cheriſhed and improved by mental prayer, would raiſe man to the poſſeſſion of God, and to a familiar converſation with him.

LABAT, *John Baptiſt*, profeſſor of philoſophy at Nancy, went in 1693 as miſſionary to America, and returned in 1705 to France. He was for ſome time at Boulogne, and died 1738. He publiſhed, nouveau voyage aux iſles de l'Amerique, 6 vols. 8vo.—voyages en Eſpagne & Italie, 8 vols. 12mo.—nouvelle relation de l'Afrique occidentale, 5 vols. 12mo. compiled from others, &c.

LABBE, *Philip*, a jeſuit of Bourges, of great learning, and indefatigable application. He died at Paris 1667, aged 60, reſpected as an able critic, and an excellent private character. His works are de Byzantinæ hiſtoriæ ſcriptoribus, folio—bibliotheca biblicarum, fol.—concordia chronologica, 5 vols. fol.—concordia ſacræ et profanæ chronologiæ, &c. 12mo. —notitia dignitatum imperii Rom. 12mo.—de ſcriptoribus eccleſ. diſſertatio, 2 vols. 8vo.—conciliorum collectio maxima, 17 vols. fol.—lives of learned jeſuits, &c. and ſome valuable works on grammar and Greek poetry.

LABBE, *Louiſa*, a poeteſs, called the fair rope maker, becauſe ſhe married a rich rope maker of Lyons, who left her his property. For ſome time ſhe aſpired to diſtinction in arms, at the ſiege of Perpignan, in men's cloaths. Whilſt as a courtezan ſhe extorted a high premium, ſhe was more condeſcending to men of letters, and admitted them to her favors gratis. Her works, in proſe and verſe, were printed at Lyons, 12mo. and are conſidered as poſſeſſing merit. She died 1566, aged 40.

LABOUREUR, *John le*, a native of Montmorency, who, from a gentleman's ſervant, became an abbé, prior of Juvigné, and almoner to the king, and commander of the order of St. Michael. He died 1675, aged 52. He publiſhed the collection of monuments of illuſtrious perſons in the celeſtines' church at Paris, 4to.—the hiſtory of marſhal Guebriant,

with the genealogy of Budos, and other families—the memoirs of Michael Caſtelnau, and other works.

Lacarry, *Giles*, a French jeſuit, who died 1684, aged 79. He wrote ſome uſeful works, hiſtoria Galliarum ſub præfectis prætoris Galliarum, 4to.—hiſtoria coloniarum a Gallis miſſarum, 4to.—de regibus Franciæ & lege ſalica—hiſtoria Romana, 4to—notitia provinciarum imperii utriuſque—beſides editions of Vell. Paterculus & Tacitus de Germ.

La Colonie, *John Martin de*, a native of Perigord, who died at Bourdeaux 1759, aged 85. He wrote military memoirs, 2 vols. 12mo. and alſo an hiſtory of Bourdeaux, 3 vols. 12mo.

Lacombe, *James*, a French hiſtorian, born at Paris 1724. He is author of ſome popular works, abregé chronologique de l'hiſtoire ancienne—de l'hiſtoire du nord—revolutions de la Ruſſie—hiſtoire de Chriſtine, de Suede, &c.

Lacombe de Prezel, *Honoré*, brother to the preceding, was born at Paris 1725. He is author of ſeveral dictionaries—de juriſprudence—du citoyen—de portraits et d'anecdotes des hommes celebres, &c.

Lacy, *John*, an actor in the reign of Charles II. with whom he was a great favorite. He wrote the dumb lady—the old troop, or monſieur Ragou—ſir Hercules Buffoon, three tragedies.

Ladislaus I. ſon of Bela I. ſucceeded to the Hungarian throne after his brother Geiſa 1077. He was an able politician, and defeated the Bohemians, Ruſſians, Tartars and Bulgarians, and then driving away the Huns from Hungary, he marched againſt Dalmatia and Croatia, where his ſiſter was cruelly treated by her huſband Zuonimir, and he added thoſe provinces to his empire. He died 30th July 1095.

Ladislaus III. king of Hungary after his father Stephen V. was cruel and licentious. He ſo offended his ſubjects by his oppreſſion and immoral conduct, that he was aſſaſſinated 1290, in the 18th year of his reign.

Ladislaus IV. grand duke of Lithuania, and king of Poland ſince 1434, was made king of Hungary in 1440. He made war againſt the Turks and defeated their ſultan Amurath II. but afterwards fell in battle 1444.

Ladislaus V. ſon of Albert of Auſtria, ſucceeded Ladiſlaus IV. It is ſaid that he was poiſoned by the Huſſites.

Ladislaus VI. ſon of Caſimir king of Poland, was king of Hungary after Matthias Corvinus, 1490. He died after a very turbulent reign 1516.

Ladislaus, or Launcelot, the liberal and victorious, was count of Provence, and ſucceeded his father Charles Duras, as king of Naples 1386. In 1403 he ſeized the crown of Hungary, during the impriſonment of king Sigiſmund, who ſoon after obliged him to retire into Italy. He died ſuddenly at Naples, 1414, aged 38. It is ſaid that his miſtreſs, the daughter of a phyſician, had been prevailed upon by the Florentines to adminiſter poiſon to him, ſo that he expired in the greateſt agonies.

Ladislaus I. king of Poland, ſon of Caſimir I. ſucceeded 1081. He was fond of peace, but yet brave in war. He died 1102.

Ladislaus II. king of Poland, after his father Boleſlaus III. 1139, made war againſt his brothers, and was at laſt baniſhed from his throne. He died at Oldenburg 1159.

Ladislaus III. king of Poland in 1296, proved ſo oppreſſive in his conduct towards the clergy and people, that his ſubjects revolted and placed Wenceſlaus on the throne. He died 1333.

Ladislaus V. furnamed Jagellon, grand duke of Lithuania, obtained the crown of Poland 1386, by his marriage with Hedwige, daughter of Lewis king of Hungary. He died 1434, aged 80, univerſally and deſervedly reſpected for his probity, his integrity, and all thoſe virtues which ſhould grace a throne.

Ladislaus VI. king of Poland, ſon of Ladiſlaus V. was duke of Lithuania, and king of Hungary.

Ladislaus, *Sigiſmund*, VII. king of Poland and Sweden after the death of his father Sigiſmund III. 1632, governed with great moderation, but without forgetting the intereſts of his people, as he attacked the Ruſſians who threatened him, and obliged them to make peace. He died 1648, aged 52.

L'Advocat, *John Baptiſt*, a jeſuit, Hebrew profeſſor and doctor of the Sorbonne, was born 1709. He died at Paris 1765. He wrote a geographical dictionary, 8vo.—an hiſtorical dictionary, 2 vols. 8vo. abridged from Moreri, but ſince much enlarged—an Hebrew grammar, &c.

L'Advocat, *Louis Franҫis*, author of a treatiſe on a new ſyſtem of morals and phyſic, died at Paris 1735, aged 91.

Laer, *Peter*, a Dutch painter, furnamed, from his deformity, Bamboche. Some of his pieces were elegant, but on trifling ſubjects. He was an amiable and facetious man, and died 1675.

Laet, *John de*, a native of Antwerp, director of the Dutch Eaſt India company. He died at Antwerp 1640, and was author of ſome uſeful works—hiſtoria naturalis Braſiliæ, folio—novus orbis, folio, 1633—de regis Hiſpaniæ regnis & opibus, 8vo.—reſpublica Belgarum, &c.

Lævinus, *Torrentinus*, commonly called Vander Beken, or Torrentin, was a native of Ghent, and ſtudied at Louvain. He went as ambaſſador to Philip II. of Spain, who rewarded his ſervices by making him biſhop of Antwerp. From Antwerp he was tranſlated to Mechlin, where he died 1595. He founded the college of jeſuits at Louvain, and by the elegance of his Latin poetry deſerved to be called the prince of Lyric poets. He alſo edited Suetonius with notes.

LAFITAU, *Joſeph Francis*, a French jeſuit, miſſionary among the Iroquois. He publiſhed a compariſon of the manners of the Americans, with thoſe of ancient times, 2 vols. 4to.—the diſcoveries of the Portugueſe in the New World, 4 vols. 4to.—and died 1755.

LAFITAU, *Peter Francis*, brother to the preceding, was born at Bourdeaux. He was made by pope Clement IX. biſhop of Siſteron. He died 1764, aged 79. He was author of hiſtory of the conſtitution unigenitus, 2 vols. 12mo. —ſermons, 4 vols.—ſpiritual letters, &c.

LAGALLA, *Julius Cæſar*, a native of Padulla, in Naples. When only 18 he was made phyſician to the pope, and profeſſor of logic at Rome, where he died 1623, aged 47. He was a very learned man, and wrote diſputatio de cœlo animato, &c.

LAGERLOOF, *Peter*, profeſſor of eloquence at Upſal, was employed by the king of Sweden to write the hiſtories of northern Europe. His Latin is conſidered as very correct and elegant. He died 1599, aged 51.

LAGNY, *Thomas Fantet ſieur de*, a native of Lyons, brought up to the bar, which he relinquiſhed for mathematics and philoſophy. By the ſupport of the duke de Noailles he ſtudied at Paris, and was made member of the academy of ſciences. After a reſidence of 16 years as hydrographer to the king at Rochfort, he went to Paris, and was librarian to Lewis XIV. with a liberal penſion. He was author of new methods for the extraction and approximation of roots, 4to.—la cubature de la ſphere—elements of arithmetic and algebra, 12mo.—&c.

LAHAYE, *William Nicholas de*, a French engraver of great merit, born 1725. More than 1200 of his maps, charts, &c. are mentioned.

LAINEZ, *Alexander*, a French poet, born 1650 at Chimay, and educated at Rheims. He travelled over the countries round the Mediterranean, but on his return he found himſelf reduced to poverty. Faultrier afterwards protected him, and he ſettled at Paris, in poſſeſſion of a comfortable competence. Here he was the ſoul of company, courted by the learned, the gay, and the opulent, but though given much to the pleaſures of the table, yet fond of learning. He died 1710 at Paris. His poetical pieces, which poſſeſs great vivacity and elegance, are all ſhort, as the effuſions of the moment.

LAINEZ, *James*, a Spaniard, the ſucceſſor of Loyola, as general of the jeſuits, in 1558, was at the council of Trent. For his ſervices pope Paul IV. granted him the power of altering and modifying the laws of his ſociety, and of making contracts without their knowledge, having priſons independent of the ſecular power. Though ambitious he refuſed a cardinal's hat, and died 1565, aged 53.

LAIRESSE, *Gerard*, a Flemiſh painter, born at Liege 1640. He ſtudied under his father, who was alſo a painter; but he ſoon ſurpaſſed him in execution. His gallantries reduced him to indigence; but one of his pictures falling into the hands of a Dutch merchant, he was perſuaded to ſettle at Amſterdam, where his merits were ſoon rewarded. His pictures were ſo highly finiſhed, that the Hollanders called him their ſecond Raphael. In his old age he loſt his ſight, and died at Amſterdam 1711, aged 71. His beſt piece is ſaid to be a Moſes, when a child, trampling on Pharaoh's crown.

LAKE, *Arthur*, a native of Southampton, educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford. He was dean of Worceſter, and in 1616 raiſed to the ſee of Bath and Wells. He died 1626. A folio volume of his ſermons appeared after his death.

LALANDE, *Michael Richard de*, a muſician, born at Paris 1657. The pleaſing powers of voice which he poſſeſſed, when choriſter of the church of St. Germain l'Auxerre, were unfortunately loſt when he reached to manhood. Under the patronage of Noailles he ſtudied the organ, and became compoſer to Lewis XIV. and maſter of his chapel. His compoſitions appeared in 2 vols. folio, deſervedly admired. He died at Verſailles 1726.

LALLI, *John Baptiſt*, an Italian poet, born at Orfia. He was employed under the pope, and the duke of Parma, and died 1637, aged 64. He wrote il mal Franceſe—beſides the deſtruction of Jeruſalem—the Æneid traveſtied, and other miſcellaneous poems.

LALLY, *Thomas Arthur, count*, an Iriſhman in the ſervice of France, whoſe family had followed James II. He was at the battle of Fontenoy; and in 1756 went as governor-general to the French poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies. After taking Gondalore and Fort St. David, he was defeated before Madras, and retreated to Pondicherry, which he ſurrendered, after an obſtinate ſiege, to the Engliſh 1761. On his return to Europe, he was accuſed of ſelling Pondicherry to the Engliſh, and was condemned to loſe his head. This ſentence was executed in 1766, but his ſon, Lally de Tollendal, obtained, in 1783, a reverſion of the cruel ſentence, and was reſtored to his father's honors.

LAMBALLE, *Marie Thereſe Louiſe, princeſs of*, was born at Turin 1749, and married the duke of Bourbon Penthievre, by whom ſhe was left a widow, young, beautiful, and amiable. When placed in the royal houſehold of Marie Antoinette, ſhe gained the confidence of her miſtreſs, and on the flight to Varennes, ſhe, by another road, quitted France, and came to England, where ſhe might have lived happy; but ſhe no ſooner heard of the impriſonment of her royal friend, than ſhe haſtened back to ſoothe her miſeries in the temple. This attachment was too noble to eſcape the notice of her tyrants. She was dragged to the priſon of la Force, and on the fatal 3d of Sept. 1792, ſhe was ſummoned to appear before a bloody tribunal. When queſtioned about the queen, ſhe anſwered with dignity; but when ſome ſeemed to expreſs pity for her misfortunes, the others

ſtabbed her with their ſabres, and after cutting off the head and the breaſts, they tore out her ſtill palpitating heart. Not ſatisfied with this, the monſters went in proceſſion with the bleeding head and the heart, at the top of a pike, to expoſe them to the view of the unfortunate queen, and her wretched family; while the mangled body was dragged through the ſtreets. This illuſtrious female was one of the moſt innocent victims of the revolution; her name was never attacked with libellous invectives; and though her tyrants cut her off by horrid aſſaſſination, they never dared to aſperſe her character.

LAMBECIUS, *Peter*, a learned German, born at Hamburgh 1628. At 19 he obtained great reputation by his eſſay on Aulus Gellius, and in 1652 he was appointed hiſtory profeſſor of Hamburgh, and in 1660 rector of the univerſity. Here he found himſelf expoſed to great vexation from the cenſures of critics, and from the diſobedience of his ſtudents. His marriage with an old but rich woman increaſed his difficulties, for his wife's temper was ſo intolerable, that within a fortnight of his nuptials, he left Hamburgh, determined never to return to it. He repaired to Rome, where he profeſſed the catholic faith, and afterwards returned to Vienna, where he was appointed librarian to the emperor. He died of a dropſy at Vienna 1680. He wrote origines Hamburgenſes, from 808 to 1292, 2 vols. 4to.—a catalogue of the MSS. of the Vienna library, 8 vols. folio.

LAMBERT, *Anne Thereſe, marquiſe de*, an ingenious lady, born at Paris 1647. She married Henry Lambert in 1666, and he died 20 years after. Her houſe became the general rendezvous of the learned and the polite. She died 1733, aged 86. Her works diſplay an elegant taſte, great ſenſe, and the effuſions of a virtuous heart. Her adviee of a mother to a ſon and daughter—reflections on women—treatiſe on old age—and the female hermits, are much admired.

LAMBERT, *John*, a lawyer, who, during the civil wars, diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Naſeby and Fife, and was made a major-general. He favored the elevation of Cromwell, but oppoſed his aſſuming the title of king. At the reſtoration he was excluded from the indemnity act, and was therefore condemned to death. He was reprieved, and died in exile at Guernſey.

LAMBERT, *Claude Francis*, a French eccleſiaſtic, who became a writer for the bookſellers, and died 1765 at Paris. He was author of new Telemachus, 3 vols.—memoirs of a woman of quality, 3 vols.—hiſtory of all nations, 14 vols, &c.

LAMBERT, *George*, a landſcape painter, who died 1765. He imitated Wooton, and afterwards Gaſpar, and executed ſome admired ſcenes for the play-houſes, and ſome large pictures for the Eaſt India company.

LAMBERT, *George Henry*, a mathematician, born at Mulhauſen 1728. His treatiſes on the orbits of the comets—on the properties of light,—on perſpective, &c. were much admired. He died 1777.

LAMBERT of Schawemburg, a German benedictine, who went to Jeruſalem in 1058, and publiſhed on his return a dry chroniele from Adam to the year 1077. The work is little elſe but a compendious hiſtory of Germany.

LAMBIN, *Denys*, profeſſor of belles lettres at Paris, wrote valuable commentaries on Plautus, Lucretius, Cicero, and Horace, and Latin tranſlations of Ariſtotle's morals and politics, and ſome of the orations of Demoſthenes and Æſchines. He died 1772, of grief for the death of his friend Ramus, who had been murdered at the maſſacre of Bartholomew.

LAMBRUN, *Margaret*, a Scotch heroine. The fate of Mary ſo affected her huſband, who was in her confidential ſervice, that he died of a broken heart; and Margaret determined to avenge, by one fatal blow, her beloved miſtreſs, and her affectionate huſband. She aſſumed a man's dreſs, and appeared in the preſence of Elizabeth. Her eagerneſs to reach the queen made her drop one of her piſtols, and this circumſtance immediately occaſioned her arreſt. When brought before the queen, ſhe undaunted declared herſelf not to be a man but a woman, and that ſhe was determined to avenge the deaths of her miſtreſs, who had been ſo iniquitouſly murdered, and of her huſband, who had fallen a ſacrifice to his ſorrow. Elizabeth replied, "you then perſuade yourſelf that in aſſaſſinating me you have done your duty in ſatisfying your love for your miſtreſs and your huſband; what think you now to be my duty?" On her aſking whether ſhe had made this queſtion as a judge, or as a queen, Elizabeth replied, as a queen, then, rejoined Margaret, you ought to grant me a pardon. What aſſurance have I, anſwered Elizabeth, you will not repeat the attempt? Madam, replied Margaret, a favor granted under reſtraints is no longer a favor. The addreſs and the firmneſs of the aſſaſſin, had due weight with the queen. Margaret received an unconditional pardon, and was conducted out of the kingdom.

LAMI, *Bernard*, a philoſopher of Mons, ſo warm an admirer of Deſcartes, that he was in conſequence expoſed to perſecution, and deprived of his profeſſorſhip at Saumur. He died at Rouen 1715. His writings were elements of geometry, &c. 2 vols. 12mo—diſcourſes on the ſciences, &c.—treatiſe on perſpective—demonſtration of the holineſs and truth of chriſtian morality, 5 vols. 12mo.—the art of ſpeaking, with reflections on poetry, &c. 12mo.

LAMI, *Dom Francis*, a writer, born at Montyreau. From a ſoldier he became an eccleſiaſtic, diſtinguiſhed againſt Spinoſa. He died at St. Denys 1711, aged 75. His book on ſelf knowledge, 6 vols. 12mo. is greatly eſteemed. He wrote beſides, philoſophical letters—a treatiſe on the effects of thunder—and other pieces.

LAMI, *John*, eccleſiaſtical profeſſor at Florence,

rence, was the careful editor of the works of Meurſius, in 12 vols. folio. His book on the Trinity was cenſured by the jeſuits, and defended by himſelf. He was a very facetious and agreeable companion, and died at Florence 1774.

LAMOIGNON, *Chriſtian Francis de*, an able lawyer, born at Paris 1644. His learning, and great powers of oratory, recommended him to Lewis XIV. and he became advocate-general and preſident of the parliament of Paris. He died 1709, reſpected not only by the court, but by the people, by whom his virtues and abilities were deſervedly admired. He was author of le plaidoyer—a letter on the death of Bourdaloue, &c.

LAMPE, *Frederic Adolphus*, profeſſor of theology, and rector of the univerſity of Bremen, died there 1729, aged 46. He wrote an admired treatiſe, de cymbalis veterum, 12mo. —beſides hiſtory, ſacred and eccleſiaſtical, 4to. &c.

LAMPLUGH, *Thomas*, a native of Yorkſhire, educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He followed the torrent during the civil wars, but at the reſtoration conformed. and was made head of Alban hall, and rector of St. Martin in the fields. In 1672 he was made dean of Rocheſter, and four years after biſhop of Exeter. On William's landing, he exhorted the people to adhere to James, but ſoon after he reconciled himſelf to the conqueror, on whoſe head he placed the crown, and by whom he was made archbiſhop of York. He died 1691, aged 76.

LAMPRIDIUS, *Benedict*, a Latin poet of Cremona, who taught Greek and Latin at home under Leo X. His Greek and Latin epigrams, and his lyric verſes are elegant, but far inferior to the ſtyle of Pindar, which he imitated. He died 1540.

LANA, *Francis de*, a jeſuit, born at Breſcia 1637. From his magiſterium naturæ & artis, 3 vols. folio, it appears, that he had firſt an idea of aeroſtation, and in ſupport of his prior claim, before Montgolfier, the inventor of air balloons, a work called navis volans, extracted from his works, was publiſhed 1784.

LANCASTER, *James*, an Engliſh navigator. He went in 1591 to the Eaſt Indies, where he viſited Ceylon and Sumatra, and after deſtroying ſome of the enemy's ſhips, not without loſs, he failed back to England. While on ſhore on the African coaſt, his crew cut the cables and left him on an iſland, from which he eſcaped by means of a French ſhip, and landed at Rye 1594. In another expedition he coaſted along the Brazils and took Fernambuco, and returned 1595, loaded with immenſe booty. He was afterwards ſent to the Eaſt Indies, and obtained advantageous ſettlements at Achen, and at Bantam from the native princes, and ſoon after returned, and he ſpent the remainder of life in eaſe and independence. He died about 1620.

LANCASTER, *Nathaniel*, D. D. a native of Cheſhire, patronized by lord Cholmondeley. He was rector of Stamford Rivers, near Ongar, Eſſex, and died 1775, aged 75. His eſſay on delicacy was much admired. He wrote alſo, public virtue, a ſermon—the old ſerpent, or methodiſm triumphant, a long poem, &c.

LANCELOT, *Claude*, a native of Paris, tutor to the prince of Conti. He was baniſhed from St. Cyran's abbey in conſequence of ſome private quarrels, and died 1695, aged 79. He was the able author of nouvelle methode pour apprendre la langue Latine, 1644—& le Grec, 1656, tranſlated into Engliſh by Nugent, under the title of Port-royal grammars. He publiſhed alſo, delectus epigrammatum, 2 vols. 12mo.

LANCJEAN, *Remi*, the moſt eminent of Vandyck's pupils, was a native of Bruſſels. His ſubjects are religious, and finiſhed in a very ſuperior ſtyle. He died 1671.

LANCISI, *John Marca*, a phyſician, born at Rome, 1654. He was phyſician to the popes, and gained reputation by his writings, and the excellence of his private character. He died 1720. He gave in his lifetime his noble library, of more than 20,000 volumes, to the hoſpital of the Holy Ghoſt, for the ſtudents, &c. He wrote ſeveral books on his profeſſion.

LANCRET, *Nicholas*, a French painter. He imitated, but not with ſucceſs, the manner of Watteau: his pieces, however, are agreeable. He died at Paris 1743, aged 53.

LANCRINCK, *Proſper Henricus*, a German painter, born at Antwerp about 1628. He came over into England, where he was liberally patronized; but unfortunately the moſt finiſhed of his pictures were burnt in the houſe of his friend, ſir William Williams. He fell a ſacrifice to his intemperance, and died 1692.

LANDEN, *John*, a ſelf-taught mathematician of Northamptonſhire. He was patronized by lord Fitz-William, to whom he was agent; and in 1766 he was choſen fellow of the royal ſociety. He died 1790, aged 71. Beſides papers in the philoſophical tranſactions, he publiſhed mathematical lucubrations—memoirs, in 2 vols. very abſtruſe, but very curious.

LANDINI, *Chriſtopher*, a learned Venetian of the 15th century, author of a tranſlation of Pliny's natural hiſtory into Italian—of notes on Dante—and of commentaries on Horace.

LANDO, *Hortenſio*, a phyſician of the 16th century, born at Milan. He is author of ſeveral works under fictitious names. He wrote Philoctetes, a dialogue, reflecting on Eraſmus—and two others, called Cicero relegatus—and Cicero revocatus.

LANDRI, biſhop of Paris, and founder of the hotel de Dieu, was known for his great benevolence during the famine of Paris.

LANE, *Jane*, an Engliſh woman, to whoſe great heroiſm Charles II. was indebted for his eſcape. The royal fugitive, after his concealment in Boſcobel tree, rode before her as

her ſervant from Bentley-hall, Staffordſhire, to the houſe of Mr. Norton, near Briſtol, from whence he proceeded to Brighton, and eſcaped to France. At the reſtoration ſhe was amply rewarded, and married ſir Clement Liſter, bart. of Warwickſhire.

LANFRANC, archbiſhop of Canterbury, was a native of Pavia. From Bologna he came to teach at Avranches, from whence he came to Bec abbey, where he was made prior 1044. He afterwards was made abbot of St. Stephen at Caen, by William of Normandy, and when that prince had conquered England, he raiſed him to the ſee of Canterbury, vacant by the depoſition of Stigand. The new primate repaired to Rome to obtain the pall from the pope, who treated him with great reſpect; but he ſhowed throughout a firm oppoſition againſt the encroachments of the holy ſee. He died 1098. He rebuilt the cathedral of Canterbury, and repaired ſeveral churches and religious houſes. In his character he was eſteemed as an able politician. His writings, including his piece againſt Berenger, were publiſhed in 1648.

LANFRANC, *John*, an Italian painter, born at Parma 1581. As he was poor, he was placed in the ſervice of count Horatio Scotti, who, obſerving his various drawings in coal on the walls, placed him under Auguſtus Caracci. He afterwards ſtudied under Annibale, and he aſſiſted in the adorning of St. Peter's church at Rome with ſuch taſte and ſucceſs, that Urban VIII. knighted him. He was a great imitator of Correggio, but ſuch was the impetuoſity of his genius, that he frequently forgot the rules of his art, and ſubſtituted boldneſs for correctneſs. He chiefly excelled in painting domes, and in drawing figures above the natural proportion. He died at Rome 1647, aged 66.

LANFRANC, a phyſician of Milan. His ſucceſs in reſtoring ſurgery to a reſpectable ſyſtem, procured him enemies, and he removed to France, where he died 1300. He wrote chirurgia magna & parva.

LANGALIERE, *Philip de Gentils, marquis de*, firſt baron of Saintonge, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of France during 20 years, and in 32 campaigns, but was diſgraced by the intrigues of Chamillar the miniſter. He afterwards ſerved the emperor and the king of Poland, but being ſuſpected of intrigues with the Turks, he was arreſted as he was going to Hamburgh. He died of a broken heart in priſon at Vienna 1717, aged 66. The French memoirs, under his name in 8vo. are fictitious.

LANGBAINE, *Gerard*, an Engliſh writer, born at Bartonkirke, Weſtmoreland, educated at Blencow ſchool, and Queen's college, Oxford. He acquired celebrity by his edition of Longinus, and other publications, and was elected keeper of the archives in 1644, and the next year provoſt of his college. He died 1657-8. During the civil wars he remained unmoleſted in his college, in familiar correſpondence with Uſher, Selden, and other learned men.

LANGBAINE, *Gerard*, ſon of the preceding, was born at Oxford, 1656. In his younger years he was extravagant, but afterwards applied himſelf to dramatic compoſitions. He was elected ſenior beadle of the univerſity, and publiſhed, about 1690, an appendix to a catalogue of all the graduates of the univerſity. He died 1692. He is alſo author of a new catalogue of Engliſh plays—an account of Engliſh dramatic poets.

LANGDALE, *Marmaduke*, an Engliſhman. In the civil wars he raiſed a troop, defeated Fairfax, and ſeized Berwick and Carliſle. On the final triumph of the republicans, he retired to Flanders, and was created a baron by Charles II. He died 1681.

LANGELANDE, *Robert*, an old Engliſh poet, one of the firſt diſciples of Wickliffe. He is the author of "the viſions of Pierce Plowman," a poem in 20 parts, replete with humor, and ſeverely ſatirical, particularly againſt the clergy. To the obſcurity of an obſolete ſtyle in this once admired poem, is to be added an ungrateful alliteration, harraſſing to the ear of the reader, and inimical to the freedom of the poet.

LANGHAM, *Simon*, an Engliſh biſhop, and a cardinal, ſucceſſively abbot of Weſtminſter, biſhop of Ely, and in 1366, archbiſhop of Canterbury. He was treaſurer of England and cardinal legate to Urban VIII. He died at Avignon, 1376.

LANGHORNE, *John*, *D. D.* an Engliſh poet and divine, born at Kirby Stephen, Weſtmoreland. He became tutor to the ſons of Mr. Cracroft, of Lincolnſhire, whoſe daughter he married, and whoſe early death he lamented with his friend, Mr. Cartwright, in his poem called Conſtantia. Beſides the living of Blagden, Somerſetſhire, he was prebendary of Wells. He died 1779. He wrote ſermons, 2 vols.—Plutarch's lives tranſlated—poems, 2 vols 12mo.—letters of Theodoſius and Conſtantia, 2 vols. 12mo.—Solyman and Almena, a tale—Frederic and Pharamond—effuſions of fancy, 2 vols.—fables of Flora, in verſe, &c.

LANGIUS, *John*, of Lawenburgh, in Sileſia, took his degrees at Piſa, and afterwards practiſed at Heidelberg, and was phyſician to four ſucceſſive electors palatine. He died at Heidelberg, 1565, aged 80. He publiſhed medical epiſtles, a curious work.

LANGLAND, *John*, a native of Henley, Oxon, educated at Magdalen college. He ſucceſſively was principal of Magdalen hall, dean of Saliſbury, canon of Windſor, biſhop of Lincoln, and in 1532 chancellor of Oxford. He was a benevolent man, and favored ſtrongly the king's divorce from Catharine of Arragon. He died 1547, and had his body buried at Eton college, his heart at Lincoln, and his bowels at Woburn. His works were publiſhed in folio.

LANGLE, *John Maximilian*, a native of Evreux, for 25 years minister of the reformed church of Rouen. He wrote a defence of Charles I. of England—2 vols. of sermons—the whole duty of man, from the English, and died 1674, aged 84.

LANGLE, *Samuel de*, son of the preceding, was born in London, but carried to France when only one year old. From Rouen reformed church he removed to Charenton; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he came over to England, where he obtained a Westminster prebend, and the degree of D. D. at Oxford. He died 1699. His letter on the differences between the church of England and the dissenters, was published by Stillingfleet.

LANGLEY, *Batty*, an English architect, author of some useful books on the prices of work, and of materials, as the builder's jewel—and builder's price book, and treatises for bricklayers, masons, carpenters, &c. He died 1751.

LANGTON, *Stephen*, an Englishman, educated at Paris. He became chancellor of Paris, a cardinal, and afterwards was made archbishop of Canterbury, by the pope, who refused to admit the candidate nominated by the monks. King John resisted this appointment; but the pope put the monarch and his people under an interdict, and the timid monarch, alarmed by the preparations of France, received Langton, and accepted absolution from his hands. Langton afterwards became obnoxious to the pope, for resisting the extension of his power in England, and for refusing to excommunicate the rebellious barons; but was reconciled to the holy see, and died 1228, after being 22 years at the head of the church. He was a man of great abilities as a writer, and as a politician.

LANGUET, *Hubert*, a learned Frenchman, born at Viteaux, 1518. He was minister of state to the elector of Saxony, and from a catholic became a strong protestant, by reading the works of Melancthon. He was employed as envoy to France by Augustus of Saxony, 1565, and was afterwards engaged in negociations at Heidelberg, Cologne, Spires, and Stettin, and in his second embassy to France he was nearly sacrificed in the massacres of St. Bartholomew, though he had the good fortune to save the life of de Mornay, and of Wechelius, in whose house he lodged. In 1574 he was envoy at Vienna; but in the controversy between the Lutherans and the Zuinglians, about the eucharist, he was violently suspected of favoring the latter, upon which he retired from the court to Prague, where he entered into the service of John Casimir, count palatine. He died at Antwerp, 1581. He was a man of great political knowledge, and deservedly esteemed by the most eminent men of his age. Mornay says of him, with feeling and truth, Is fuit qualis multi videri volunt, is vixit qualis optimi mori cupiunt.

LANGUET, *John Baptist Joseph*, a relation of the above, born at Dijon, 1675. He studied at Paris, and became a doctor of the Sorbonne, and vicar of St. Sulpice. He rebuilt his church, and rendered it one of the finest in the world for architecture and ornaments. He began the work with little money, but the emulation which he excited among his parishioners, whose number amounted to 150,000, surmounted every obstacle, and the consecration in 1745 was attended with such splendor, that the king of Prussia thanked the public-spirited vicar for the success of his great exertions. He also founded the house of the infant Jesus, divided into two parts, one of which was for the support of 35 poor ladies, and the other of more than 400 poor women, usefully employed in spinning, and in the working of cloths and linens. This noble institution, in 1741, contained more than 1400 women and girls engaged in industrious labors, and encouraged in habits of virtue. The whole life of this truly great man was spent in deeds of humanity, so that he expended annually little less that a million of livres in charity. He refused all the high ecclesiastical promotions and bishopries, to which cardinal Fleury, the duke of Orleans, Lewis XIV. and XV. wished to raise him. He died 1750, aged 75.

LANIER, a painter whom Charles I. employed abroad to make a collection of pictures. The pieces he brought over were distinguished by a particular mark, which now points them out to the curious.

LANNOY, or LAUNOY, *Charles de*, a general in the service of the emperor Charles V. He took Francis I. prisoner at the battle of Pavia, and conducted himself with great humanity towards the captive monarch. When Francis was restored to liberty, Lannoy, by desire of the emperor, conducted him back to his dominions. He died at Gazette, 1527.

LANSBERGHE, *Philip*, a learned mathematician, born at Ghent, 1561. He died at Middleburg, 1632, leaving behind him, sacred chronology, published 1626—essays on astronomy, on geometrical triangles, on measuring the heavens, on the motion of the earth, &c. His son *James* was also an able mathematician, and defended his father against Fromond of Louvain, who pretended that the earth stood still. He died 1657.

LANZANO, *Andrea*, a painter of Milan, the pupil of Carlo Maratti. He excelled for the correctness of his figures, and the beauty of his coloring. He died 1712.

LANZONI, *Joseph*, a native of Ferrara, who restored the academy there, of which he became secretary and medical professor. He published various works collected into 3 vols. 4to. in Latin, and died 1730, aged 67.

LAPARELLI, *Francis*, a native of Cortona, eminent as an architect, a mechanic, and an engineer. He was noticed by Cosmo I. duke of

of Tuſcany, and employed by Pius IV. in the fortifications of Civita Vecchia. He was in 1565 employed at Malta, againſt Solyman and his Turkiſh army, and under his judicious eye the city of Valette was planned. He afterwards was in the ſervice of the Venetians, and died of the plague while before Candia 1570, aged 49. He aſſiſted Michael Angelo in the completion of his deſigns for the erection of St. Peter's.

Lapo, *Arnulphus di*, a native of Florence, who reſtored the genuine art of architecture, and in his edifices diſplayed taſte, elegance, and ſolidity. The cathedral of Florence, and other buildings, are monuments of his genius. He died 1300, aged 68.

Lardner, *Nathaniel*, a diſſenting miniſter, born at Hawkhurſt, in Kent, 1684. From London he went to Utrecht, and afterwards to Leyden. In 1713 he was tutor to the younger ſon of lady Treby, widow of the chief juſtice of common pleas, with whom he travelled over France, Holland, and the Netherlands. In 1723 he was employed in a courſe of lectures at the Old Bailey; but he did not obtain a ſettlement among the diſſenters till the 45th year of his age, he became aſſiſtant miniſter at Crutched Friars. The college of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of D. D. He died at Hawkhurſt, where he had a ſmall eſtate, in 1768, of a decline. The beſt known of his works are his "credibility of the goſpel hiſtory," in five volumes, completed in 1743, a work of ſuch great merit, that it was tranſlated into Dutch and Latin—letters on the Logos—a vindication of three of our Saviour's miracles, againſt Woolſton—ſupplement to the credibility, &c.

Largilliere, *Nicholas de*, a French painter, born at Paris 1656. He came to England, where he was noticed by Lely, and patronized by Charles II. He returned to Paris, and was made hiſtorical painter to the French academy. On the acceſſion of James II. he again viſited England, and painted that monarch and his queen; but he ſoon after returned to France, where he was made director of the academy. He died 1705. His beſt piece is the crucifixion of Chriſt.

Laroon, *Marcellus*, a painter, born at the Hague, 1653. He came to England, and was employed by Kneller in finiſhing the drapery of his pictures. He copied with great ſucceſs, and aſtoniſhing correctneſs, the pieces of the firſt maſters. He died 1705, aged 52.

Larrey, *Iſaac de*, a calviniſt, born at Lintot. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes he fled to Holland, and was hiſtoriographer to the States. He died 1719. His works are a hiſtory of England, 4 vols. folio. valuable for its intrinſic merit, as well as its excellent portraits—hiſtory of Lewis XIV. 3 vols. 4to.—a hiſtory of Auguſtus, 8vo.

Larroque, *Matthew de*, a French proteſtant, born at Leirac, in Germany, 1619. After being 27 years miniſter of Vitré in Britany, he was invited by the churches of Montauban, Bourdeaux, and Rouen, and in conſequence of the honorable teſtimonies accepted the offers of the laſt. He died at Rouen 1684. His works are, a hiſtory of the euchariſt, 4to.—an anſwer to Boſſuet, biſhop of Meaux, on the communion of two kinds, 12mo, &c.

Larroque, *Daniel de*, ſon of the preceding, was born at Vitré, and on the revocation of the edict of Nantes came to England, and afterwards viſited Copenhagen and Amſterdam. He came to Paris, determined to become a catholic; but the ſatire which he wrote on Lewis XIV. on account of the famine of 1693, threw him into the priſon of the Chatelet for five years. At his releaſe he obtained a penſion from the miniſtry, and died 1731. He wrote the life of Mezeray—and tranſlated Echard's Roman hiſtory—and Prideaux's life of Mahomet, &c.

Lascaris, *Conſtantine*, a learned Greek, who on the ſacking of Conſtantinople by the Turks fled to Italy. He taught Greek and polite literature at Milan, and afterwards at Meſſina, where his great abilities drew crowds of reſpectful diſciples. He died at Meſſina, when very old, at the cloſe of the 15th century, and left his library to the ſenate. He publiſhed a Greek grammar at Milan, 1476, 4to, and other things.

Lascaris, *John*, of the imperial family, was employed by Laurence de Medicis to make a collection of books in Greece, and he was ſo fortunate as to be permitted by the grand ſignior to examine all the libraries of Conſtantinople and Greece, in conſequence of which he greatly enriched Italy. He was afterwards ambaſſador from Lewis XII. of France to Venice, and on the election of Leo X. he went to Rome, where he became director of the Greek college. He brought again into uſe the capital letters of the Greek alphabet, and wrote ſome epigrams and moral ſentences in that language. He died 1535.

Lasci, or Lasko, *John de*, a learned Pole, made provoſt of Greſna, and biſhop of Veſprim in Hungary. He ſhowed ſuch partiality for Zuinglius, that he boldly declared in favor of the reformation; in conſequence of which he was diſmiſſed from his biſhopric, and retired, in 1542, to Eaſt Frieſland. He afterwards came to England, and was held in great eſteem by the clergy, but in the reign of Mary he was obliged to fly from the country. He afterwards was reconciled to Sigiſmund, king of Poland, and employed in affairs of truſt and importance. He died 1560. He wrote ſome controverſal tracts, &c.

Lasena, or Lascena, *Peter*, a learned Italian, born at Naples, 1590. He ſettled at Rome, protected by Barberini, and other learned men. His application proved at laſt fatal to him, he fell into a fever, of which he died 1636. He wrote nepenthes Homeri, ſeu de abolendo luc-

tu—a tract on the ſports, ſhows, &c. of Naples, &c.

Lassels, *Richard*, a native of Yorkſhire, educated at Oxford and at Douay, where he embraced the catholic religion. He wrote travels in Italy, 2 vols. 8vo. and died at Montpellier, 1768, aged 65.

Latimer, *Hugh*, an illuſtrious prelate, born at Thurcaſton, in Leiceſterſhire 1470. His father, who was rather an induſtrious than rich farmer, educated him at a grammar ſchool, and ſent him to Cambridge. Young Latimer, admitted into the church, was a warm ſupporter of the eſtabliſhed religion againſt Luther and Melancthon; but by degrees his prejudices diſappeared in the converſation of his friend Bilney, a man of pious character, who even laid down his life in the ſupport of the reformation. With his uſual warmth the new convert zealouſly devoted himſelf to propagate thoſe tenets which lately he had cenſured as heretical, and ſo powerful was his eloquence, that he was regarded as the head of his party. He was noticed by lord Cromwell, and Henry VIII. during the time of his intended divorce; and in reward for his ſervices he was nominated to the ſee of Worceſter. In the convocation of 1536 he ably oppoſed the popiſh party, and recommended the Engliſh tranſlation of the bible to general peruſal. He found however the influence of Gardiner too powerful; and the enactment of the famous act, called the ſix articles, in the parliament of 1539, proved ſo diſagreeable to him, that he refuſed any longer to hold his biſhopric, but preferred a life of retirement. Not ſatisfied to ſee him ſtripped of his honors, his enemies procured his impriſonment in the Tower. The acceſſion of Edward VI. reſtored him to favor; but while his friends ſolicited him to reſume his epiſcopal functions, he refuſed, and retired to Lambeth palace, where he lived on the bounty of Cranmer. Here he aſſiſted his learned friend in the compoſition of the homilies, and frequently preached before the king, and ſhewed that ſtrong vein of humor which the manners of the time allowed in the pulpit. Under Mary he was marked for deſtruction by the ſanguinary Gardiner. He was ſeized and ſent to Oxford, where he with Cranmer and Ridley were appointed to hold a diſpute with ſome popiſh divines. This diſputation was intended to expoſe theſe champions of the reformation to the ſevereſt puniſhments of a prejudiced tribunal, and therefore when Latimer and his aſſociates rejected all the popiſh doctrines, except they reſted on the authority of ſcripture, ſentence of death was paſſed upon them. Latimer and Ridley were conſequently burned at Oxford 1554, and as they recommended their ſouls to God, while the fatal flames ſpread around them, the venerable Latimer comforted his fellow ſufferer, exclaiming, We ſhall this day, my lord, light ſuch a candle in England as ſhall never be extinguiſhed.

Laud, *William*, archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born 1573, at Reading, where his father was a clothier. He was educated at the free ſchool Reading, and in 1589, removed to St. John's college Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1593. His chapel exerciſes againſt the puritans, whoſe doctrines he cenſured, drew upon him the diſpleaſure of Abbot the primate, then chancellor of the univerſity. Though attacked by the puritan party in the univerſity, his abilities procured him friends; he in 1607 obtained the vicarage of Stanford, Northamptonſhire, and the next year, North Kilworth, Leiceſterſhire. In 1608 he took the degree of D. D. and became chaplain to biſhop Neile. In 1610 he ſucceeded to the living of Cuckſtone, Kent, and reſigned his Oxford fellowſhip; but the next year he was elected preſident of his college. He was next appointed chaplain to the king, and in 1616 made dean of Glouceſter, and the next year he accompanied the king to Scotland, to endeavour to perſuade the Scotch clergy to conform with the liturgy of the Engliſh church. In 1617 he was made rector of Ibſtock, in 1621 prebendary of Weſtminſter, and ſoon after raiſed to the ſee of St. David's. In 1622 he held a conference with Fiſher, the jeſuit, in the preſence of the duke of Buckingham and his mother, who were wavering in the proteſtant faith, and he had the good fortune not only to fix his opinions, but to obtain his friendſhip. He officiated as dean of Weſtminſter in 1626, at the coronation of the firſt Charles, and the ſame year he was tranſlated to Bath and Wells, and two years after to London. In 1630 he was elected chancellor of Oxford, and contributed moſt liberally, during the whole of life, to adorn and improve his favorite univerſity. He not only built the inner quadrangle of his college, but he raiſed the convocation houſe, and the library above, and enriched the public collection by the munificent preſent of 1300 valuable MSS. in Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Egyptian, and other languages, at great expence. The death of Buckingham raiſed him to the ſituation of prime miniſter, and in 1633 he ſucceeded Abbot as primate. Laboring to repreſs the fanatical ſpirit of the times, his attempts to produce uniformity between the churches of England and Scotland, proved unavailing. His attention to the Iriſh clergy was highly commendable, as he obtained from the king, in their favor, a grant of all the impropriations remaining in the crown. But the pureſt of his motives were miſrepreſented, becauſe he was connected with the court, and had a ſhare in the proſecutions of the ſtar chamber. He was branded with the name of incendiary, becauſe he wiſhed to raiſe an army againſt the Scots, and when the parliament of 1639 was abruptly diſſolved, all the odium of the meaſure was heaped upon him, and his palace at Lambeth was attacked by a mob of above 5000 rioters. Thus unpopular, and ſuſpected by the commons, he was particularly attacked in the next parliament. The fate of Stafford was the forerunner

forerunner of his own, and on the accufation of fir Henry Vane, he was feized and conveyed to the Tower, 1ft March, 1640-1. During three years he was expofed to every indignity, his revenues were confifcated, he was fined 20,000l. and every article of comfort which might cheer his folitude was removed, and even the papers prepared for his defence were rudely feized, and never returned. His trial began March 12th, and finifhed July 29th, 1644; but though nothing treafonable could be proved, fuch was the virulence of the commons, that a bill of attainder was paffed againft him, and the peers in the next January, forced by the mob, pronounced againft him. His defence, eloquent, undaunted, and pathetic, could not prevail before a prejudiced tribunal, and he was fentenced to be beheaded. He fuffered on Tower hill, 10th Jan. aged 71, maintaining to the laft the compofure of innocence, and the refignation of piety. His body was depofited in All-Hallows church, Barking, and in 1663 removed to St. John's college. In his character, Laud was a man of integrity, zealoufly attached to the rites of the church, fincere and ardent, but too often indifcreet, and eager to facrifice his fame and the intereft of his mafter even for the fake of trifles. Though unhappily tinctured with too high notions of divine right, and of unlimited prerogative, for times of civil diffention, it does not appear that he was inclined to favor the tenets of the church of Rome, though they might more powerfully have fupported the meafures of an arbitrary court. He was a man of extenfive knowledge, and as Clarendon obferves, his learning, piety, and virtue, have been attained by very few, and the greateft of his infirmities are common to all, even the beft of men. He wrote "feven fermons" on feveral occafions—annotations on the death of king James—anfwer to the remonftrance of the houfe of commons—diary publifhed by Wharton, with other pieces, &c.

LAUDER, *William*, a native of Scotland, who publifhed in 1739 an edition of Johnfton's pfalms, and in 1742 was appointed mafter of Dundee fchool. He afterwards came to London, and 1747 began to publifh in the gentleman's magazine, his forgeries on Milton, which in 1751 he collected together under the name of an eflay on Milton's ufe and imitation of the moderns in his paradife loft, 8vo. His quotations, though for fome time fuppofed to be genuine, were proved to be forgeries from Grotius and others, by Dr. Douglas, and the wretched plagiarift, overwhelmed with confufion, fubfcribed a confeffion of his offence, dictated by Dr. Johnfon, and acknowledged the bafenefs of his conduct. Thus loft in the public opinion he went to Barbadoes, where he kept a fchool, but with little reputation, and died 1771.

LAUDOHN, or LOUDON, *Gideon Ernefl*, a celebrated Auftrian general, defcended from a Scotch family, and born at Tootzan, 1716. He paffed from the Ruffian fervice into the Auftrian army. His genius and abilities difplayed in the feven years' war againft the brilliant evolutions of the great Frederic, called him to the higheft honors. He was made major-general and a knight of the military order of Maria Thereſa in 1757, and the confidence placed in his valor was foon evinced in the great victory of Hochkerchen, and that of Kunnerfdorff. The Pruffians were afterwards defeated at Landfhut, and the gates of Glatz opened to the victorious general. At the peace of 1763 he was made a baron, and three years after he was appointed member of the Aulic council, and in 1778 made field marfhal of the empire. In the war between Turkey and Auftria, he routed the Turks and took Belgrade 1789. He died 1790.

LAUNOI, *John de*, a learned French writer, who ably defended the Gallican church againft the encroachments of Rome. He was alfo a violent enemy againft legends, traditions, and faints, and fhowed himfelf fo difintereſted, that he refufed benefices. He died at Paris 1678, aged 75. His writings are very numerous.

LAUR, *Philippo*, an eminent painter, born at Rome 1623. His large pictures for churches were admired, but particularly his hiftorical fubjects, with excellent landfcapes in the back ground. His chief pieces were metamorphofes and bacchanals. He was of a cheerful difpofition, and died at Rome 1694, aged 71.

LAURA, the miſtreſs of Petrarch, was the wife of Hugo de Sades. She died of the plague in 1348, aged 38. *Vid.* PETRARCH.

LAURATI, *Peter*, a native of Sienna, celebrated as a painter in the 15th century. He particularly excelled in his draperies, which were finifhed in fuch exquifite tafte that the delicate proportions of the human limbs became vifible through them.

LAURENT, *Peter Joſeph*, a native of Flanders. When only eight years old he conftructed a hydraulic machine of great ingenuity, and at the age of 21, he was appointed fuperintendant of various public works, and of the canals of the Low Countries and of Hainault. The junction of the Scheldt with the Somme, though preſenting great difficulties, was effected by his perfevering genius, by the means of a fubterraneous canal of three leagues extent; and other works were effected in Flanders, which, by removing the obftacles of nature, enfured communication to the inhabitants of Valenciennes, Lifle, &c. He died 1775, refpected in private life.

LAURENTIO, *Nicolas*, a remarkable character in the hiftory of modern Rome. Though but the fon of a vintner and a laundreſs, he rofe by his intrigues to notice, and prevailed upon the populace to expel the nobles, and entruft the fovereign power into his hands. His ufurpation was the caufe of war, and at laft he was defeated; but a fecond time he rofe to the fupreme authority, and might have long continued abfolute, had he not been cruel in his punifhments. The populace irritated againft him, fet his palace on fire, and in his attempts

attempts to escape, he was stabbed by a thousand wounds. His body hung by the heels in public derision, was at last taken down and buried by the Jews.

Lavater, *Lewis*, an ecclesiastic, known as a controversialist in favor of the protestants. He wrote commentaries—homilies, &c.—and a treatise de spectris, a curious work. He died canon of Zurich, 1586, aged 50.

Lavater, *John Gaspar Christian*, a celebrated writer, born at Zurich 1741. He was pastor of the church of St. Peter's at Zurich, and acquired reputation by his eloquent discourses, and his exemplary life. He was wounded by a French soldier when Zurich was taken by storm under Massena in 1799, and died there in consequence of it 1801. He is celebrated as a physiognomist, and his writings on the subject, possessing great merit, ingenious remarks, and truly original ideas, have been translated into all the languages of Europe. His works are poems—Solomon—Jesus Messiah, 4 vols.—Nathaniel, 8vo.—letters paternelles—treatise on physiognomy—letters supposed to be written by Paul before his conversion, &c.

Lavinton, *George*, a native of Heavitree, Devonshire, educated at Exeter college. He obtained a prebend at Worcester, a canon residentiaryship at St. Paul's, and the see of Exeter. He wrote the enthusiasm of methodists and papists compared, a curious work—a tract on the Moravians—single sermons, &c. and died 1762, aged 79.

Lavoisier, *Antony Laurence*, a celebrated chemist, born at Paris, 1743. At the age of 23 he obtained from the academy of sciences a golden medal for a memoir on the best method of lighting the streets with economy and efficacy. His new system of chemistry was well received in France and over the continent, though it militated against the prevalent doctrine of phlogiston supported by Dr. Priestley. He was treasurer of the academy after Buffon and Tillet, and successively was appointed farmer-general, register of powder and saltpetre, and commissary of the national treasury, and labored assiduously to advance the interests of the nation and to promote the improvement of science and natural history. At the revolution his abilities and virtues were too conspicuous to escape the notice of the sanguinary tyrants of France. He was dragged before the revolutionary tribunal, but when he demanded the suspension of his sentence for 14 days, that he might finish some experiments serviceable to the public, the blood thirsty judge replied that France was not in want either of learned men or chemists, and immediately Lavoisier walked with composure to the fatal spot, and was guillotined, 6th April, 1794. He wrote chemical and physical works, 2 vols. 8vo. 1773—nouvelles recherches sur le fluide elastique, a valuable work, 1775—report on animal magnetism, 8vo.—methode de nomenclature chemique—elementary treatise on chemistry, 2 vols. 8vo. 1789—instructions on the making of saltpetre, &c. 8vo.

Law, *John*, a celebrated projector, born at Edinburgh 1671. He early studied arithmetic, geography, mathematics, and algebra, but his prospects were clouded by his unfortunate conduct. He debauched the daughter of a gentleman in London, and killed her brother, who interfered in vindication of her character, and in consequence of this he was condemned to be hanged, but escaped and fled to Holland, and then to Italy. He returned to his country in 1700 under the protection of the duke of Argyle, and proposed to the parliament various plans of finance, which were disapproved, in consequence of which he fought encouragement abroad. He visited Brussels, Venice, and Genoa, and at last he gained the confidence of the regent of France, and settled at Paris. He there established a bank in 1716, and soon it became the general bank of the kingdom, to which were united the interests of the Mississippi company. The hopes of immense gain, gradually brought all the specie of the kingdom under his control, and his paper rose to full twenty times its original value, and in 1719 was calculated as worth more than 80 times the circulating coin of the nation. Thus while France considered itself as rapidly rising into opulence, and while the infatuated projector purchased vast possessions, and united in his person the offices of comptroller and financier, the real resources of the kingdom were gradually diminishing. At last the bank was found incapable of answering the demands made upon it, and of paying for its paper, and though the decrees of the regent for a while supported its tottering credit, the eyes of the nation were opened, and individuals discovered that in parting with their gold and silver, they had received in return only paper of no value. The dissatisfaction became general, the people without bread and without money, besieged in vain the avenues of the bank, and afterwards carrying before the gates of the regent the bodies of three men who had unhappily been trampled to death in the tumultuous crowd, they exclaimed, behold the fruit of your system. Law now became odious in the eyes of suffering France, fled in disgrace, and after wandering over Germany, he settled at Venice, where he died 1729. He wrote a small treatise on money and paper credit. He was in his person well proportioned, of a dignified and commanding aspect, but in his conduct he was so immoderately attached to play, that he did not hesitate to venture his all on the chance of a die.

Law, *Edmund*, a native of Westmoreland, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was afterwards fellow of Christ's college, and was one of that society, in the university, for a time celebrated under the name of Zodiac. In 1739 he obtained the living of Graystock, and in 1755 was made head of Peterhouse. In 1767 he obtained a prebendal stall at Durham, and two years after rose to the see of Carlisle,

liſle, over which he preſided with dignity, and with truly paſtoral care. He was author of the theory of religion, 8vo.—archbiſhop King's origin of evil, with notes, 8vo.—a view of the controverſy concerning an intermediate ſtate, 12mo.—ſermons, &c. and he died 1787, aged 84.

Law, *William*, an able divine, born at King's Cliff, Northamptonſhire, 1686. He was educated at Oxford, but did not enter into orders, as he had ſome ſcruples, and thus could not obtain ſome valuable preferment which was intended for him. He wrote a ſerious call to a devout and holy life—a treatiſe on chriſtian perfection—beſides ſome tracts againſt biſhop Hoadly, and the works of Jacob Behmen, whoſe extravagant opinions he adopted in the latter part of life. He died 1761. As a preacher among the diſſenters he poſſeſſed influence, and his doctrines were powerfully enforced by the meekneſs of his life.

Lawes, *Henry*, an Engliſh muſician, born at Saliſbury about 1600. He was in the ſervice of Charles I. and in 1653 publiſhed his "ayres and dialogues," in folio, with commendatory verſes by the poets Milton, Phillips, Waller, &c. He ſet to muſic the comus of Milton, and performed in it when it was repreſented at Ludlow caſtle, 1634. He died 1662.

Lawes, *William*, brother to the preceding, was alſo an excellent muſician.

Lawson, *ſir John*, a native of Hull, who, from an obſcure origin, became captain of a ſhip under the parliament. Though a republican, he joined Monk in effecting the reſtoration, and was thanked by parliament. He ſerved as rear-admiral under the duke of York, and in a battle againſt the Dutch, 1665, he was wounded by a muſket ſhot in the knee, of which he died.

Layard, *Charles Peter*, an Engliſh divine, ſon of a phyſician of Greenwich, was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and St. John's college, Cambridge. He obtained in 1773 and 1775 the Seatonian prize, and was promoted in 1800 to the deanery of Briſtol, and died 1803.

Lazarelli, *John Francis*, a native of Gabio, author of ſonnets, odes, and ſatirical poems of merit. He died 1694, aged 80.

Leake, *Richard*, maſter gunner of England, was born at Harwich 1629. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in various engagements, eſpecially againſt Van Tromp 1673, when the ſhip in which he was, after the loſs of her maſts, and of 400 of her crew killed and wounded, was attacked by a man of war and two fire-ſhips. The Engliſh admiral Rooke made a ſignal for the ſhip to ſtrike her colors, but Leake animating his companions, declared the ſhip ſhould never be given up while he lived, and ſeconded by his two ſons and an obedient crew, he brought off the ſhip ſafe to Chatham. He was made maſter gunner of all England, and ſtore-keeper of Woolwich ordnance. He firſt contrived to fire off a mortar by the blaſt of a piece, a method ſtill uſed, and he diſplayed great ingenuity in the compoſition of fire-works. He died 1696.

Leake, *ſir John*, ſon of the above, was born at Rotherhithe, 1656. He was educated under his father, and was with him at the memorable fight of 1673. He was afterwards in the merchants' ſervice, but at laſt preferred advancement in the navy. He was made maſter gunner of the Neptune, till 1688, when he was appointed to the Drake fire ſhip. He afterwards joined the prince of Orange, and was very ſerviceable in reſcuing Londonderry from the power of James II. In 1692 he was one of the heroes of the battle off Cape la Hogue, and in 1702 he was ſent on the Newfoundland ſtation, and drove the French totally from the place. On his return he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and ſoon after knighted, and he then aſſiſted ſir George Rooke in the reduction of Gibraltar, and afterwards relieved that fortreſs twice in 1705. In 1706 he appeared before Barcelona, and relieved it ſo effectually, that king Philip abandoned the ſiege, rendered memorable at the moment by a total eclipſe of the ſun, which ſpread conſternation among the enemy, whoſe device was a ſun. From Barcelona he proceeded to the reduction of Alicant and Ivica, and the iſland of Majorca. On Shovel's death he was made admiral of the white, and commander of the fleet, and convoyed the new queen of Spain to her conſort Charles, and then reduced Sardinia and Minorca to the obedience of the allied monarchs. In 1708 he was elected member for Rocheſter, and the next year was one of the lords of the admiralty, but refuſed, on the reſignation of lord Orford, to accept the place of firſt lord. In 1712 he was at the head of the expedition to take Dunkirk, and his various ſervices were acknowledged by his being appointed a fifth time admiral of the fleet. On the acceſſion of George I. he retired to his ſeat between Greenwich and Beddington. He had an only ſon, whoſe ill conduct in the firſt part of his life embittered his moments, and whoſe death, in March 1719, afflicted him ſo ſeverely that his ſenſes were clouded at intervals. He died 1720, aged 65, leaving his property to his wife's ſiſter's huſband, captain Martyn.

Leake, *Stephen Martyn*, ſon of captain Martyn, roſe in the herald's college to the office of garter. His work on Engliſh coins, called "nummi Britannici hiſtoria," 8vo. was twice edited, and is valuable. In 1750 he publiſhed the life of admiral ſir John Leake, who had beſtowed his eſtates upon him, as being the ſon of lady Leake's ſiſter. Of this work only 50 copies were printed, and alſo 50 of the ſtatues of the order of the garter, 4to. He died 1773.

Leake, *John*, founder of the Weſtminſter lying-in hoſpital, was a phyſician of reputation. He wrote various tracts on female diſeaſes, midwifery, &c. and died 1792.

Leafor,

LEAPOR, *Mary*, an ingenious woman, obſcurely born, and educated as the daughter of a gardener, in the houſe of judge Blencowe. In her 24th year ſhe was ſeized with the meaſles, and after a ſhort life of unaffected modeſty, and practical piety, ſhe fell a victim to the diſeaſe, 1735. On her death-bed ſhe gave her father ſome papers, publiſhed in 2 vols. 8vo. containing original poems of great merit, eſpecially the temple of love, a dream, and the unhappy father, a tragedy.

LEBID, an Arabian poet, whoſe abilities were employed by Mahomet, to anſwer the works written againſt him. He died at the age of 140. His poems were affixed on the gates of the temple of Mecca.

LE BLANC, *Marcel*, one of the 14 jeſuits ſent to Siam. He was taken by the Engliſh as he was going to China, and died in 1693 at Moſambique, at the age of 40. He is author of a valuable hiſtory of the revolutions of Siam, 2 vols. 12mo.

LECLAIR, *John*, a native of Lyons, who excelled as a player on the violin. His compoſitions, conſiſting of ſonatas, duets, trios, concertos, &c. are highly eſteemed. He was aſſaſſinated in the night at Paris, 1764, aged 67.

LECTIUS, *James*, a learned Geneveſe, editor of "poetæ Græci veteres," 2 vols. folio. He was alſo a poet and critic, and died 1611, aged 53.

LEDYARD, *John*, an American, who went round the world with captain Cook. He afterwards, with a bold ſpirit of adventure, travelled over the whole of the north of Europe and Aſia on foot, as far as Behring's ſtreights and Hudſon's bay. He next ſet out to viſit Africa, but was cut off by diſeaſe at Cairo 1786. The particulars of his travels are curious and intereſting.

LEE, *Samuel*, a native of London, educated at Wadham college, Oxford. He was ejected from his living of Biſhopſgate, London, for non-conformity, and in 1686 embarked for North America. The revolution rouſed him with a wiſh to return to England, but in his paſſage he was taken by a French ſhip, and died in priſon, aged 64. He wrote a deſcription of Solomon's temple, fol.—diſcourſe on the ten tribes—Iſrael redux, &c.

LEE, *Nathaniel*, an Engliſh dramatiſt, ſon of a clergyman. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, under Buſby, and went to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he failed in his applications for a fellowſhip. Upon quitting the univerſity, he came to London, and in 1672 exhibited himſelf as Duncan, in the tragedy of Macbeth, but without ſucceſs, and therefore had recourſe to his pen for ſupport. His firſt tragedy was "Nero, emperor of Rome," in 1675, received with ſuch approbation, that he every year, till 1681, produced a tragedy. His indigence, at laſt, and the wild enthuſiaſtic turn of his imagination, deprived him of his reaſon in 1684, and for four years he was confined in Bedlam. Afterwards his ſenſes recovered, ſo that he wrote two plays, the princeſs of Cleves, 1689, and the maſſacre of Paris, 1690. His whole income was now only 10 ſhillings a-week from the theatre. He was found dead one night in the ſtreet, after a drunken frolic. His plays are 11 in number, and though the language is frequently bombaſtic, yet they poſſeſs ſtrength, fire, and pathos; and he was, as Addiſon has obſerved, the firſt of modern tragedians, if he had known how to check the impetuoſity of his genius. His rival queens, and Theodoſius, are ſtill favorites on the ſtage.

LEECHMAN, *William*, *D. D.* principal of Glaſgow univerſity, was author of 2 vols. of ſermons, and an eſſay on prayer, died 1785, aged 78.

LEEPE, *John Anthony Vander*, a painter of Bruges. His landſcapes, ſea-views, &c. were greatly admired. He died 1720, aged 56.

LEEURO, *Gabriel Van der*, a native of Dordt, who excelled in the painting of animals, of herds of oxen, &c. He died 1688, aged 45.

LEGGE, *George*, *lord Dartmouth*, an able naval officer, brought up under Spragge. At the age of 21 he was made, by Charles II. captain of a ſhip. In 1672 he diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the Dutch, and the next year was appointed governor of Portſmouth, maſter of the horſe, and gentleman to the duke of York. In 1682 he was raiſed to the peerage, and the next year was ſent to Africa, as governor of Tangier, to deſtroy the works of that fortreſs, and bring off the Engliſh garriſon. He ſucceſsfully effected this, and was rewarded with ten thouſand pounds. On James's acceſſion, he was maſter of the horſe, general of the ordnance, and conſtable of the Tower, and when the prince of Orange meditated the invaſion of the country, he failed againſt him, but the failure of the wind prevented the meeting of the two ſquadrons. As he was ſtrongly attached to James, he was ſent a priſoner to the Tower, where he died 1691, aged 44.

LEGUANO, *Stephano Maria*, an hiſtorical painter. His pieces are maſterly, and in the judicious diffuſion of light and ſhade, and in the diſplay of a correct taſte, he is particularly eminent. He was born near Bologna, and died 1715, aged 55.

LEIBNITZ, *William Godfrey*, *baron of*, a celebrated philoſopher, born 1646, at Leipſic, where his father was profeſſor of moral philoſophy. Though he loſt his father at the early age of ſix, his education was not neglected; at the age of 20 he took his degree of maſter of arts, and not only at Leipſic and Jena, his ſtudies were directed to the acquiſition of mathematics and literature, from learned profeſſors, but the contents of his father's library were peruſed with avidity and ſucceſs. When refuſed the degree of doctor in law at Leipſic, becauſe he ſpoke with diſreſpect of the principles of Ariſtotle, he repaired to Altorf, where his theſis de caſibus

perplexis, enſured him not only the academical honors he ſolicited, but the applauſes of the learned, and the offer of a profeſſor's chair. Declining this offer, he went to Nuremberg, and entered into the ſervice of the elector of Mentz: and to prove his attachment to his new ſovereign, he wrote a treatiſe to recommend his elevation to the vacant throne of Poland. He afterwards went to Paris in 1672, and in forming a connexion with the moſt learned men of France, he applied himſelf more particularly to mathematical knowledge. In 1673 he viſited London, and there received from John Collins, the ſecretary of the royal ſociety, ſome hints about the invention of fluxions, by Newton, to which he afterwards laid claim, but on very doubtful grounds. The death of the elector left him in narrow circumſtances, but he found in the duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg a new friend, who favored his views in literary purſuits, and ſettled a penſion on him, with the appointment of counſellor. The next duke, afterwards George I. proved an equally favorable patron, and prevailed upon him to write the hiſtory of the houſe of Brunſwick. In 1700 he was elected member of the academy of ſciences at Paris, and on the erection of the Berlin academy that year, he was nominated by the king of Pruſſia perpetual preſident, though not reſident there, and he largely contributed to enrich the memoirs of that learned body. He about this time devoted his attention to invent "an univerſal language," which might become the common language of the whole world. The plan had once been undertaken by d'Algarme, and by Wilkins, but not on ſo broad a foundation. Leibnitz propoſed characters which, like thoſe in algebra, might be not only ſimple but expreſſive, and enable men of all nations to converſe together, but though above 13 years were employed in this deſign, the death of the philoſopher prevented its completion. In 1711 Leibnitz was made aulic counſellor to the emperor, and privy counſellor to the Pruſſian court, with a ſalary; but his engagements prevented him from finiſhing his hiſtory of Hanover. He was employed by Caroline, afterwards queen of England, to undertake a controverſy againſt Dr. Clarke, on the ſubject of free will, the reality of ſpace, and other philoſophical ſubjects. He propoſed the erection of a learned academy at Vienna, under the emperor, but death prevented the completion of his plans. He died 14th Nov. 1716, of thoſe complicated diſorders, the gout and the ſtone, aged 70. In his temper, Leibnitz was paſſionate, he poſſeſſed great ſtrength of mind, a moſt retentive memory, and ſtrong eagerneſs after knowledge. He was in his character avaricious, and at his death ſuch a quantity of money was found in his houſe, hoarded in ſacks, that the wife of his nephew, who inherited his property, died with exceſſive joy at the ſight of ſo unexpected a ſum. He had in his life the felicity of being eſteemed as the greateſt and moſt learned man in Europe, and he did not bely the public opinion. He was in his principles a ſtrict lutheran. His works are, ſcriptores rerum Brunſw. 3 vols. fol.—de jure ſuprematus et legationis principum German. under the fictitious name of Furſtener—codex gentium diplomaticus, 2 vols. fol.—miſcellanea Berolinenſ.—notitia opticæ promotæ—eſſays of Theodicia, on the goodneſs of God and liberty of man, 2 vols. 12mo.—metaphyſical tracts—queſtions of philoſophy and mathematics—theoria motus abſtracti & motus concreti—acceſſiones hiſtoricæ, 2 vols. 4to.—poems, Latin, French, &c. His mathematical works have been publiſhed by Dutens, 6 vols 4to. 1767.

LEIGH, *ſir Edward*, a learned Engliſhman, born at Shawell, Leiceſterſhire, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He was member of the long parliament, and alſo a parliamentary general. He was impriſoned in 1648, as being a violent preſbyterian; and afterwards employed himſelf in literary purſuits. He died in Staffordſhire, 1671. He wrote critica ſacra—annotations on the new teſtament—obſervations on the 12 Cæſars—treatiſes of religion, &c.

LEIGH, *Charles*, an able naturaliſt in the 18th century, born at Grange, Lancaſhire. He practiſed phyſic, and was author of "the natural hiſtory of Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, Derbyſhire—hiſtory of Virginia---treatiſes on mineral waters, &c."

LEIGHTON, *Alexander*, a native of Edinburgh. In 1613 he came to London, and for his two books, called "Zion's plea," and the "looking glaſs of the holy war," againſt the government, he was ſentenced by the ſtar-chamber to have his noſe ſlit, and his ears cut, and to be whipt from Newgate to Aldgate, and then to Tyburn. The ſentence was executed with barbarity, but after 11 years of confinement he was ſet at liberty by the parliament, 1640, and made keeper of Lambeth palace as a ſtate priſon. He died inſane, 1644, aged 57.

LEIGHTON, *Robert*, a Scotch divine, ſon of the preceding. Though offenſive to the violent partizans of his times, his amiable character was admired by the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, who unanimouſly appointed him to preſide over their college, where for 10 years he diſplayed the abilities of a popular preceptor. He was afterwards biſhop of Dumblane, but finding himſelf unable to ſtem the torrent of perſecuting preſbyterianiſm, he came to London to reſign his holy office. Inſtead, however, of accepting his abdication, Charles prevailed upon him to become archbiſhop of Glaſgow. But the virulence of party was ſo deeply rooted, that Leighton, about a year after, reſigned the dangerous dignity which he could not ſupport with comfort to himſelf, or advantage to his ſovereign. He retired to Suſſex, where he died ſuddenly, 1684. He wrote a commentary on St. Peter's epiſtles, beſides ſermons and divinity tracts.

LEISMAN, *John Anthony*, a German pain-

ter,

two of whofe pieces are particularly admir-
a landfcape, with rough mountains and
y woods, with robbers darting to attack
ellers—and a fea-port, with elegant build-
and antiquities, &c. He died 1698,
94.

ELAND, *John*, defervedly named the father
ntiquaries, was born in Leland, and educat-
at St. Paul's, under Lilly. He was of
ift's college, Cambridge, from which he re-
ed to All-Soul's, Oxford. He afterwards
ied at Paris, and became the moft accom-
ed writer of the age. His zeal for anti-
ian refearch was patronized by the king,
he was empowered, in 1533, to perufe the
rds of all libraries, and collections private
public, in the kingdom. Six years were
laborioufly employed in travelling through
land and Wales, and to make his income
ceftable he was prefented to the living of
eling, near Calais, and afterwards made, in
2, rector of Hafely, Oxfordfhire, canon
Chrift-church, and prebendary of Sarum.
1545 he had digefted four books, as
beginning of his labors, which he pre-
ed to the king, under the title of a new
's gift. To complete his further works he
ed to his houfe in London; but fuch is
uncertainty of human hopes, after fix
' ftudy he was fuddenly deprived of his
n, probably in confequence of his in-
application; and never recovered. He
two years after, 1552. As to his cha-
r, England, fays one of his contempo-
s, never faw, and perhaps never will fee
n, a man equally fkilled in the antiquities
is country. His itinerary, and collecta-
were publifhed by Hearne, and fo ex-
ve are his refources, that he is, as it were,
common fpring from which his fucceffors
imitators, the Bayles, the Camdens,
Burtons, the Dugdales, the Gibfons, and
rs, have copioufly drawn.

ELAND, *John*, a native of Wigan, in
afhire. At the age of fix he was deprived
he powers of his underftanding by the
-pox, and for 12 months continued in
deplorable fituation. His recollection
wards gradually recovered, and when his
nts removed to Dublin, he there applied
elf to literary purfuits. In 1716 he
me affiftant to Mr. Nathanael Weld, in a
nting congregation; and acquired popu-
as a writer. His view of the deiftical
rs, that have appeared in England, 2 vols.
—and his advantage and neceffity of the
ian revelation, 2 vols. 4to. are the works
able divine, by the moft folid and con-
ng arguments, employing his powers to
e atheifm and infidelity. He wrote befides,
ence of the chriftian religion againft Tin-
8vo.—a volume of family devotions,
. and died 1766.

LAND, *Thomas*, D. D. fenior fellow of
y college, Dublin, died 1785, aged 83.
as a man of learning, and ftrong powers
of mind, and wrote a hiftory of Ireland, 4to.—the life of Philip of Macedon—principles of human eloquence, attacked by Warburton, &c.

LE LONG, *James*, author of the "hiftorical library of France," a curious work, was of the oratory, and died at Paris, 1721, aged 66.

LELY, *fir Peter*, an eminent painter, born in Weftphalia, 1617. He ftudied at the Hague, and in 1641 came to England, where his landfcapes and hiftorical compofitions were much noticed. He, however, difcovered that portrait painting was a more lucrative employment, and therefore all his powers were directed to that branch of the art. Though unable to travel to Italy, he procured the beft pieces of that famous fchool, and uniting their beauties to the fuggeftions of his own genius, he became a pattern of excellence to all other artifts. In the graceful air of his heads, the variety and intereft of his poftures, and the eafy management of his draperies, he was faid to be inimitable. He was a favorite with Charles I., and Charles II. knighted him. He married an Engliih lady, and died of an apoplexy at London, 1680.

LEMENS, *Balthafar Van*, a native of Antwerp, eminent as an hiftorical painter. He fettled in London, and died there 1704, aged 67.

LEMERY, *Nicholas*, a French chemift, born 1645 at Rouen, and placed there as apprentice to an apothecary. He vifited Paris and Montpellier, where he acquired reputation, and became an able lecturer on chemiftry. In 1672 he returned to Paris, and began to diffipate thofe clouds of ignorance which enveloped the fcience of chemiftry: he provided himfelf a laboratory, and his lectures were attended by numerous claffes. As a proteftant, his religion expofed him to perfecution: therefore he paffed over to England in 1683. He foon after returned to France, and became a Roman catholic, that he might purfue his chemical ftudies without fear of perfecution. On the revival of the academy of fciences 1699, he was made affociate chemift, and became a penfionary. He died of an apoplexy, 1715, aged 70. His works are, a courfe of chemiftry, often edited—an univerfal pharmacopœia—an univerfal treatife of drugs.

LEMERY, *Louis*, fon of the above, was born at Paris 1677, and became phyfician to the king. He wrote treatifes on food, 2 vols. —on the worms of the human body—befides papers in the memoirs of the academy, and died 1743.

LEMOINE, *Francis*, a French painter, born at Paris. He deftroyed himfelf in a fit of melancholy, 1737, aged 49. His chief works are, the nativity at St. Roche—the flight into Egypt—a transfiguration—the converfion of St. Paul—the apotheofis of Hercules at Verfailles, the faloon, of which he took four years in painting.

LEMON, *George William*, author of an etymological Engliſh dictionary, a work of merit, was a clergyman, and died 1797, aged 71.

LE MONNIER, *Peter Charles*, a native of Paris, who went to meaſure a degree of the meridian towards the north pole. He wrote, aſtronomical inſtitutions—tables of the ſun—corrections for thoſe of the moon—lunar nautical aſtronomy, &c. He died 1799.

LE MONNIER, *Lewis William*, brother to the preceding, diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an able phyſician, and experimental philoſopher, and he contributed ſeveral valuable articles to the French encyclopedie, eſpecially on electricity, &c. He died 1799.

LENCLOS, *Ninon de*, a celebrated beauty, born 1615, at Paris, of a reſpectable family. Her mother wiſhed to devote her to the ſecluſion of a convent, but her father, who was a man of gallantry, prevented it; and the daughter, loſing both her parents at the age of 15, ſoon devoted herſelf to the pleaſures of the world. Courted for her underſtanding, and her wit, but more for her beauty, ſhe rejected the honorable offers of matrimony; and as ſhe poſſeſſed opulence, ſhe determined to enjoy her liberty, and therefore yielded her perſon to thoſe, who for greatneſs of talents, of birth, or of rank, were moſt pleaſing to her licentious imagination. Yet ſhe affected to preſerve the manners of a woman of virtue, and ſo dignified was her perſonal deportment, that ladies of character became her friends and aſſociates. Senſible of the charms of virtue, and well ſkilled in the works of Montaigne and Charron, ſhe talked as a philoſopher; but while ſhe reaſoned like Socrates, ſhe acted the part of Lais. Long flattered by the gay, and the opulent, ſhe preſerved her beauty almoſt to the laſt, and died 1706, aged 90. One of her ſons, ignorant of her relationſhip, became enamoured of her; and when ſhe declared herſelf to be his mother, the unfortunate youth, in deſpair, ſtabbed himſelf in her preſence.

LENFANT, *James*, a proteſtant divine, born 1661, miniſter of the French church at Heidelberg. When the palatinate was invaded by the French, he retired to Berlin, where he died of a palſy 1728, aged 67. He was author of three capital works, the hiſtory of the council of Conſtance—of Baſil—of Piſa, each 2 vols. 4to. He wrote beſides, the hiſtory of pope Joan—Poggeana—ſermons, &c.

LENGLET, *Nicolas du Freſnoy*, a French writer, born at Beauvais 1674. He was engaged in embaſſies, firſt as ſecretary to the French miniſter at Cologne. After reaching his 82d year, he fell aſleep while reading by the fire, and then dropped into it, ſo that his head was nearly burnt off before he was diſcovered, 1756. His "methode pour etudier l'hiſtoire," has been tranſlated into Engliſh. He was a voluminous but incorrect writer.

LENNARD, *Sampſon*, a friend of ſir Philip Sidney, diſtinguiſhed at the battle of Zutphen. He died about 1630, eminent as a tranſlato of ſome works from the Latin and the Frenc

LENNOX, *Charlotte*, a native of Ne York, author of Shakeſpeare illuſtrated, 3 vol 12mo. containing an account of the hiſtorie from which the bard is ſuppoſed to have draw his plays—the female Quixote, a novel o merit—memoirs of Harriet Stuart—and o counteſs Berci—Henrietta, a novel—Phi lander, a dramatic paſtoral—Sophia—Eu lie mia, novels—ſiſter—old city manners, tw comedies—tranſlations of Burmoy's Greek the atre—and of Sully's memoirs, &c. She wa intimate with Johnſon, Richardſon, and othe men of learning, and died poor 1804.

LENS, *Bernard*, a miniature painter, e meller to George II. He died 1741.

LENTHAL, *William*, ſpeaker of the lon parliament, was born at Henley on Thame Oxfordſhire, 1591, and educated at Al hall, Oxford. He afterwards removed to Li coln's inn, and was elected in 1639 memb for Woodſtock, and the next year, when t government were not popular enough to mak Gardiner, the recorder of London, ſpeaker the commons, Lenthal, whom Clarendon r preſents as ſcarce equal to the high office, w ſeated in the chair. In this ſituation, Lenth conſulted his intereſt, by ſiding with the repu licans, and while he affected reſpect towar Charles when he ſeated himſelf in the chair the houſe, and inquired for the members w had offended him, his meaſures ſecured the a tachment of the commons. Though diſm ſ by Cromwell in 1653, he was re-elec ſpeaker the next year, and continued in it in the rump parliament. His dubious ch racter, and his partiality for the uſurpati exempted him, at the reſtoration, from bill of indemnity; but he obtained par from the king. The ſupport, however, wh he had given to the civil war, and his wiſh prevent the reſtitution of royalty, embitter it is ſaid, his moments of reflection; and his death in 1668, he expreſſed ſincere c trition for his conduct.

LEO I. or ancient, ſucceeded Marcian the throne of Conſtantinople, 457. He 474, praiſed by ſome hiſtorians, but few cenſured by others.

LEO II. or younger, ſon of Zeno Iſaurian, and Ariadne, daughter of L ſucceeded his grand-father, 474, and ſoon after, aged 16.

LEO III. or Iſaurian, was the ſon cobler. He ſerved in the army, and was by Juſtinian II. one of his body guards, in 717 he became emperor. He ſigna himſelf againſt the Saracens, and died deteſted as a tyrant.

LEO IV. ſucceeded, in 775, his fa Conſtantine Copronymus. He was ſucce againſt the Saracens in Aſia, and died after, 780, aged 30.

LEO V. the Armenian, became a g

his valor in the Roman armies, and then vailed on his troops to proclaim him emror, 813. He was aſſaſſinated, 820.

Leo VI. or the philoſopher, ſucceeded his her, Baſil, the Macedonian, 886. He ade war againſt the Bulgarians, Hungarians, d Saracens, and died of a dyſentery, 911, in 26th year of his reign. He was furmed the wife, from the protection which extended to men of letters.

Leo I. pope, ſurnamed the great, was emoyed in affairs of moment by Celeſtinus I. d Sixtus III. the laſt of whom he ſucceeded 440. He purſued vigorous meaſures to preſs hereſy. Though his eloquence prevailed on Attila to make peace, and to march back s forces acroſs the Rhine, he was 4 years ter leſs ſucceſsful againſt Genſeric, who tered the capital of Italy, 455, and for 14 ys abandoned it to the pillage and luſt of his ldiers. After an uſeful reign, Leo died, 61.

Leo II. a native of Sicily, who ſucceeded gatho 682. He was a reſolute pontiff, and rſt eſtabliſhed the kiſs of peace at the maſs, d alſo the uſe of holy water. He died 1683.

Leo III. a Roman, who ſucceeded Adrian I. 95. In 799 a conſpiracy was formed againſt im by the nephews of his predeceſſor, but hough impriſoned he was reſtored by Charemagne, who eſpouſed his cauſe, and received he imperial crown from his hands. He died 16. He was an eloquent and popular pontff, reſpected abroad, and beloved by his ſubects.

Leo IV. a Roman, pope after Sergius II. 47, was wiſe and courageous, and when the aracens approached Rome, he boldly marched ut to meet them, and giving them battle, efeated them with great ſlaughter, and afterards employed the captives to adorn and forify the city. He died 855.

Leo V. a native of Andrea, pope after Benedict IV. 903. He was ſoon after exiled and ied of grief.

Leo VI. pope after John X. 928, died bout ſeven months after.

Leo VII. pope in 936, after John XI., died 39.

Leo VIII. pope on the depoſition of John XII. 963, is called an antipope by Baronius nd others. He was a pontiff of great merit nd reſpectability, and died 965.

Leo IX. *Brunon*, pope, 1048, deſerved he name of Saint, in the Romiſh calendar. He exerted all his authority to repreſs the deaucheries of the clergy, and to check the influence of hereſy. He viſited Germany in 053, to ſolicit the emperor againſt the Norhans, but in his attack upon theſe invaders, e was defeated and taken priſoner. He was onducted in triumph to Rome by the conuerors, and died there, 1054.

Leo X. *John de Medicis*, ſon of Lorenzo e Medicis, was born 1475 at Florence, and t the age of 11 was made an archbiſhop by Lewis XI. of France, and cardinal at 14, by Innocent VIII. He was at the battle of Ravenna, where the French obtained the victory, 1512; but though taken priſoner, he was treated with great reſpect by the ſoldiers, as the repreſentative of the holy pontiff. On the death of Julius, by artifice and intrigue, he ſecured his elevation to the papal chair, 1513, and his coronation was conducted with unuſual magnificence. Allied to a family dear to literature, he evinced his reſpect for learning, by his liberal patronage. Though attached to pomp, and fond of pleaſure, he did not neglect the duties of his office, or the intereſts of the church. He put an end to the differences of the holy ſee with France, and concluded the protracted council of Lateran, in 1517. The affairs of the church were entruſted to Bembo, and other enlightened men; but Leo, though he patronized genius and literary talents, found enemies about his perſon. Two of his cardinals prevailed upon his ſurgeon to poiſon a wound which he was to cure, but the conſpiracy was diſcovered, and the accompliſces puniſhed. Ambitious to diſtinguiſh himſelf, Leo formed two projects of great importance; he meditated the union of all the chriſtian princes, for the expulſion of the Turks from Europe, and he wiſhed to complete the ſtupendous building of St. Peter's church, begun by his predeceſſor. To effect this, he in 1518, publiſhed the granting of indulgencies, by which the purchaſers might free themſelves from their ſins. This produced a ſchiſm between the Dominican and Auguſtine monks in Germany, and at laſt excited Martin Luther to preach againſt the corruptions of the Roman church. The oppoſition of Luther drew down the thunders of the Vatican, but ſecure in his popularity, he prevailed againſt the pope, and ſevered the faireſt part of the north from the dominion of Rome. In the war between Charles V. and Francis I. Leo, in pretending to oblige both, fought only his own aggrandizement. It is ſaid, that he died of a ſlight fever, cauſed by his exceſſive rejoicing at the misfortunes of France, though others attribute his death to the effects of ſome ſlow poiſon. He died 1521. Beſides his protection of poets and of learned men, he ſhowed his attention to literature, by enriching the public libraries with collections of curioſities, and with valuable MSS.

Leo, *John*, a native of Grenada, eminent as a geographer. After the ruin of his country, 1492, he went to Africa. He renounced the religion of Mahomet, and was eſteemed by Leo X. He was author of the lives of Arabian philoſophers—a deſcription of Africa, in Arabic, and died about 1526.

Leone, *Arto*, or Conaria, an hiſtorical painter. He died 1564, aged 66.

Leoni, *Giacomo*, a Venetian architect, who ſettled in England, and publiſhed a fine edition of Palladio, 1742. He died 1746.

Leonicenus, *Nicolas*, profeſſor of phyſic at Ferrara, firſt tranſlated Galen's works, with commentaries. He alſo tranſlated the aphoriſms of Hippocrates, and beſides Lucian and Dio Caſſius. He died 1524, aged 96.

Leopold I. ſecond ſon of the emperor Ferdinand III. and Mary Anne of Spain, was made king of Hungary 1655, and elected emperor 1658. He waged war againſt the Turks, and though ſucceſsful by the valor of his general Montecuculi, he made a diſadvantageous peace. Afterwards, when engaged againſt his nobles in Hungary, he was attacked by the Turks, who laid ſiege to Vienna. While panic prevailed, and the emperor fled to Paſſau, the celebrated Sobieſki coming to aſſiſt his ally, raiſed the ſiege of Vienna, and defeated the Turks. Leopold was alſo engaged in war with Lewis XIV. and loſt Alſace, but his arms were well ſupported by his generals, eſpecially Eugene, of Savoy. The nobles of Hungary were ſo diſſatisfied with the ſeverity of his meaſures, that in an aſſembly they reſiſted him, and declared the kingdom hereditary; but the death of the emperor prevented the fatal conſequences of civil diſcord. He died 1705.

Leopold II. *Peter Joſeph*, ſon of Francis I. and Maria Thereſa, was born 1747. He was, for 25 years, grand duke of Tuſcany, and though perhaps too much attached to triſling forms, he governed with wiſdom. On the death of his brother Joſeph II. in 1790, he was elected emperor of Germany. By his influence, a reconciliation took place between the Turks and Ruſſians, a treaty was made with Pruſſia, and the connection with England was cemented by every liberal mark of ſound policy. The encroachments of France had already irritated him, and he prepared to declare war, but death carried him off in the midſt of his preparations, 1792. His death, occaſioned by a violent diarrhœa, was ſo ſudden, that it was attributed, by ſome, to poiſon, but without truth.

Leopold, duke of Lorraine, ſon of Charles, the fifth duke, and of Elcanora of Auſtria, was celebrated for his military valor. At the peace of Ryſwick he recovered Lorraine, of which a war with France had diſpoſſeſſed his father. He was a liberal patron of arts, and founded the univerſity of Luneville, where he invited, profeſſors of merit and diſtinction. He died at Luneville, 1729, aged 50.

Leopold, *William*, archduke of Auſtria, biſhop of Paſſau, &c. headed the imperial armies in the 30 years' war againſt the Swedes and the French. He died at Vienna, 1662.

Leotaud, *Vincent*, a French mathematician, author of "examen quadraturæ," in which he proves the impoſſibility of ſquaring the circle. He died 1672.

Leowicq, *Cyprian*, or Leovitius, a noble Bohemian, born 1521. His "ephemerides" was a collection of aſtrological productions, by which he terrified the ſuperſtitious. His prophecy, that the world would be at an end in 1584, for a while drew the attention of his countrymen to acts of devotion. He held a conference with Tycho Brahe in 1569, and died 1574.

Lepaute, *John Andrew*, a French clock and watch-maker, who made ſome valuable improvements in the mechanical parts of his profeſſion, and died 1802. He wrote a treatiſe on clock making.

Lepicier, *Bernard*, a French engraver, ſecretary and hiſtorian to the royal academy of painting at Paris. He died 1755, aged 59. He publiſhed in 2 vols. 4to. a catalogue of the French king's pictures.

Leprince, *John*, a French muſician and painter, who, in his way to Peterſburg, was taken by an Engliſh privateer and plundered of all his property, except his violin. The muſician, truſting to his powers, ſeized the deſpiſed inſtrument, and played upon it with ſuch effect, that the aſtoniſhed ſailors reſtored him all his property. At Peterſburg, he was employed in adorning the public buildings, but on Catherine's acceſſion he returned to France, where he died 1781, aged 48. His pieces, finiſhed in the ſtyle of Teniers and Wouvermans, are much admired.

Le Quien, *Michael*, a learned Dominican, wrote againſt Courayer, on the validity of ordination by Engliſh biſhops. He died 1703, aged 42.

Lescaille, *Catherine*, a native of Holland, for the ſweetneſs of her poetry called the Dutch Sappho, and the tenth muſe. Her poems diſplay great genius, and conſiſt of tragedies, publiſhed 1728. She died 1711, aged 62.

Lesley, *John*, biſhop of Roſs, in Scotland; was born 1527. He was educated at Aberdeen, and afterwards ſtudied at Toloufe, Poictiers, and Paris, and in 1554 was recalled home and made vicar-general of Aberdeen. Leſley, who was a zealous papiſt, was commiſſioned to go and haſten the reſal of queen Mary, who had lately loſt her huſband, Francis II. and after meeting her at Vitri, he returned with her, 1561. His ſervices to the queen recommended him to the ſee of Roſs, and he laborioufly employed himſelf, with 15 others, to make a collection of all the laws of the kingdom, publiſhed at Edinburgh, 1566, and called the black acts of parliament, becauſe printed in black letter. Upon Mary's flight to England, he appeared at York, 1568, and ably defended her, and afterwards went to London as her ambaſſador. His meaſures to procure her liberty, by a marriage with the duke of Norfolk, proved offenſive to Elizabeth, who, regardleſs of his rank, ſent him a priſoner to the iſle of Ely, and then to the Tower. In 1573 he obtained his releaſe, and retired to the Netherlands, ſoliciting the interference of the kings of Spain

Spain and France, the princes of Germany, and the pope, in the favor of his injured, and captive miſtreſs. In 1579 he was made ſuffragan to the ſee of Rouen, but in one of his viſitations he was ſeized by the Huguenots, but purchaſed his ranſom for 3000 piſtoles. Under the reign of Henry III. and of his ſucceſſor in France, he was again expoſed to perſecution; but in 1593 he was nominated biſhop of Conſtance. When he found it impoſſible to return to his dioceſe of Roſs, by the prevalence of the proteſtant religion, he retired to the monaſtery of Guirtenburg, near Bruſſels, where he died 1596. His abilities were great, his integrity moſt exemplary, and his attachment to his unhappy miſtreſs unſhaken. Beſides ſeveral pieces in favor of Mary, and other treatiſes, he publiſhed "de origine, moribus, and rebus geſtis Scotorum."

LESLIE, *John*, a native of Scotland, educated at Aberdeen and Oxford. He acquired ſuch a knowledge of the French, Spaniſh, Italian, and Latin, that he ſpoke thoſe languages with remarkable elegance. After 22 years' reſidence abroad, he came back to England, and was made biſhop of Orkneys in Scotland, and in 1633 tranſlated to Raphoe in Ireland, where he built a palace, ſo ſtrongly fortified, that he was the laſt who ſurrendered to Cromwell. At the reſtoration he returned to England, and was tranſlated to Clogher. He died 1671, aged above 100, being the oldeſt biſhop in the world.

LESLIE, *Charles*, ſecond ſon of the preceding, was born in Ireland, and educated at Dublin. He afterwards ſtudied at the Temple, London, which he relinquiſhed for divinity. In 1687 he was made chancellor of the cathedral of Connor, and afterwards rendered himſelf obnoxious to the papiſts of Ireland, by publicly entering the liſts of theological diſputation againſt them. He remained attached to the king's government; and though he oppoſed tyranny, he was zealous to ſupport legal authority. In conſequence of his loyalty to James, he loſt all his preferments at the revolution, and in 1689 he came over to England, and in his retirement employed the powers of his mind in combating the errors of the enemies of the church, both Jews and deiſts, ſocinians and papiſts, quakers and infidels. He was, however, ſuſpected of too familiar an intercourſe with the abdicated monarch, and therefore was obliged to retire to France. He exerted himſelf by his writings in favor of that unhappy family, and when their ſchemes of inſurrection, in 1715, failed, he attended them to Italy; but finding his proteſtant principles diſagreeable to the pretender, he returned to Ireland in 1721, and died in his own houſe at Glaſlough, county of Monaghan, 1722. As a friend of the church of England, and as a man of principle, virtue, and integrity, Leſlie was inferior to no man. His abilities as a writer were of a ſuperior caſt, and whatever he ſent into the world was read with avidity, and received with deference.

LESSING, *Gotthold Ephraim*, a German poet. He went to Leipſic, where he learned to excel in horſemanſhip, leaping, and fencing, and began to write for the ſtage. The livelineſs of his temper, however, expoſed him to calumny, and gave uneaſineſs to his father. With his friend Weiſſe he tranſlated Marivaux's tragedy of Annibal, and finiſhed his "young ſcholar," a comedy. Afterwards he became acquainted with Voltaire, and publiſhed various things, often more in haſte than with judgment. During the ſeven years' war he was, for a little time, ſecretary to general Tauenzien, and to other irregularities, added gaming. With ſuperior abilities he wiſhed to do ſomething uſeful, but often promiſed more than he performed. His friend Mendelſohn obſerved of him after his death, that he was advanced at leaſt a century before the age in which he lived.

LESSIUS, *Leonard*, a jeſuit, profeſſor of philoſophy at Douay, and afterwards of divinity at Louvain, where his propoſitions on ſome ſcholaſtic ſubjects were expoſed to eccleſiaſtical cenſure. He wrote de juſtitiâ & jure, fol.—de poteſtate ſummi pontificis—hygiaſticon, ſeu vera ratio valetudinis—a treatiſe on the exiſtence of a deity, and on the ſoul's immortality. He died 1623, aged 69.

L'ESTRANGE, *ſir Roger*, deſcended from an ancient family, was born 1616 at Hunſtanton hall, Norfolk. He was educated at Cambridge, and went with Charles to Scotland in 1639. In 1646 he was betrayed by two villains, and tried and condemned as a ſpy by the parliamentary rebels, but his execution was put off, and he eſcaped, in 1648, into France. In 1653 Cromwell's indemnity bill brought him to England, and on the reſtoration he was for a while neglected, till he was appointed licenſer of the preſs. In 1663 he publiſhed the public intelligencer, which was laid aſide when the London gazette, firſt publiſhed at Oxford, made its appearance 1665. He again in 1679 ſet up another paper, called the obſervator, in defence of the miniſtry, but while he ridiculed the popiſh plot, and other ſecret machinations, he expoſed himſelf to the calumny of ſome intereſted perſons, who repreſented him as a dangerous man. James II. knighted him, as he ſaid, in conſequence of his ſervices to the crown. In 1687 his obſervator ceaſed, as he refuſed, though a loyal man, to eſpouſe the cauſe of toleration. Some failed not to accuſe him of being a papiſt, eſpecially when his daughter became a convert to that communion. At the revolution he was neglected, and even treated with contempt by the queen. He died 1704. His political tracts are very numerous, and beſides theſe he tranſlated Joſephus, from d'Andilly's French—Cicero's offices—Seneca's morals—Æſop's fables—Eraſmus's colloquies—Quevedo's viſions—Bona's guide, &c. His language, however, was, as Gordon obſerves, coarſe and vulgar.

His genius tended to low wit and licentious buffoonery, and even in his fables he has made his beasts jesters, and instead of the language of freedom, he instils in their dialogue, doctrines of servitude, and a tame submission to tyranny.

Lethieullier, *Smart, esq.* an English gentleman, born in Essex, from an ancient family, which left France on the reformation. He was of Trinity college Oxford, and made a valuable collection of medals, books, MSS. and natural curiosities on the continent. He died 1760, aged 59. Some of his curiosities were consigned by his executors to the British Museum, and his library was sold by auction.

Leti, *Gregorio*, an Italian writer, born at Milan, 1630, and educated among the jesuits. He embraced the protestant religion at Lausanne, and for 20 years lived at Geneva. He afterwards came to London, and then settled at Amsterdam, where he died 1701. As an historian he was esteemed, though often incorrect. He wrote the history of Lewis XIV.—of Philip II. of Spain—of Charles V.—of Queen Elizabeth—of Oliver Cromwell—of pope Sixtus VI.

Leunclavius, *John*, a learned German, born in Westphalia, 1533. He published an history of the Ottoman empire from materials collected in Turkey. He also translated Xenophon, Zosimus, &c. into Latin. He died 1593.

Leusden, *John*, eminent for biblical knowledge, was born at Utrecht, where he was professor of Hebrew, and where he died 1699, aged 75. He was author of onomasticon sacrum—clavis Hebraica & philologica vet. testamenti—novi test. clavis Græca—compendium biblic. vet. testam.—compendium Græcum novi testam.—notes on Jonah, Joel, Hosea, &c.

Leuwenhoek, *Anthony de*, an eminent physician, born at Delft, in Holland, 1632. He acquired great celebrity by his curious discoveries by the microscope. His letters to the royal society of London, of which he was member, 4to. and his arcana naturæ detecta, 4 vols. 4to. are valuable. He died 1723, aged 91.

Lever, *sir Ashton*, of Alkington, near Manchester, was celebrated as a judicious collector of valuable curiosities. From Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he was admired for his skill in horsemanship, he employed himself in collecting birds, and forming the most valuable aviary in the kingdom. His collection, which was formed at great expence, was for some time exhibited in London, to the admiration of the public, and in 1785 was disposed of by way of lottery, and fell to the share of Mr. Parkinson, though it did not repay the proprietor the fourth part of his original expences. This valuable museum has lately been sold in small separate lots; and it is to be lamented, that the public purse was not opened to purchase the whole, and thus liberally contribute to the enlargement of those institutions which display, in so pleasing a view, the taste, the genius, the labors, and the munificence of the English nation. He died in 1788.

Levi, third son of Jacob by Leah, was honored among the tribes of Israel, and his posterity devoted to the service of God. He died in Egypt, B. C. 1612.

Levingston, *James*, a brave Scotchman, distinguished in the wars of Bohemia, Holland, Sweden, and Germany. Charles I. created him lord Levingston, and in 1641 earl of Calendar. At the beginning of the civil wars he sided with the parliament, but was reconciled to the king, whose forces he assisted in reducing York. He also attempted to rescue his master from the Isle of Wight, and took Carlisle, where he found a large supply of ammunition and arms. He died 1672.

Lewis, *John*, a native of Bristol, educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He obtained from Tenison the primate, Minster vicarage, and the mastership of Eastbridge hospital, Canterbury, and died at Margate, 1746, aged 71. He published the life of Wickliffe, 8vo.—the life of Caxton, 8vo.—the history of Faversham abbey, 4to.—the antiquities of the isle of Thanet, 4to.—history of the various translations of the old and new testament into English, 8vo.

Lewis, kings of France, *Vid.* Louis.

Ley, *sir James*, of Jessent, Wilts, was raised by merit to be chief justice in Ireland, and afterwards in England, and created baron Ley, and earl of Marlborough, and lord high treasurer, by James I.

Leybourn, *William*, originally a painter, became a mathematician of eminence, and he published cursus mathematicus folio.—treatises on surveying, folio, on dialling, 4to. &c.—He died about 1690.

Leydecker, *Melchior*, professor of theology at Utrecht, where he died 1721, aged 69, was author of a curious treatise on the republic of the Hebrews, 2 vols, fol.—history of jansenism, &c.

Leyden, *Lucas Van*, a Dutch painter, also eminent as an engraver. He acquired celebrity by his painting of the history of St. Hubert, which he finished before the age of 15. He died 1533, aged 39.

Leyssens, *N.* a native of Antwerp. He studied painting at Rome, and settled at Antwerp, where his pious attentions to an aged parent were rewarded by the respect of his neighbours, and great success in his profession. He died 1720, aged 59.

Lhuyd, *Edward*, a learned Welchman, born in Carmarthenshire, and educated at Jesus college, Oxford. He succeeded Dr. Plot his tutor at the Ashmolean museum. He travelled with the observation of an active antiquarian, over Wales, Cornwall, Scotland, Ireland, and Bretagne, but before he had completed the digestion of his valuable materials he unfortunately died, 1709. He published archæologia Britannica, or an account of the languages, histories, and customs of the ancient Britons, &c. vol. 1. fol. 1707, and left in MS. a Scottish or Irish English dictionary, which

which Malcolm a Scotch divine propoſed to publiſh by ſubſcription in 1732.

Lhwyd, or Lhuyd, *Humphrey*, an antiquarian, born at Denbigh. He ſtudied phyſic at Oxford, and after taking his degrees removed to practiſe phyſic in his native town. He died 1570, leaving behind him the character of an excellent rhetorician, found philoſopher, and indefatigable and accurate antiquarian. He publiſhed an almanack, &c.—commentarioli Britannicæ deſcriptionis fragmentum, 8vo.—de Monâ druidum inſulâ, antiquitati ſuæ reſtitutâ—chronicon Walliæ a rege Cadwalladero ad A.D. 1294—the hiſtory of Cambria, edited by Dr. Powel.

Libavius, *Andrew*, a native of Halle, who died at Cobourg in Franconia 1616. He was an able phyſician, and wrote ſyntagma ſelectorum alchemiæ arcanorum, 2 vols. fol.—beſides tracts againſt Paracelſus, &c.

Liberi, *Peter*, a native of Padua, eminent as a painter. His pieces adorn the churches of Italy, the beſt known of which is Moſes ſtriking the rock. He died 1677, aged 77.

Licetus, *Fortunius*, a phyſician of Rappollo in Genoa, 1577, profeſſor of philoſophy and phyſic at Padua, where he died 1655. He is author of ſome curious works on his profeſſion, eſpecially "de monſtris." He was himſelf born before the ſeventh month of his mother's pregnancy, but by being wrapped up in cotton his life was preſerved.

Lichtenberg, *George Chriſtopher*, profeſſor of philoſophy at Gottingen, was an able German writer, and died 1799.

Liddel, *Duncan*, a native of Aberdeen. At the age of 18 he went to Frankfort, where he applied to the mathematics, and then to Helmſtadt, where he took the degree of M. D. 1596, and became profeſſor of mathematics and medicine. After travelling through Germany and Italy he returned to his native country, and founded ſix ſcholarſhips in Aberdeen univerſity. He was author of diſputationes medicinales, Helmſtadt, 1603, 4to.—ars medica, 8vo. and he died 1613, aged 52.

Lievens, *John*, a native of Leyden, 1607, eminent as a hiſtorical and portrait painter. He came to England, and painted the perſons of the court of Charles I. and ſeveral of the nobility.

Lieutaud, *Joſeph*, phyſician to Lewis XVI. and member of the academy of ſciences, was born at Aix in Provence. His chief works are "anatomical eſſays---elements of phyſiology---ſynopſis of the practice of medicine---hiſtoria anatomico-medica, 2 vols. 4to. &c. He died 1780.

Liger, *Lewis*, author of the Paris guide, and ſome works on gardening and agriculture, was born at Auxerre, and died 1717, aged 59.

Lightfoot, *John*, an eminent divine, born 1602, at Stoke on Trent, Staffordſhire. He was educated at Morton Green ſchool, Cheſhire, and in 1617 entered at Chriſt's college, Cambridge. After being aſſiſtant at Repton ſchool, Derbyſhire, he took orders, and from the curacy of Norton, Shropſhire, was admitted as chaplain into the family of ſir Rowland Cotton, a great Hebraiſt. Under the patronage of this hoſpitable man he ſtudied the oriental languages, and in 1629 publiſhed his "erubhim, or miſcellanies chriſtian and judaical," dedicated to his friend ſir Rowland, who two years after gave him the rectory of Aſhley, Staffordſhire. Now in poſſeſſion of a comfortable independence he devoted himſelf totally to literary purſuits, till, in the troubles of the times, his abilities made him known to the ruling powers, and in 1642, he departed for London, after reſigning his living to his younger brother. He was one of the aſſembly of divines for ſettling the church, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an eloquent, manly, and independent ſpeaker. He was afterwards miniſter of St. Bartholomew, behind the Royal Exchange, and in 1653 was made maſter of Catherine hall, Cambridge, and preſented to the living of Much-Munden, Herts. He took his degree of D.D. 1652, and in 1655 was vice-chancellor of Cambridge. At the reſtoration he offered to reſign to his predeceſſor Spurſtow, but as his compliance with the meaſures of the uſurpation was conſidered more as a matter of reſignation to authority, than of diſloyalty, he was permitted to retain his preferment. In 1661 he was one of the divines who had a conference at the Savoy about the liturgy; but diſguſted with the violence of his aſſociates he retired to his peaceful ſtudies. He died 1675. Lightfoot was one of the moſt eminent men in rabbinical learning this country ever produced, and his reſearches and commentaries were the grand ſtore-houſe of ſucceeding annotators. Upon his "harmony," he beſtowed great labor. His works were collected together, 2 vols. folio, of which a ſecond edition appeared 1686, to which a third volume was added in a third edition by J. Lenſden.

Lignac, *Joſeph Adrian de*, a prieſt of the Oratory, was author of letters to an American on Buffon's natural hiſtory, 2 vols. 12mo. and other works. He died 1762.

Ligonier, *John, earl of*, an Engliſh field-marſhal, under the great Marlborough, and in ſucceeding wars under Anne, died 1770, aged 92.

Ligorio, *Peter*, a Neapolitan, appointed the architect of St. Peter's church, in which he was ſoon after ſucceeded by Michael Angelo. His deſigns after the antique compoſe 30 volumes. He died 1580.

Lilburne, *John*, an Engliſh enthuſiaſt, born in 1618, in Durham. At the age of 12 he was bound to a wholeſale clothier in London; but he paid more attention to puritanical books than to buſineſs. In 1636 he was ſent by Baſtwick a priſoner of the ſtar-chamber, to Holland, to print his "merry liturgy," a violent pamphlet againſt the biſhops, and in conſequence of this, he was on his return taken up while

while diſtributing that and other obnoxious books, and for the offence he was whipt at the cart's tail, pilloried, fined 500l. and impriſoned. He underwent this with ſuch firmneſs that he was called by his party the ſaint, but at laſt the parliament interfered, though he had headed a mob, clamoring for juſtice againſt Strafford. His ſentence under the ſtar-chamber was deemed tyrannical by the commons, and 2000l. were voted to him out of the eſtates of the royaliſts, which ſum was afterwards increaſed, though he never received the whole. In the civil wars he became a lieutenant-colonel, and behaved with great bravery, eſpecially at the battles of Edge-hill, Brentford, and Marſton-moor; but his temper was ſo violent that he quarrelled even with his friend lord Mancheſter, for which he was ſent by the lords to the Tower. He petitioned the commons, but finding them ſlow in liſtening to his complaints he vented his abuſe againſt the houſe, and declared in his "oppreſſed man's oppreſſion," that they were tyrants and ought to be pulled down. He procured his enlargement, by means of Cromwell, whom he ſoon after abuſed, and his language and conduct were ſuch at laſt that the parliament ordered him to be fined 7000l. and baniſhed out of the kingdom. He eſcaped to Amſterdam, where he began to intrigue for the reſtoration of the royal family, which he promiſed to effect for 10,000l. His offers, however, were regarded as the meaſures of a diſappointed man, ſo that at the diſſolution of the long parliament he returned to England, and was acquitted by a jury. After this he eſcaped Cromwell's reſentment, by retiring to Eltham, and turned preacher among the quakers. He died at Eltham, 1657, aged 49. His writings were numerous, but all abuſive and political, now deſervedly forgotten.

Lillo, *George*, a dramatic writer born near Moor-gate, London, 1693. Though a jeweller by profeſſion, he cultivated the muſes. His ſubjects were the common incidents of private life, but they were delineated in ſuch pathetic characters as touched the heart more forcibly than the misfortune of kings and heroes. His "George Barnwell," fatal curioſity, "and Arden of Feverſham," have long been the admiration of crowded audiences, when the tears that are ſhed by ſympathiſing nature bear a ſtronger teſtimony to the merits of the author than the moſt pompous deſcriptions of language. This worthy advocate of virtue was a diſſenter in his religious opinions. He died 1739. He was luſty in his perſon, not tall, and had the uſe of only one eye. His works were edited, 2 vols. 12mo. 1775 by Th. Davies; and Fielding, who knew him well, ſaid, after his deceaſe, that he had the ſpirit of an old Roman, with the innocence of a primitive chriſtian.

Lilly, *John*, a native of Kent, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He afterwards removed to Cambridge, and became a great favorite at court. He was author of Euphues, a miſcellaneous deſcription of characters, 8vo. ---Endymion, Campaſpe, Midas, played before queen Elizabeth---woman in the moon---the maid's metamorphoſis, &c. He died 1600, aged about 47.

Lilly, *William*, an Engliſh aſtrologer, born in Leiceſterſhire 1602. From Aſhby-de-la-Zouch ſchool he came to London, 1620, and engaged himſelf firſt as ſervant to a mantua-maker, and four years after as book-keeper to a maſter of the ſalters' company, and after his death he married his widow with a fortune of 1000l. Thus his own maſter he began to frequent puritanical meetings, and in 1632 ſtudied aſtrology under Evans, a Welchman of debauched character. In this he acted with great precaution, his predictions were generally ambiguous, and if they failed, the deception was aſcribed to untoward circumſtances or falſe repreſentations. In 1637 he ſettled at Horſham with a ſecond wife, who, unlike his firſt, was violent in her temper, but in 1641 he returned to London, where his profeſſion was much reſpected by all parties. He was frequently conſulted by the parliamentary generals, and his aſſurances of ſucceſs produced great animation in the ſoldiers. Though attached to the republicans, his ſervices were ſolicited alſo for the king, and when he was confined in Cariſbrook caſtle, he provided him with a ſaw and aquafortis, by which he might effect his eſcape. The parliament in the mean time patronized him by a ſalary of 100l. a year, which he reſigned in two years, and in 1648 he greatly improved his property by delivering lectures on his art. At the reſtoration he was examined by the commons about the beheading of Charles, which he declared was done by cornet Joyce. After obtaining his pardon, he returned to Horſham, where he practiſed phyſic. He died of a palſy at Horſham, 1681, and was buried in Walton church, where a marble was placed by Aſhmole with a Latin inſcription, written by Smalridge, afterwards biſhop of Briſtol. Lilly acquired property by his publications, and eſpecially by his almanacs, and in 1659 was complimented with a gold chain and medal by the king of Sweden, whoſe name he had mentioned with particular reſpect. He adopted for his ſon Coley a taylor, whom he called Merlin junior, and to whom he gave the almanacs, which for 36 ſucceſſive years he had printed; but he left his eſtate at Horſham to the ſon of his friend Bulſtrode Whitelock, and his magical inſtruments to his aſtrological ſucceſſor, Dr. Cauſin. His chief works are chriſtian aſtrology, 4to. 1647---a collection of nativities---obſervations on the life, &c. of Charles I. &c.

Lily, *William*, an Engliſh grammarian, born at Odiham, Hants, 1466. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and after taking his firſt degree he went on a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem. On his return he ſtopped

ped at Rhodes, where he ſtudied Greek, and alſo at Rome, where he ſtill more fully improved himſelf. In 1510 he was in conſequence of his great reputation made firſt maſter of St. Paul's ſchool, then founded by dean Colet. For 12 years he preſided with high celebrity over this foundation, and had among his pupils many perſons afterwards diſtinguiſhed in the ſtate. He died of the plague in London 1522, aged 54. He is the author of a valuable grammar, in which it is ſaid he was aſſiſted by his friends, Eraſmus, Colet, and Wolſey; but though it has been recommended by royal authority for general uſe, Roger Aſcham and ſome others have ventured to cenſure it as very incorrect.

LILY, *George*, eldeſt ſon of the grammarian, was born in London, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, after which he went to Rome, and was patronized by cardinal Pole. On his return he was made canon of St. Paul's, and prebendary of Canterbury. He wrote ſome hiſtorical books, and was the firſt who publiſhed a correct map of Britain. He died 1559.

LILY, *Peter*, ſecond ſon of the grammarian, was a dignitary of Canterbury. His ſon *Peter*, was fellow of Jeſus college, Cambridge, D. D. prebendary of St. Paul's, and archdeacon of Taunton. He died 1614, and ſome of his ſermons were publiſhed by his widow.

LIMBORCH, *Philip*, a learned divine, born at Amſterdam, 1633. He embraced the tenets of the remonſtrants, and firſt appeared as a public preacher at Haerlem, 1655. From Haerlem he went to Gouda; and in 1667 he was invited to Amſterdam, where he became ſucceſſor to Pontanus, the divinity profeſſor. He acquired popularity alſo as the editor of the letters of his uncle Epiſcopius, which contained the regular hiſtory of arminianiſm. In 1686 he publiſhed his popular work, theologia chriſtiana ad praxim pietatis, &c. in folio, which was well received, and quickly paſſed through four editions. In 1686 he had a diſpute with a learned Jew, who had eſcaped from the Spaniſh inquiſition at Seville, and practiſed phyſic at Amſterdam, and the reſult of this controverſy appeared under the title of, collatio amica de veritate chriſtianæ religionis cum erudito Judæo. He was employed in 1694 to recover from judaiſm a young lady of Amſterdam, of the age of 22, who had, at the perſuaſion of the Jews, embraced their religion, and he ſucceeded. This good, pious, and active man was ſeized with St. Anthony's fire in the autumn of 1711, and died in conſequence of it the following April. His funeral oration was ſpoken by John Le Clerc, and he is deſcribed as a ſolid preacher, an able annotator, a candid lover of truth, and in his private character amiable and benevolent. He was greatly eſteemed by Locke and Tillotſon. His hiſtory of the inquiſition, fol. was tranſlated into Engliſh by Chandler, 2 vols. 4to. 1731. He wrote beſides other works.

LIMNÆUS, *John*, a German lawyer of Jena, author of various learned works. He died 1663, aged 71.

LINACRE, *Dr. Thomas*, a learned phyſician, deſcended from a Derbyſhire family, was born at Canterbury 1460. He was elected fellow of All Soul's Oxford, 1484, after which he travelled on the continent, and improved himſelf at Florence and at Rome, by the inſtruction of Demetr. Chalcondylas, Ang. Politian, and Herm. Barbarus. On his return he took his degree of M. D. and was made profeſſor of phyſic at Oxford, and afterwards became preceptor to prince Arthur, and phyſician to Henry VII. and afterwards to Henry VIII. In 1500 he abandoned phyſic for divinity, and obtained a prebend in Wells, and another in York cathedral. He was alſo rector of Wigan, Lancaſhire, and prebendary of Weſtminſter. He was not only the beſt Grecian and Latiniſt of his age, but one of the moſt zealous promoters of the revival of learning in the kingdom; and by his means the college of phyſicians was founded. This good and worthy man died of the ſtone, after ſuffering great pain, 1524, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, where a Latin inſcription, by Dr. Caius, recorded his meritorions ſervices to literature and to mankind. He publiſhed a Latin tranſlation of Proclus' ſphere, 1499—the rudiments of grammar,—de emendatâ ſtructurâ Latini ſermonis, libri ſex, a valuable work, &c.

LINANT, *Michael*, a French poet, the friend of Voltaire. He three times obtained the prize of the French academy, and publiſhed odes and other poems. He died 1749, aged 41.

LIND, *James*, an Engliſh phyſician author of a treatiſe on the diſeaſes of ſeamen, 8vo. and other works. He died 1794.

LINDENBRUCH, *Frederic*, the laborious editor of Virgil, Terence, and other claſſics, and the author of "codex legum antiquarum," folio, was a Fleming, and died 1638.

LINDSAY, *John*, a learned divine, educated at St. Mary-hall, Oxford. For ſome years he was miniſter of a diſſenting congregation in Alderſgate ſtreet, and corrector of the preſs to Mr. Bowyer. He died 1768, aged 82. He wrote, "the ſhort hiſtory of the regal ſucceſſion"---remarks on Whiſton's ſcripture politics, 8vo. &c.

LINDSAY, *ſir David*, a Scotch poet, educated at St. Andrew's. After the fatal day of Flodden-field, he went to France, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Pavia; and on his return was made by James V. maſter of the herald's office. He was alſo employed in ſeveral embaſſies. His ſatires on the vices of the clergy were much admired. He wrote alſo an hiſtory of Scotland. He died 1557, aged 61.

LINDSAY, *David*, a relation of the preceding, was born in Fifeſhire, 1527, and educated at St. Andrew's. He ſupported the reformed religion againſt queen Mary, and wrote the hiſtory of Scotland from 1437 to 1542, a curious work,

work, but often injudicious, and wickedly partial. He died 1593, aged 66.

Lindwood, *William*, divinity profeſſor at Oxford, in the reign of Henry V. was ambaſſador in Spain 1422, and made biſhop of St. David's 1434. He wrote the conſtitutions of the archbiſhops of Canterbury from Langton to Chichely, and died 1446.

Lingelback, *John*, a German painter, born at Frankfort on the Maine, 1625. His pictures were adorned with ruins of antiquity, his landſcapes were rich and beautiful, and his genius proved ſo fertile, that the ſame ſubjects never appeared twice in his pieces.

Linguet, *Simon Nicolas Henry*, a French writer, born 1736 at Rheims. He went into the ſuite of the French general againſt Portugal; and during his reſidence in Spain, he applied himſelf to the language, and tranſlated ſome dramatic pieces into French. On his return to France, he by the brilliant powers of his eloquence at the bar acquired great celebrity, eſpecially in his maſterly defence of Aiguillon, and of Morangies. His high reputation excited the jealouſy of rivals, and by an unmanly combination they obtained a decree from the parliament that he ſhould no longer be permitted to plead. Thus robbed of his honors, he had recourſe to his pen, and produced ſeveral political pamphlets, a periodical journal, and his celebrated theory of the laws. The freedom of his obſervations excited againſt him the perſecution of Maurepas, but he fled to Switzerland, and then to Holland, and to London. From England he paſſed to Bruſſels, and wrote a petition to Vergennes to be permitted to return to France in ſecurity. His requeſt was granted; but in 1779 ſome political delinquency threw him into the Baſtille, whence, after two years, he was liberated on promiſe of being moderate in his writings. He ſoon after paſſed to England, where he wrote his memoirs on the Baſtille, and then retired to Bruſſels, where he began his political annals. His obſervations on the freedom of the navigation of the Scheldt, were read with admiration by the people of Brabant, and Joſeph II. permitted him to come to Vienna, where he complimented him with a preſent of 1000 ducats. Regardleſs of this kindneſs, he ſcrupled not to defend the meaſures which Vandernoot and the rebellious Brabanters were meditating againſt the authority of their monarch. Baniſhed from Germany, Linguet came to Paris to ſhare in the dangers of the revolution, and in 1791 he appeared at the bar of the national aſſembly to plead the cauſe of the negroes of St. Domingo. During the reign of terror, he fled from the capital, but he was diſcovered, and dragged from the country before that bloody tribunal which paid no reſpect either to age, to virtue, or to misfortunes. He was condemned to death 1794, on pretence of having diſgraced his nation by paying the tribute of reſpect to the governments of London and Vienna. He walked to the ſcaffold with great compoſure, and fell with the reſignation of a good chriſtian. He wrote various works, 35 in number, the beſt known of which, beſides thoſe already mentioned, are, the hiſtory of the age of Alexander—the fanaticiſm of philoſophers—the hiſtory of the revolutions of the Roman empire, 2 vols.—a critique on Voltaire—Socrates, a tragedy, &c.

Liniere, *Francis*, a French poet of great literary merit, but of a diſſipated character, and an obſtinate atheiſt. He died a profligate, 1704, aged 76. His verſes are ſaid to poſſeſs great ſweetneſs and elegance.

Linley, *Thomas*, an Engliſh muſician and compoſer, who died 1795. He was one of the proprietors of Drury-lane theatre.

Linnæus, *Charles Von*, or Linné, the father of modern botany, ſon of a Swediſh clergyman, was born at Roeſhult, in the province of Smaland, Sweden, 1707. He was educated at Lund in Scania, and at Upſal, and he afterwards ſtudied at Leyden, where he took his degree of M. D. in 1735. On his return to Stockholm, he practiſed phyſic with ſuch ſucceſs, that at the age of 34 he was nominated profeſſor of phyſic and botany at Upſal. He was alſo appointed phyſician to king Adolphus, who in 1753 created him a knight of the polar ſtar, and in 1757 raiſed him to the honor of nobility. The next monarch, in 1776, doubled his penſion, and ſettled on him and his family a large portion of land. Eager after knowledge, Linnæus undertook to explore the inhoſpitable deſarts of Lapland, and through 10 degrees of latitude he expoſed himſelf, generally on foot, to every ſort of fatigue. He next viſited the mines of Sweden, and the natural productions of Dalecarlia. In 1735 he was in Denmark, Germany, and Holland, and the following year he came to England. He was recommended by a flattering letter from Boerhaave; but it has been ſaid that ſir Hans Sloane, to whom the introduction was made, did not pay him that reſpect which his merits deſerved, and this probably prevented the intended ſettlement of this immortal philoſopher here. The return of Linnæus to Stockholm was a glorious era. He promoted the eſtabliſhment of the royal academy of ſciences, and became its firſt preſident. This great man was ſeized in 1776 with an apoplexy, but it did not prove fatal, as he ſurvived till 1778, when an ulceration of the urinary bladder put an end to his exiſtence in his 71ſt year. To his ſagacious diſcernment, ſcience is indebted for the uſeful and familiar diviſion of plants, of animals, of herbs, &c. into claſſes. To the moſt extenſive knowledge he united indefatigable induſtry; and before the publication of his genera plantarum, he moſt minutely examined the characters of more than 8000 plants. His works are, ſyſtema naturæ, ſiſtens tria regna naturæ, 1735, folio, and 2 vols. 8vo. 1756—bibliotheca botanica, 8vo.—critica botanica, 8vo.—flora Laponica, 8vo.—genera plantarum, earumque characteres natur. 8vo.—flora Suecica—fauna Suecica, 8vo.—

flora Zeylanica, 4to.---hortus Upſalienſis, 8vo.---amœnitates academicæ, 5 vols. 8vo.---animalium ſpecierum in claſſes, 8vo.---oratio de incrementis telluris habitabilis, 8vo.---plantæ Surinamenſes. His ſon *Charles*, the laſt ſurvivor of the family, died 1783, aged 45, profeſſor of medicine at Upſal.

LINT, *Peter Van*, a native of Antwerp, 1609, known as an hiſtorical and portrait painter.

LIOTARD, *John Stephen*, a crayon painter, born at Geneva 1702. He ſtudied at Paris and at Rome, and for a ſhort time viſited England in the reign of George I. He then made a journey to the Levant, and adopted the manners and habits of the Eaſt, which he relinquiſhed upon marrying. He was in England in 1772, where he diſpoſed of a large collection of pictures by auction. He died about 1780.

LIOTARD, *Peter*, a French botaniſt, born at Dauphiny. From an obſcure peaſant he became a ſoldier, but in conſequence of a wound at the ſiege of Mahon, he ſettled with his uncle, an herbaliſt at Grenoble. In this place though 40 he applied himſelf with ſuch zeal to botany, that he was made director of the public garden of Grenoble. He was the friend of Rouſſeau, and other learned men; and was ſo partial to Linnæus, that he knew the whole of his ſyſtem of plants by heart. He died 1796.

LIPPI, *Philip*, a native of Florence, known as a painter, and furnamed the Old. He was a diſſipated character, and died 1488, aged 67.

LIPPI, *Lawrence*, a native of Florence. He excelled as a painter in hiſtorical pieces and in portraits, and as a poet he poſſeſſed merit. He died 1664, aged 58.

LIPSIUS, *Juſtus*, a learned critic, born at Iſcanum, between Bruſſels and Louvain, 1547. He ſtudied at Louvain, and at the age of 18 he publiſhed his "variarum lectionum libri tres," dedicated to the general patron of letters, cardinal Granvellan; and therefore when he viſited Rome in 1567, he was made ſecretary to that diſtinguiſhed eccleſiaſtic. After viewing the claſſical remains of ancient Rome, he in 1569 returned to Louvain, and next went to Vienna, and ſettled at Jena, where he had a profeſſorſhip. From Jena he retired to ſolitude and ſtudy in his own ſeat of Iſcanum; but the tumults of war drove him away again to Louvain and Leyden, where he lived 13 years till 1590. The remainder of life was ſpent at Louvain, notwithſtanding the offers of patronage which he received from the pope, and from the kings of France and Spain, and there he died 1606, in his 59th year. Celebrated as a ſcholar, and reſpected as a critic, Lipſius was, in his converſation, his dreſs, and his appearance, far from prepoſſeſſing, but rather diſagreeable and mean. In his religious opinions he was culpably inconſiſtent, without faith, and without honor. He was born a Roman catholic, but he became a lutheran at Jena, again a catholic at Brabant, a calviniſt at Leyden, and again a bigoted catholic at Louvain. His laſt days indeed were clouded by diſeaſe, and weakneſs of underſtanding, but ſome parts of his conduct were long before ridiculous, and it could be ſcarcely credited, that the ſame man was at one time regardleſs of religion, and at another, ſo anxious to obtain the protection of the Virgin Mary, that he dedicated to her a ſilver pen, and a favorite gown, lined with fur. His works were publiſhed at Antwerp, 6 vols. folio, 1637, the moſt eſteemed of which are a commentary on Tacitus, much admired—his orations, &c.

LIS, *John Van der*, a painter, born at Oldenburgh. His pieces were generally on ſcriptural ſubjects, and on moral ſports. He died 1629, aged 59.

LISLE, *Claude de*, a native of Vaucouleurs, in Lorraine, who excelled as a teacher of geography. He wrote hiſtorical relation of Siam, 12mo.—introduction to geography, with a treatiſe on the ſphere, 2 vols. 12mo.—an abridgment of univerſal hiſtory, 7 vols. 12mo., and died 1720, aged 76.

LISLE, *William de*, a French geographer, ſon of Claude, was born at Paris, 1675. His map of the world, publiſhed in 1699, recommended him to a ſeat in the academy of ſciences. He was afterwards geographer to the king, and inſtructed Lewis XV. in geography, and wrote ſeveral works for his uſe. Scarce any reſpectable publication appeared without his maps. He died of an apoplexy, 1726, when preparing a map of Malta, for Vertot's hiſtory.

LISLE, *Joſeph Nicholas de*, an able aſtronomer, brother to William, born at Paris. He was in England 1724, and obtained the friendſhip of Newton and Halley. In 1725 he was invited to Ruſſia, and there he contributed to the advancement of aſtronomy and geography, at the head of the obſervatory. At the age of 18 he made obſervations on a total eclipſe of the ſun, but his greateſt work is his memoirs of the hiſtory of aſtronomy, 2 vols. 4to. He returned from Peterſburg in 1747, and died at Paris, 1768, aged 80.

LISLE, *ſir George*, ſon of a London bookſeller, learnt the art of war in Flanders, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the civil wars. At the laſt battle of Newbury, when it grew dark, he fought in his ſhirt, to render his perſon more conſpicuous to his men, and for his valor he was knighted by the king in the field. He defended Colcheſter in 1648, and when the town ſurrendered he was inhumanly ordered to be ſhot by the republicans. He ſuffered with great intrepidity.

LISOLA, *Francis de*, a native of Beſançon, ambaſſador in England, from Ferdinand III. and afterwards envoy extraordinary at Madrid. His work, "bouclier d'etat & de juſtice" on the ambitious views of Lewis XIV. was highly offenſive to the French. He died 1677.

LISTER, *Matthew*, preſident of the college of phyſicians, was born at Thornton, Yorkſhire,

Yorkſhire, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Oriel. He took his degree of M. D. at Baſil, and afterwards became phyſician to Anne, James's queen, and to Charles I. who knighted him. He was a great ſufferer during the civil wars, and died 1657, aged 92.

LISTER, *Martin*, nephew of ſir Matthew, was born in Buckinghamſhire about 1638, and educated under his uncle, who ſent him to St. John's college, Cambridge. He ſtudied phyſic, and on his return from his travels he ſettled at York, where he acquired great reputation. He ſtudied antiquities and natural hiſtory, and was elected fellow of the royal ſociety. In 1684 he removed to London, and in 1698 attended the earl of Portland in an embaſſy to the court of France. He publiſhed an account of his journey to Paris, which was ridiculed by Dr. King's journey to London. He was made phyſician to Anne, 1709, and died 1712. His other publications are about eight in number, on natural hiſtory, on ſhells, &c.

LITHGOW, *William*, a Scotchman, who travelled on foot over Europe, Aſia, and Africa, where he met various adventures, of which he has given a marvellous relation. At Malaga he was tortured by the inquiſition, and on his return was preſented to king James ſo mangled that he was carried on a feather bed into the royal preſence. He applied to the Spaniſh ambaſſador, and when deceived by him, he inſulted him, and even ſtruck him in the king's chamber, for which he was ſent a priſoner for nine months to the marſhalſea. His travels are now ſcarce. He informs his reader, that he has walked on foot more than 36,000 miles.

LITTLE, *William*, an Engliſh hiſtorian, born at Bridlington, Yorkſhire, 1136. His hiſtory of England, from the invaſion of William, to 1197, in 5 books, is highly eſteemed for accuracy and judicious arrangement. There is preſerved in Chriſt-church hoſpital, Abingdon, Berks, a MS. by *John Little*, which records various intereſting and curious particulars, concerning the abbey, and the hiſtory of that town.

LITTLEBURY, *Iſaac*, an Engliſh divine, who publiſhed a tranſlation of Herodotus. The work is well executed, but without notes. The ſecond edition in 2 vols. appeared in 1720.

LITTLETON, or LYTTLETON, *Thomas*, an Engliſh judge, born at Frankley, Worceſterſhire. He entered at the Inner Temple, and was appointed by Henry VI. ſteward of the court of the palace, king's ſerjeant, and a judge on the northern circuit. Edward IV. continued him in his offices, and afterwards made him one of the judges of the common pleas. In 1475 he was created knight of the bath, and died in a good old age, 1481. He left three ſons, *William*, *Richard*, and *Thomas*. The eldeſt ſon lived in ſplendor at Frankley, and died 1508. The ſecond was a lawyer of eminence, and it was for his inſtruction, that his father, in his old age, wrote his famous treatiſe on tenures and titles, printed 1477, and often republiſhed with Coke's commentary. The third ſon, *Thomas*, was knighted by Henry VII. for apprehending Lambert Simnel.

LITTLETON, *John*, a deſcendant of the Worceſterſhire Littletons, was known as an active member of parliament, but his attachment to Eſſex proved unfortunate. He was ſeized when that favorite was diſcarded, and being condemned as a conſpirator, he was ſaved with difficulty by ſir Walter Raleigh, to whom he wrote an excellent letter. He died in priſon, 1600.

LITTLETON, *Edward*, a native of Shropſhire. He removed from Chriſt-church, Oxford, to the Inner Temple, and in 1628, was in parliament one of the members that appeared before the lords with the bill of rights. He was afterwards one of the managers againſt Buckingham, but notwithſtanding his oppoſition to the court, he was made chief juſtice of the common pleas, lord keeper of the great ſeal, and a peer by the title of lord Littleton. He died 1645.

LITTLETON, *Adam*, a learned divine, born at Hales Owen, Shropſhire, 1627. He was educated under Buſby, and at Chriſt-church, from which he was ejected. He was uſher at Weſtminſter, and in 1658 was elected ſecond maſter. In 1670 he was honored with the degree of D. D. by the univerſity, and four years after was made rector of Chelſea, and obtained a grant from Charles II. to ſucceed Dr. Buſby in Weſtminſter ſchool, to which, however, he did not ſucceed. He died 1694, aged 67. He was in his private character a worthy and amiable man, and as a philologiſt and grammarian, he had few equals. He publiſhed "a Latin dictionary"—elementa religionis, &c.—ſixty-one ſermons—Selden's Jani Anglorum, &c. tranſlated, and other works.

LITTLETON, *Edward*, an able divine and poet, educated at Eton. In 1716 he went to King's college, Cambridge, and in 1720 he was aſſiſtant at Eton, and ſeven years after was elected one of the fellows of the college, and preſented to Maple Durham, Oxfordſhire. In 1730 he took the degree of LL. D. and became chaplain to the king. He died 1734, leaving a widow and three daughters. His "diſcourſes," 2 vols. were publiſhed for the benefit of his family, and his poems have been printed in miſcellanies, particularly in Dodſley's. His poem on the ſpider is much admired.

LIVINGSTON, *John*, a Scotch preſbyter, educated at Glaſgow. He was baniſhed, 1663, from Scotland, becauſe he refuſed to take the oath of allegiance, and he went to Holland, where he officiated at the Scot's chapel, Rotterdam. He died 1672, aged 69. He wrote letters from Leith to his pariſhioners and other works.

LIVINIUS, or LIVINEUS, *John*, Latin tranſlator

lator of ſome of the works of Gregory Nazianzen, of Chryſoſtom, and other fathers, and editor of panegyrici veteres, 8vo. 1599, was a native of Dendermonde, and died 1599.

Lloyd, *William*, an Engliſh prelate, born 1627, at Tilehurſt, Berks. He entered at Oriel college, Oxford, and removed to a ſcholarſhip at Jeſus. He was tutor to the children of ſir John Backhouſe, and at the reſtoration was made prebendary of Rippon, Yorkſhire. In 1666 he was made king's chaplain, and ſucceſſively promoted to a prebend of Saliſbury, the vicarage of St. Mary's Reading, the archdeaconry of Merioneth, deanery of Bangor, prebend of St. Paul's, and the vicarage of St. Martin in the fields. In 1680 he was raiſed to the ſee of St. Aſaph, and was one of the ſeven biſhops ſent to the Tower, for refuſing to publiſh the royal declaration for liberty of conſcience. He was a zealous promoter of the revolution, and in 1692 was tranſlated to Lichfield and Coventry, and 1699 to Worceſter. He died 1717, aged 91. His publications conſiſt of tracts againſt popery—ſermons—the hiſtory of the government of the church of Great Britain—a diſſertation on Daniel's 70 weeks—a ſyſtem of chronology—a harmony of the goſpel—and other theological works.

Lloyd, *Robert*, an Engliſh poet educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, where his father was ſecond maſter, and from thence elected to Trinity college, Cambridge. He was for ſome time uſher of Weſtminſter ſchool, and during that time publiſhed "the actor" 1760, a poem of merit. His irregularities obliged him to reſign his ſituation in the ſchool, and he now depended for ſubſiſtence on the exertions of his pen. At laſt his imprudence lodged him in the Fleet priſon, where he lived ſupported by the bounty of his friend Churchill. The death of this liberal benefactor overwhelmed him with ſorrow, and in leſs than a month he followed him to the grave. He died 1764. He was the author of the "capricious lover," a comic opera, 8vo. and four other dramatic works. A partial collection of his works appeared 2 vols. 8vo. 1774. His imitation of Theocritus has been much admired.

Lloyd, *Nicholas*, an Engliſh divine, author of an hiſtorical, geographical, and poetical dictionary, folio, a work to which Hoffman, Moreri, and others are much indebted. This active ſcholar died 1680, aged 49.

Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, a Welſh prince, who reſiſted the invaſion of Edward I. of England, but at laſt fell under the power of his ſuperior antagoniſt, 1282, after a reign of 28 years. The independence of his country periſhed with him.

Lobb, *Theophilus*, a native of London, eminent as a phyſician. He wrote ſome medical and theological tracts, and died 1763, aged 87.

Lobel, *Matthias*, a native of Liſle, who ſtudied at Montpellier. After travelling through Switzerland, Germany, Italy, &c. he came to England about 1570, and was nominated phyſician and botaniſt to James I. He ſuperintended lord Zouch's botanical garden at Hackney, and he wrote ſtirpium adverſaria, London—obſervationes, ſeu ſtirpium hiſtoriæ, &c. fol. He died 1616, aged 78.

Lobineau, *Guy Alexis*, a French benedictine monk, born at Rennes 1667. He wrote the hiſtory of Britany, 2 vols. folio—the conqueſt of Spain by the Moors, 12mo.—a hiſtory of Paris, 5 vols. folio—the ſaints of Britany, folio—a tranſlation of Polybius. He died 1727.

Lobkowitz, *Boleſlaus de Haſſenſtein, baron de*, a Bohemian nobleman, diſtinguiſhed as a negociator and as a warrior. He died 1510. His Latin poems poſſeſs merit.

Lobo, *Jerome*, a jeſuit of Liſbon, who went as a miſſionary to the Eaſt. He wrote an account of his travels into Abyſſinia, in Portugueſe, tranſlated ipto French, and from French into Engliſh by Dr. Johnſon. Lobo died 1678, aged 85.

Lobo, *Rodrigues Francis*, a Portugueſe poet, born in Eſtremadura. His "Euphroſyne," a comedy, is very popular in Portugal. He wrote beſides other poems.

Lockart, *Alexander*, a lawyer born near Edinburgh. He was a member of the Scotch parliament, and oppoſed the union, and alſo the Hanoverian ſucceſſion, after which he retired to his country houſe and wrote his memoirs of Scotland. He fell in a duel 1732, aged 57.

Locke, *John*, an illuſtrious philoſopher, born 1632 at Wrington, near Briſtol. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Chriſt-church, Oxford. He applied to phyſic, but though he obtained ſome reputation at Oxford, he found his conſtitution inadequate to the fatigues of the profeſſion, and went as ſecretary to ſir William Swan, envoy to the elector of Brandenburg, 1664. Two years after he became acquainted with lord Aſhley, afterwards earl of Shafteſbury, and not only by curing him of a dangerous abſceſs in the breaſt, but by the intelligence of his converſation, he obtained his laſting friendſhip. He relinquiſhed medicine for politics, and civil and eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, and drew up conſtitutions for the government of Carolina, which his friend, now chancellor of the exchequer, and other lords, had obtained from the crown. In 1672 Shafteſbury, now lord chancellor, made him ſecretary of the preſentations, but on the diſgrace of his patron he loſt his appointment, though he ſtill continued ſecretary to the board of trade, and enjoyed it with a ſalary of 500l. per year till the diſſolution of the commiſſion in 1674. Soon after he went to Montpellier, as he was apprehenſive of a conſumptive attack, and devoted himſelf to medical purſuits, and to the compoſition of his eſſay on human underſtanding, till in 1679 his patron, now preſident of the council, recalled him home. The earl in ſix months was diſgraced and impriſoned, and

and in 1682 escaped to Holland, where Locke, equally faithful to him in adversity as in prosperity, followed him. There, by his intercourse with some suspected person after the death of his patron, the exiled philosopher drew upon himself the resentment of the government; he was not only removed from his studentship at Christ-church, which he had hitherto kept as an honorable retreat, but he was accused by the English envoy before the states general, and his person claimed as guilty of treasonable correspondence in favor of Monmouth's invasion. Locke concealed himself for 12 months, devoted to literary labors, and two years after, when he returned to England in consequence of the revolution, he published his celebrated essay which had engaged him nine years in the composition. He was now made commissioner of appeals, worth 200l. a-year, and he was offered the honorable office of envoy to some foreign courts, but this he declined, pleased with the retirement which he found in the house of sir Francis and lady Masham, at Oates. In 1695 he accepted the place of commissioner of trade and plantations, for which he was so well qualified, but this he resigned five years after, on account of the delicate state of his health, which did not permit him with safety to breathe the air of the capital. The latter part of life was usefully employed on political subjects, and also in reading and commenting on the holy scriptures. With nothing to disturb the serenity of his mind he found himself happy in retirement, and in the society of lady Masham, a woman of superior virtue, and of contemplative habits of mind, whose son was educated and improved under the eye, and in the principles of her illustrious friend. In this hospitable mansion, as in his own house, he saw the gradual approach of death with calmness. Seeing his legs swell he became sensible that dissolution was not distant, and after receiving the sacrament with piety, he told his sorrowing friend, lady Masham, that he had lived long enough, that he thanked God for having passed his days so happily, and that life appeared to him mere vanity. He expired with little pain, 28th Oct. 1704, in his 73d year, and was buried in the church at Oates, where an inscription, written by himself, marks the spot. His works are, besides the essay in 2 vols. 8vo.—letters on toleration, 4to.—treatise on civil government, 8vo.—thoughts concerning education, 12mo.—considerations on lowering the interest, and raising the value of money—reasonableness of christianity, 8vo.—posthumous works, &c.—paraphrase on St. Paul's epistles, 4to.—letters, &c. all edited together, 3 vols. folio, and 9 vols. 8vo. On the character of this great and good man little need be said. The virtues and the charities of human nature he possessed in the highest degree, and as a philosopher, a christian, and a man, he claims the first rank in the admiration of posterity. With judicious taste and becoming simplicity, queen Caroline erected in her pavilion at Richmond, his bust with those of Bacon, Newton, and Clarke, as the four principal philosophers of which England may boast with real satisfaction when she enumerates her departed heroes.

Locker, *John*, an English gentleman, educated at Merchant Taylors' and Merton college, Oxford, and at Gray's Inn. When called to the bar he became a commissioner of bankrupts, and held other offices. He was a perfect master of the Greek, and also of the modern Greek, which he acquired by the conversation of a native of the Morea, whom he found by accident begging in the streets of London, and whom he and Dr. Mead liberally patronised. He was an enthusiastic admirer of lord Bacon, some of whose papers he collected for publication. He wrote a preface to Voltaire's Charles XII. and translated the two first books, and Dr. Jebb the rest. He died 1760.

Lockman, *John*, author of Rosalinda, a musical drama, and of David's lamentations, an oratorio, was one of the compilers of the general dictionary. He died 1771.

Lockyer, *Nicholas*, a native of Somersetshire, chaplain to Cromwell, and provost of Eton. As he was a nonjuror he was ejected at the restoration. He wrote theological tracts, and died 1684.

Lodbrog, *Regner*, a king of Denmark, at the beginning of the 9th century. He was a warrior, and poet, but his poems breathe nothing but wild fanaticism.

Lodge, *Thomas*, a learned physician, educated at Oxford. He studied medicine at Avignon, where he took his doctor's degree, and at his return was incorporated at Cambridge. He acquired an extensive practice in London, especially among the catholics, of whose persuasion he was. He died 1625. He wrote wounds of civil war, a tragedy,—looking glass for London, and for England, a tragicomedy 1598.

Loewendal, *Ulric Frederic Woldemar, count de*, a native of Hamburgh, in the service of Poland, and afterwards of Denmark, against Sweden. He next was in the imperial army, and at the battle of Peterwaradin, and the sieges of Temeswar and Belgrade. Augustus, king of Poland, made him field-marshal, and inspector-general of the Saxon infantry, and he afterwards obtained the chief command of the Russian forces. From Russia he passed into the French service, and was at the battle of Fontenoy, and at the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom, hitherto regarded as impregnable. The French king acknowledged his services by making him field-marshal. He died 1755, aged 55.

Logan, *Frederic, baron de*, a German poet, whose epigrams and other pieces have been edited by Lessing. He died 1655, aged 51.

Logan, *John*, a native of Scotland, educated at Edinburgh, and made minister of South Leith, 1770. He was known as a writer, and as a poet, and died in London 1788, aged about 40. His works are the philosophy of

of hiſtory from lectures delivered at Edinburgh, 1781—Runnamede, a tragedy, refuſed at Covent-garden, on account of ſome political alluſions to the times, but acted with great applauſe at Edinburgh—poems—and review of the principal charges againſt Mr. Haſtings.

LOGES, *Mary Bruneau*, a French lady of the proteſtant perſuaſion. She was much admired for her wit and genius, but though called the tenth muſe, and a divinity on earth, ſhe left none of her poetical productions behind her.

LOHENSTEIN, *Daniel Gaſpard de*, a learned German, who wrote ſome dramatic pieces—Arminius, a hiſtorical romance, 2 vols. 4to. &c. and died 1683, aged 45.

LOIR, *Nicholas*, a painter, born at Paris 1624. He was diſciple to Le Brun. He painted landſcapes, figures, &c. and aſſiſted in the completion of the paintings of the palace of the Thuilleries.

LOKMAN, an Abyſſinian prophet, ſaid to have been ſold as a ſlave among the Iſraelites in the reign of David and Solomon. His wiſdom, and the ſtriking morality of his fables, are ſo like thoſe of Æſop, that he is conſidered by ſome as the ſame perſonage. He was eſteemed as an extraordinary character, ſo that Mahomet has inſerted a chapter in the Koran, with his name, where he introduces God ſaying, we heretofore beſtowed wiſdom on Lokman. He is ſaid to have lived 300 years.

LOLLARD, *Walter*, the founder of the ſect of the Lollards, was according to ſome an Engliſhman. His opinions were firſt diſſeminated in Germany, 1315, and afterwards in Piedmont, and in England. He was burnt as a heretic at Cologne, 1322. The followers of Lollard believed that maſs, baptiſm, and extreme unction, were ſuperfluous, they renounced obedience to all magiſtrates, and perſuaded themſelves that God did not puniſh faults committed on the earth.

LOMAZZO, *John Paul*, a native of Milan, known as an ingenious landſcape and portrait painter. He alſo wrote an Italian treatiſe on painting, &c. and died 1598, aged 40.

LOMBARD, *Peter*, called maſter of the ſentences, was born in Lombardy, and educated at Paris. He was tutor to Philip ſon of Lewis le Gros, king of France, and on the death of the archbiſhop of Paris he was placed in his room. He died four years after, 1164. His work of the ſentences is divided into four books, and has been ably commented upon by ſucceeding divines. He wrote alſo commentaries on the pſalms, &c.

LOMBARD, *John Lewis*, a native of Straſburg, bred up to the law, but by nature formed for military affairs. He became, in 1748, profeſſor of artillery at Metz, and afterwards in 1759, at Auxonne, and died 1794, aged 71. He wrote table du tir des cannons & des obuſiers, 8vo.—memoire a l'uſage des officiers d'artillerie de France, 2 vols. 8vo.—traité du mouvement des projectiles, 8vo. &c.

LOMBART, *Lambert*, a native of Liege, who ſtudied painting in Germany, France, and Italy, and afterwards ſettled in his native country, where he died 1565, aged 59. He excelled alſo as an architect.

LOMENIE, *Henry Lewis, count de Brienne*, a French ſtateſman. The loſs of his wife had ſuch effect upon his underſtanding, that he became a lunatic, and was conſequently diſmiſſed from power and confined. During his confinement and lucid intervals, he wrote memoirs of his own life, 3 vols. folio—ſatires and odes—an account of his travels, and other things. He died 1698, aged 56.

LOMENIE DE BRIENNE, *Stephen Charles de*, a French prelate of the ſame family, born at Paris 1727. He was in 1760 made biſhop of Condom, archbiſhop of Touloufe 1764, and then removed to Sens. He became, by the intrigues of Vermont, whom he had recommended as confeſſor to the queen, a cardinal, and the prime miniſter of Lewis XVI. He cauſed the diſgrace of Calonne, but followed his ſteps of government and politics, and his impotent diſputes with the parliament of Paris, rapidly contributed to the French revolution. He quitted, at laſt, a ſtation to which he was unequal, and by ſending back his cardinal's hat to the pope, at the beginning of the revolution, he acquired a little popularity. He died at Sens, 1798.

LOMONOZOF, a Ruſſian poet of merit, born 1711. He was ſon of a fiſhmonger, but deſpiſing this humble occupation, and inflamed with the love of literature by reading the ſong of Solomon, he fled from his father, to a monaſtery of Moſcow, where he ſtudied the learned languages. In 1736 he was ſent, at the expence of the imperial academy of ſciences, to Marburg, in Heſſe Caſſel, where for four years he ſtudied grammar, rhetoric, and philoſophy, and afterwards chemiſtry, at Freyberg. In 1741 he returned to Ruſſia, and became profeſſor of chemiſtry in the imperial academy. In 1744 he was made counſellor of ſtate, but unfortunately died that year, aged 54. As a writer, Lomonozof is deſervedly eſteemed by his countrymen, as the poliſher of their language. His poetical compoſitions are valuable for their originality, ſublimity of ſentiment, and their animated diction. As the imitator of Pindar, he ranks very high, and the appellation of father of Ruſſian poetry is becomingly beſtowed upon him. His works have been publiſhed in 3 vols. containing 10 ſacred, and 19 panegyric odes, and other poetical pieces, idyls, tragedies, &c. beſides paſſages tranſlated from Lucian, Eraſmus, Homer, Ovid, Virgil, &c.

LONG, *James le*, a prieſt of the oratory, born at Paris, 1665. He was profeſſor in ſeveral colleges, and librarian of St. Honoré, at Paris, where he died 1721. He was well ſkilled in languages, and in mathematics and philoſophy. His chief works are bibliotheca ſacra, 2 vols. folio, —bibliotheque hiſtorique de la France, folio, &c.

LONG, *Roger, D. D.* maſter of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, and Lowndes' profeſſor of aſtronomy, was a native of Norfolk. He publiſhed a valuable "treatiſe on aſtronomy," 2 vols. 4to. He wrote beſides, an anſwer to Dr. Gally on "Greek accents," and ſome ſermons. He alſo invented a curious machine, which repreſented the zodiac, and the circles, and all the conſtellations and ſtars viſible at Cambridge, on plates of iron. The machine is in the form of a globe, 18 feet in diameter, in which 30 perſons may conveniently ſit, and is eaſily turned by a winch. Dr. Long, equally known as a pleaſant and facetious companion, died 1770, aged 91.

LONG, *Thomas, B. D.* an able divine, born at Exeter, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He was author of an hiſtory of Donatiſts, 8vo.—examination of Hale's treatiſe on ſchiſm, 8vo.—hiſtory of popiſh and fanatical plots and conſpiracies, 8vo.—life of Julian, 8vo.—vindication of Charles's claim to be the author of the eikon baſilice, &c. At the revolution he refuſed to take the oaths to William, and was ejected. He died 1700, aged about 79.

LONGBEARD, *William*, a prieſt of great abilities. He aſſembled a large mob in the reign of Richard I. and by calling himſelf the ſaviour of the poor, he threatened the royal authority with deſtruction. He fled at laſt for refuge into St. Mary-le-bonne church, where he was overpowered, and then, with nine of his aſſociates, torn to pieces by horſes, and hung on a gallows, 1196.

LONGEPIERRE, *Hilary Bernard de*, a learned Frenchman, who tranſlated into verſe, Anacreon, Theocritus, Sappho, Bion & Moſchus, and was author of ſome idyls, and of tragedies after the Greek model, ſuch as Medea, Electra & Seſoſtris. He died 1727.

LONGLAND, *John*, a native of Henley, Oxfordſhire, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He was principal of Magdalen hall, in 1514 dean of Saliſbury, and ſeven years after biſhop of Lincoln. It is ſaid that he recommended the neceſſity of a divorce between Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon. He died 1547.

LONGOMONTANUS, *Chriſtian*, ſon of a poor laborer, was an eminent aſtronomer, born in Denmark, 1562. His genius was foſtered by the miniſter of his pariſh, and after following the plough, he went to Wiburg, at the age of 15, and there maintained himſelf by his labor, that he might enjoy more independently the opportunity of ſtudy. He was afterwards at Copenhagen, and then became the companion, and the friend of Tycho Brahe for eight years. In 1600 he left this beloved maſter, and after viſiting the ſpots where Copernicus had made his obſervations on the ſtars, he came to Copenhagen, and was in 1605 nominated profeſſor of mathematics, and he died, 1647. He publiſhed "aſtronomia Danica," folio—ſyſtema mathematicum, 8vo.—problemata geometrica, 4to. &c.

LONGUEIL, *Gilbert de*, a phyſician of Utrecht, who wrote remarks on Plautus, Ovid, Nepos, Cicero, Valla, &c. 4 vols. 8vo.—a Greek and Latin lexicon—a dialogue on birds, with their Greek, Latin, and German names, &c. He died 1543, aged 36.

LONGUEIL, *Chriſtopher de*, an able ſcholar, born at Malines, 1490. He was highly favored by Lewis XII. and by Leo X. who engaged him to write againſt Luther. He wrote beſides, Latin commentaries on Pliny's plants, &c. and died at Padua, 1522, aged 34.

LONGUERUE, *Lewis Dufour de*, a French abbé, born at Charleville, 1652. At the age of four he was admired for his application by Lewis XIV. as he paſſed through Charleville. This very learned and amiable man died 1732, aged 80. He wrote a Latin diſſertation on Tatian, 8vo. 1700—an hiſtorical deſcription of France, folio, 1719—annales Arſacidarum, 4to. 1732—remarks on Wolſey's life, &c.

LONI, *Alexander*, a native of Florence, eminent as a painter. He imitated Carlo Dolce, and died 1702, aged 47.

LONICERUS, *John*, a learned German, profeſſor of languages at Marpurg, where he died 1569, aged 70. He compiled a Greek and Latin lexicon, begun by Melancthon and Camerarius, and publiſhed Dioſcorides, &c.

LONICERUS, *Adam*, ſon of the above, was a ſagacious phyſician, who died at Frankfort, 1586. He was author of methodus rei herbariæ, 4to.—hiſtoria naturalis plantarum, animalium & metallorum, 2 vols. folio, &c.

LOON, *Theodore Van*, a native of Bruſſels, whoſe excellent paintings adorn the public buildings of Rome and of Venice. He was born 1630.

LOREDANO, *John Francis*, a ſenator of Venice, author of a life of Adam—hiſtory of the kings of Cyprus—ſome comedies, &c. collected in 6 vols. 12mo. He was born 1606.

LORENZETTI, *Ambrogio*, of Siena, diſciple to Giotto, was the firſt who painted with ſucceſs rain, ſtorms, and the effect of winds. He died 1359, aged 83.

LORENZINI, *Laurence*, a native of Florence, eminent as a mathematician. He was the pupil of Viviani, and was in the ſervice of Ferdinand, ſon of Coſmo III.; but ſome unfortunate circumſtance in his conduct procured his impriſonment in the tower of Volterra. During his confinement of 20 years, he devoted himſelf to his mathematical ſtudies, and wrote his 12 books on conical and cylindrical ſections. He died 1721, aged 69.

LORIT, *Henry*, or GLAREANUS, from Glaris in Switzerland, where he was born, ſtudied at Cologne, Baſil, and Paris. He was the friend of Eraſmus, and died 1563, aged 75. He wrote various diſſertations, notes, &c. on claſſical ſubjects, &c.

LORME, *Philibert de*, maſter of the works to the French king, was born at Lyons. He is the architect of the Thuilleries, le Louvre, and other public buildings. Though expoſed to the

the ſatire of the poet Ronſard, he long enjoyed the patronage of the French court, and died 1557. He wrote ten books of architecture, &c.

Lorme, *John de*, a French phyſician of Moulins, 1544. He ſtudied at Montpellier, and practiſed at Forez, and afterwards became phyſician to Louiſa of Lorraine, wife of Henry III. and to Mary de Medicis. He was univerſally eſteemed, and in his old age retired to his native place, where he died, 1634, aged 90.

Lorme, *Charles de*, ſon of the above, was born 1587, and became phyſician to Lewis XIII. In his experiments and reſearches he acquired great celebrity, and died much reſpected, 1678, aged 91. He was the promoter of a particular ptiſan, called "red broth," which proved of great ſervice to thouſands.

Lorraine, *Robert le*, an eminent ſculptor of Paris, 1666. His chef d'œuvre, is his Galatea, compoſed when admitted into the academy of ſculpture, 1701. He died governor of the academy, 1743. He was the friend of the learned of his time, and his ſtatues adorned the gardens of Verſailles, Marli, &c.

Lorraine, *Charles of*, cardinal and archbiſhop of Rheims, was born 1525. His great abilities were proſtituted to the worſt of ambition, the love of power and of money. His influence in the reigns of Henry II. and of Francis II. was almoſt unlimited, and to him the war of Italy is to be attributed. He was a man of great eloquence, which he diſplayed at the council of Trent, and at Poiſſy. He died 1574.

Lorris, *William de*, author of the "romance of the roſe," in imitation of Ovid's art of love, and other things, was a poet of conſiderable merit. He died about 1620.

Lorry, *Anne Charles*, a French phyſician, well known for his Latin treatiſes on melancholy, and its affections, 2 vols. 8vo. and on the uſe of aliments. He wrote beſides, a treatiſe on cutaneous diſeaſes, 4to. &c. and died 1783, aged 58.

Losa, *Iſabella*, of Cordova, was ſo illuſtrious for her knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, that ſhe was honored with the degree of D. D. When ſhe became a widow ſhe took the habit of St. Clair, and founded in Italy the hoſpital of Loretto, where ſhe ended her days in the boſom of devotion, 1546, aged 73.

Lot, ſon of Haran, the nephew of Abraham, ſettled at Sodom, from whence he was carried away captive by the king of Edom, till Abraham ſet him at liberty. When Sodom was to be deſtroyed, God, out of mercy to Abraham, ſpared Lot, and ſent an angel to remove him from the city. Lot, with his wife and two daughters, left Sodom, but his wife, by looking back, was changed into a pillar of ſalt. His two daughters, from an inceſtuous intercourſe with him had the one, Moab, and the other, Ammon, the progenitors of thoſe two nations which proved ſo inimical to the Iſraelites.

Loten, *John*, a Dutch painter, who lived in England. His landſcapes were much admired, eſpecially where he repreſented ſtorms and ſhowers of rain, with trees torn up, and cattle running for ſhelter. He died in London, 1681.

Lothaire I. ſon of Lewis the debonnaire, ſhared the throne of Germany with his father, 817, and was king of Lombardy three years after. His ingratitude to his father armed his brothers againſt him, but the bloody battle of Fontenai, 841, in which 100,000 men are ſaid to have periſhed, ſeemed indecifive, till a truce was effected between the unnatural brothers, and the treaty of Verdun, in 843, ſettled their reſpective rights. Lothaire obtained the empire, Italy, &c. but 10 years after, diſſatisfied with the cares of government, he abdicated the crown to retire to a monaſtery in Ardennes, where he died 885.

Lothaire II. duke of Saxony, was elected king of Germany, 1125, after the death of Henry IV. and crowned emperor at Rome, 1135. As he kiſſed the feet of Innocent II. who crowned him, the popes aſſumed a ſovereign right over the German empire. He died 1137.

Lothaire, king of France, ſon of Lewis IV. ſucceeded his father 954. He died at Compiegne, 986, in conſequence of poiſon, ſaid to be adminiſtered by his wife Emma.

Lothaire, king of Lorraine, ſon of the emperor Lothaire I. abandoned his wife Thietberga, to marry his miſtreſs, Valdrade. Nicholas I. interfered in favor of the injured queen, and compelled the obedient Lothaire to quit his favorite miſtreſs for his lawful wife. Lothaire afterwards aſſiſted his brother Lewis I. and pope Adrian II. againſt the Saracens in Italy, but he was unſucceſsful. He died at Placentia of a violent fever, 869.

Louis I. ſurnamed the debonnaire or feeble, ſon of Charlemagne, was proclaimed king of France and emperor of the Weſt, 814. Inſtead of ſtrengthening his power by union, he weakened it by diviſion, and by making his ſons kings of little ſtates, he permitted different intereſts to prevail in his dominions. His ſons at laſt, ſenſible of his weakneſs, rebelled againſt him, and the deſerted monarch then threw himſelf into the power of his unnatural children in the plains of Rotleub. Inſtead of compaſſion, he met with indignity; he was not only impriſoned but obliged to perform public penance at Soiſſons as a moſt atrocious delinquent. He died in an iſland of the Rhine, above Mentz, 840, aged 62.

Louis II. the young, eldeſt ſon of Lothaire I. was made king of Italy, 844, and in 855 ſucceeded to the imperial throne. He was a virtuous monarch, not fond of war, and only anxious to maintain the dignity of the

throne, and the due execution of the laws. He died 875.

Louis III. furnamed the blind, was ſon of Boſon king of Provence, and ſucceeded to the throne of his father, 890, at the age of 10. He defeated Berenger, who diſputed his ſucceſſion, but ſoon after was ſurprized by his rival at Verona, who cruelly put out his eyes, and ſent him to Provence, where he died, 934.

Louis IV. called the child, ſucceeded his father Arnold in 900, though only ſeven years old. His reign was a ſcene of deſolation. His dominions were invaded by the Hungarians. He died at Ratiſbon, 911. He was the laſt emperor of Germany of the Carlovingian race, and the imperial crown afterwards became elective.

Louis V. called the fourth by thoſe who exclude the ſhort reign of the infant Louis, from the liſt of emperors, was ſon of Louis of Bavaria, and was elected emperor at Frankfort, 1314. His elevation was diſputed by ſome of the electors, who declared for Frederic the fair, and conſecrated him at Cologne. After various ſkirmiſhes Louis proved victorious. He was killed by a fall from his horſe in hunting, 1347.

Louis I. king of France, *vid.* Louis I. the debonnaire.

Louis II. the ſtammerer, was ſon of Charles the bald, and ſucceeded as king of Aquitaine in 867, and as king of France 877. He was a weak prince, and died at Compiegne, 879, aged 35.

Louis III. ſon of Louis II. ſhared the kingdom with his brother Carloman, with whom he lived in perfect union. He died 882.

Louis IV. furnamed tranſmarine, becauſe he reſided 13 years in England, ſucceeded as king of France, 936. He was engaged in war with Richard duke of Normandy, and was taken priſoner, but reſtored to liberty on condition of leaving his antagoniſt in poſſeſſion of Normandy. He died 954, aged 38.

Louis V. furnamed the lazy, ſucceeded his father Lothaire 986. He ſeized upon Rheims, and was preparing to march againſt the Saracens, when he was poiſoned by his queen Blanche, 987.

Louis VI. called the big, ſon of Philip I. ſucceeded, 1108. His reign was diſturbed by war, and he had much to dread from the ambition of his nobles, who each wiſhed to eſtabliſh themſelves into independent princes. His quarrels with Henry I. of England were frequent, about the poſſeſſion of Normandy. He died at Paris 1137, aged 57.

Louis VII. the young, ſon and ſucceſſor of the preceding, engaged in a quarrel with the pope, about the inveſtiture to biſhoprics, for which he was excommunicated, and his kingdom laid under an interdict. His war againſt Theobald of Champagne, and his deſtruction of Vitri, was repreſented by St. Bernard in ſuch odious colors, that he was perſuaded to take up the croſs, and with an army of 80,000 men, he, accompanied by his wife Eleanor, marched into Paleſtine. He was defeated by the Saracens, and in 1147 obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Damaſcus, and on his return to Europe he was ſeized by the Greeks and delivered into the hands of Roger of Sicily. His domeſtic happineſs was afterwards deſtroyed by his queen, who, when divorced from him, took for her huſband Henry II. of England. Louis died at Paris, 1180, aged 60.

Louis VIII. furnamed the lion, ſon of Philip Auguſtus and of Iſabella, ſucceeded his father, 1223. He waged ſucceſsful war againſt the Engliſh, from whom he conquered Limouſin, Perigord, Aunis, &c. He died ſoon after at Montpenſier in Auvergne, 1226, aged 39.

Louis IX. called ſaint, ſon of Louis VIII. ſucceeded in 1226. His minority was protected by his mother Blanche, and when he attained the age of manhood he purſued the ſame courſe of prudent government. He made war againſt Henry III. of England, who ſupported his revolted nobles. During an illneſs in 1244, he made a vow that if he recovered he would undertake a cruſade, and after a preparation of four years he ſet out on this romantic expedition, leaving his mother regent. He landed in Egypt, took Damietta, and croſſed the Nile in ſight of the Saracens, but though victorious, diſeaſe and famine came to thin his ranks. As he attempted to retreat to Damietta he was defeated, and fell into the hands of the enemy. In his priſon he agreed to ranſom his army with a large ſum of money, and to give up Damietta in exchange for his perſon, after which he paſſed into Paleſtine and remained there four years. On his return he devoted himſelf to the happineſs of his people, and afterwards again embarked in 1270 for another cruſade, and laid ſiege to Tunis in Africa, but the contagious diſorder which was ſo fatal to his troops proved equally fatal to himſelf. This great and good man died in his camp, 1270.

Louis X. called Hutin, king of Navarre, ſucceeded his father Philip the fair, 1314, as king of France. He recalled the Jews into his kingdom, and made war againſt the count of Flanders, but was unſucceſsful. He died at Vincennes, 1316, aged 26.

Louis XI. ſon of Charles VII. and Mary of Anjou, was born at Bourges, 1423. He obliged the Engliſh to retire from the ſiege of Dieppe, 1443, but his conduct towards his father tarniſhed all his glory. He rebelled againſt him, and the aged monarch, afraid of being poiſoned, ſtarved himſelf, and Louis, on his death, aſcended the throne in 1461. After rendering himſelf odious to his family and to his ſubjects, this worthleſs monarch found the laſt period of life embittered by domeſtic misfortunes, and the reflections of a perſecuting conſcience.

ſcience. At laſt he was ſeized with a deep melancholy, and afraid of death, he retired to the caſtle of Pleſſis-les-tours, where none was permitted acceſs to him. Death at laſt delivered him from the horrors of his terrified imagination, 1483, in his 60th year. Louis has been deſervedly called the Tiberius of France, as in cruelty, malice, and perfidy, he equalled the Roman tyrant.

Louis XII. furnamed the juſt, ſucceeded Charles VIII. He took up arms during the weak reign of Charles VIII., but in the battle of St. Aubin, in 1488, he was made priſoner. The intreaties of his wife at laſt procured his deliverance, and, in 1498, he obtained the crown, and with heroic magnanimity forgave all the enemies of his former privacy. After wiſe regulations at home, he ſubdued the Milaneſe, Genoa, and Naples, and made the king of Naples priſoner; but the ſucceſſes of Gonſalvo turned the tide of affairs and effected the expulſion of the French from Italy, 1503. Beloved by his ſubjects, and revered as a father, this benevolent monarch died 1515, aged 53.

Louis XIII. furnamed the juſt, ſon of Henry IV. and Mary de Medicis, aſcended the throne 1610. He was governed by the counſels of d'Ancre, an ambitious favorite; but after his death, he was reconciled to his mother, who, however, took up arms againſt him; while on the other hand the Huguenots were leagued againſt the throne. Guided now by Richelieu, Louis evinced vigor in his meaſures, and Rochelle, though relieved by the Engliſh, yielded, and ruined the hopes of the inſurgents. From Rochelle Louis marched to the aſſiſtance of the duke of Mantua, and by a ſucceſsful campaign, eſtabliſhed him in the poſſeſſion of his dominions. On his return to France, Louis found himſelf expoſed to the intrigues of his brother Gaſton of Orleans; but the projects of this powerful ſubject were defeated at Caſtelnaudari. He died 1643, aged 42.

Louis XIV. furnamed the great, was ſon of Louis XIII. by Anne of Auſtria, and was born 5th September, 1638, after the ſterility of the queen for 22 years. When four years old he ſucceeded his father, and his minority was governed by his mother, and her favorite Mazarin. The war was continued againſt the emperor, and the Spaniards, and Louis was victorious at Rocroy, in Catalonia, and againſt the imperialiſts. But though victorious abroad, Louis was unpopular at home, in conſequence of the general odium excited againſt the queen-mother and Mazarin, and he was obliged to fly from the capital. The Spaniards profiting by this diſſention invaded Champagne, Lorraine, and Catalonia, but ſucceſs nevertheleſs attended the French arms. The death of Mazarin, in 1661, now chang'd the face of affairs; and Louis, who had hitherto paid little attention to buſineſs, took the reins into his own hands. A new order of things began therefore to appear, and Colbert, a man of vaſt powers of mind, was called to direct the deſtinies of France. Under his adminiſtration commerce began to floriſh, the arts were patronized, induſtry every where was encouraged, and the academies of painting, of ſculpture, and of the ſciences, were erected to improve the taſte of the nation. Colonies were planted in Madagaſcar and at Cayenne; and while diſcipline was reſtored to the armies, and ſubordination in the marine, the extremities of the world were viſited by men of talents in ſearch of ſcience; and the learned of foreign nations found in Louis and in his virtuous miniſter a patron and a friend. On the death of Philip IV. father of his queen, Louis laid claim to his dominions, and eſpecially to the Low Countries, which he invaded with an army. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1668, gave to Spain Franche Compté, but aſſured to France her conqueſts in the Low Countries. In 1672, Louis attacked Holland, and after taking above 40 places on the Rhine, he croſſed that river, and ſeized upon Gueldres and Utrecht, but his conqueſts were ſtopped by the inundation with which the terrified Dutch overwhelmed their country. The ſtates of Europe too were indignant at his gigantic ſchemes, and united to arreſt his progreſs; but the treaty of Nimeguen checked the victories of Turenne, and reſtored peace to the continent. Proud of his triumphs, and flattered by the title of Great, Louis again directed his attention to the improvement of his kingdom; the canal of Languedoc was completed, the ports of Toulon, Breſt, Dunkirk, Havre-de-Grace, and Rochefort, were enlarged and beautified; and by the eſtabliſhment of cadets, the foundations of future military glory were laid. But theſe glorious meaſures were tarniſhed by the cruelty of the monarch, who in a thoughtleſs hour revoked the edict of Nantes, by which Henry IV. had granted toleration to proteſtants; and thus by one ſtroke of the pen, he baniſhed 50,000 families from his kingdom into foreign countries, and with them the arts, the manufactures, and the treaſures of France. Some time after the peace of Ryſwick, the death of Charles II. of Spain without children, renewed hoſtilities; and when the duke of Anjou, grandſon of the French monarch, aſſumed the title of king, agreeable to the will of the Spaniſh prince, under the name of Philip V. the powers of Europe roſe up to defend the claims of the archduke Charles to the vacant throne. Eugene ſpread his conqueſts in Italy, and in the north, Marlborough in 1704, gained the great battle of Hochſtet, and totally cut in pieces the French army under Tallard and Marchin. The next campaigns were diſaſtrous to the French arms; the victory of Oudenarde was followed by the fall of Tournay, and the battle of Malplaquet; and Louis, diſheartened by his misfortunes, ſued for peace, and even offered money to the allies to enable them to dethrone his grandſon. The pride of the allies continued the war, but the treaty of Utrecht was at laſt ſigned, 1713, and proved more favorable to France than

life expected; and the following year peace was concluded with the empire at Radstadt. Louis died soon after, 1st Sept. 1715, aged 77, in the 73d of his reign; during which he had seen four kings in Sweden, four in Denmark, five in Poland, five in Portugal, three in Spain, four in England, three emperors, and nine popes. The character of this monarch is entitled to praise. Though fond of military glory, and too often awake to the voice of flattery, he yet had the sagacity to discern merit, and to patronize virtue. His reign is as illustrious for great names in literary pursuits and in science, as for able characters in the field and in the cabinet. Though unhappily too much given to sensual pleasures in the midst of a voluptuous court, yet Louis sought for friendship, and the reciprocity of kindness; and in the last part of his life he became penitent, serious, and devout, by the influence of his mistress, madame de Maintenon, whom, it is said, he privately married.

Louis XV. son of the duke of Burgundy, in 1715 succeeded his great grandfather, Louis XIV. as king of France. Philip, duke of Orleans, as guardian, labored earnestly to restore the finances of the kingdom, but the schemes of Law, and the Mississippi projects, brought desolation upon 100,000 families in France. In 1723 the king was declared of age, and the affairs of the kingdom, after passing into the hands of Dubois, were entrusted to the duke of Bourbon. In 1725 the king married Mary, the daughter of Stanislaus of Poland, and Fleury succeeded to the disgraced Bourbon, in the management of public affairs. In his wars with the emperor, Louis met with disasters, though sometimes victorious; while on the ocean his commerce was ruined by the English. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, was followed in 1755 by a new war, which at last was terminated by the peace of 1763. In 1774 Louis was attacked a second time by the small-pox, which proved fatal. He was then 65 years old, and had reigned upwards of 59. Louis was a weak character, and though possessed of some good qualities of heart, he suffered himself too patiently to be governed by his favorites and his mistresses.

Louis XVI. son of the dauphin, and of Mary Josephine, of Saxony, the daughter of Frederic Augustus, king of Poland, was born 23 August, 1754, and in consequence of the death of his father, 1765, he exchanged the title of duke of Berry for that of dauphin, and ascended the throne on the death of his grandfather, 1774. His union with Marie Antoinette of Austria, in 1770, was attended by the unfortunate death of above 4000 persons, who had assembled to behold the public rejoicings at Paris. On the day of his elevation to the crown, the young monarch, as if foreboding the miseries which awaited him, exclaimed, "O my God, how unfortunate for me!" Nevertheless, to repair the misconduct of his predecessors, and to meet the exigencies of an exhausted treasury, and the discontents of a nation loaded with taxes, the new king called around him ministers of credit and ability. Vergennes took the charge of foreign affairs, Turgot of the finances, Malesherbes became counsellor of state, Sartine directed the affairs of the marine, and Maurepas was made prime minister. The first act of his reign endeared Louis to his people, and he nobly remitted the tribute which was expected on the accession of a new monarch. Eager to humble England by assisting her revolted colonies in America, the ministers of Louis pursued a course which was to prove fatal to their master and to Europe. By supporting the Americans, and separating the colonies from the mother-country, they increased the debts of France, and the miseries of her subjects. To repair the ruined finances proved too mighty a labor for Calonne; and the cardinal de Brienne, wishing to gain by violence what his predecessor sought by persuasion, laid severe imposts, which the poverty of the people could not discharge. The parliament of Paris was exiled to Troyes, for refusing to register these unpopular taxes. At last, obedient to the general voice of the people, Louis convoked the states-general at Versailles, 5th May, 1789. But while the three orders, the nobles, the clergy, and the commons, disputed which should be exempted from contributing to the burdens of the state, dissention arose between them, and each listened to the voice of the factious and the intriguing. The troops round Paris gave offence to the deputies, and at the voice of the hypocritical Mirabeau, the people of Paris arose, and on the 14th July, 1789, they seized the Bastille, and after the most atrocious barbarities, bid defiance to the government. Though the mild character of the monarch, and the hesitating measures of his ministers, promised every concession, the factious leaders of the populace determined to attempt new crimes. On the 5th of October following, an armed multitude, with women of the most abandoned character, set out from Paris for Versailles. The guards of the palace were murdered, the doors of the apartments were broken open, and the bed, from which the unhappy queen scarce could escape, was pierced through with a thousand stabs. The monarch, with difficulty spared, was immediately hurried to Paris, preceded by an insulting cavalcade; while around his carriage were presented on pikes, with the grossest exclamations, the heads of his faithful servants who had been murdered in defence of his person. Placed as a prisoner in the Thuilleries, he made every sacrifice which could restore tranquillity; and on the 14th February, 1790, he gave his assent to the new constitution, which reduced his power to a mere shadow. Notwithstanding, he was still insulted, murder and insurrection still continued, and at the last, tired of a situation which left him no prospect of liberty, the monarch escaped privately from Paris, 21st June, 1791, and nearly reached

reached the frontiers. His perſon, however, was recognized at Varennes, and he was brought back to Paris. Though treated with ſeeming reſpect by the national aſſembly, on the 20th of June, 1792, a ferocious mob forced its way to the palace, and threatened his deſtruction. Louis, undiſmayed, preſented himſelf to theſe barbarians, and for two hours diſarmed them of their murderous fury, till Petion, with hypocritical marks of reſpect, came to liberate him from his perilous ſituation. The events of this day warned Louis of his approaching fate, and it is ſaid that now he began to write his will, and to prepare for death. The declaration of war by the emperor and Pruſſia againſt France, and the threats and the invaſion of the duke of Brunſwick, rouſed more powerfully the reſentment of the mob, as they were taught, by their flagitious leaders, that theſe meaſures were dictated by their impriſoned monarch. In the midſt of this, with a victorious enemy approaching the capital, and an ungovernable multitude, thirſting for blood, the 10th of Auguſt came; the tocſin was ſounded, the Thuilleries attacked, and the faithful Swiſs guards murdered in every avenue of the palace. Already the cannon was pointed againſt the apartments of the monarch, when he was perſuaded to fly for ſafety to the hall of the aſſembly, where he heard his name treated with ſtudied indignity, his power ſuſpended, and his ſentence of impriſonment pronounced. Confined in one of the towers of the Temple, he for ſome time was permitted to enjoy the company of his family; but as his tyrants increaſed in power, they decreaſed in compaſſion. The convention not only decreed the abolition of royalty in France, but they proclaimed the neceſſity of trying their fallen monarch. Depicted, in the ſpeeches of this vile aſſembly, as a tyrant and a traitor, Louis had no mercy to expect. Though deprived of pen and paper, and of every means by which he might have prepared himſelf, he appeared with uſual ſerenity before this murderous tribunal, and in his anſwers to interrogatories, he maintained the dignity of the monarch, and the firmneſs of the Chriſtian. Though inſulted, yet an apparent ſhow of candor in the convention, permitted his faithful miniſters, Maleſherbes, Tronchet, and Deſeze, to appear as his defenders; but neither the tears nor the venerable appearance of theſe illuſtrious men, nor the preſent misfortunes, the paſt greatneſs, and the well known innocence of Louis, could avail. On the 17th January, 1793, he was condemned to death, but only by a majority of five voices. He heard of his fate with compoſure; but his parting with the queen and with his family, was affecting beyond the power of deſcription. On the 21ſt he was conveyed to the ſcaffold, attended by M. Edgeworth, a catholic prieſt, and on the fatal ſpot he attempted to addreſs the multitude, but the beating of drums drowned his voice. As he placed himſelf on the machine, his confeſſor fervently exclaimed, "O ſon of St. Louis aſcend to heaven," and that moment his head was ſevered from his body. His remains were conveyed to the church-yard of St. Magdalen, and immediately conſumed in quicklime. He left a ſon, who in hiſtory bears the name of Louis XVII. and as if to offer new indignity to a throne that had crumbled to the duſt, this young prince, aged eight, was entruſted to the care of Simon, a ſhoemaker, and died ſoon after from the rude treatment he received, or as ſome ſuppoſe, from poiſon. His daughter, after ſeeing the murder of her parents, and of her aunt, was exchanged with Auſtria for the deputies detained by the imperialiſts, and ſhe married her couſin, the duke of Angouleme. Louis, regarded as a monarch, but not contemplated with the misfortunes which cloſed his life, muſt be acknowledged to be a virtuous and amiable man. If, as a monarch, he had poſſeſſed greater reſolution, and more firm conſiſtency of character, he might have averted the miſeries which awaited him; and inſtead of marching to a ſcaffold, he might have upheld the honor of the throne, repreſſed inſurrection, and reſtored the kingdom to tranquillity, happineſs, and proſperity.

Louis I. called the pious, king of Germany, was proclaimed king of Bavaria, 817. He joined his brother Charles the bald, and at Fontenai defeated his half brother Lothaire, 841. He died at Frankfort, 876, aged 70.

Louis II. ſon of the preceding, and his ſucceſſor in Germany, defeated his uncle, Charles the bald, and died at Frankfort, 882.

Louis III. king of Germany, *vid.* Louis III. emperor.

Louis I. of Anjou, king of Hungary and Poland, ſucceeded Charles II. 1342, and after expelling the Jews from his kingdom, he made war againſt the Tranſylvanians, and was elected king of Poland, 1370. He died at Tirnau, 1382, aged 57.

Louis II. was king of Hungary after his father Ladiſlaus, 1516. He was drowned in a marſh as he fled from the battle of Mohatz, 1526, aged 22.

Louis, prince of Tarentum, nephew of Robert, king of Sicily, was crowned king of Naples, 1352. He died 1362.

Louis I. duke of Anjou, ſecond ſon of John, king of France, was regent of the kingdom during the minority of Charles VI. He died of a broken heart in conſequence of the ill ſucceſs of his meaſures at Paris, 1384.

Louis, *Antony*, ſecretary of the academy of ſurgeons at Paris, was one of the moſt intelligent anatomiſts of Europe. He was born at Metz, and died of a dropſy, 1792, aged 69. He was a man of great integrity, as well as of extenſive knowledge in the medical profeſſion. He wrote a courſe of practical ſurgery on gun-ſhot wounds, 4to.—eſſay on the nature of the ſoul and its union with the body, 12mo.—obſervations on electricity, and its effects on the animal economy, 12mo.—obſervations

on the effects of the cancerous virus, 12mo.—refutations of Combalusier—de partium externarum generatione in mulieribus, 4to.—eloges de Bassuet, &c.

Love, *James*, an actor, whose real name was Dance, the son of Dance, the city surveyor, and the architect of the London mansion house. He was educated at Westminster school, and Cambridge. He expected patronage from Walpole, but was disappointed, and at last turned his thoughts to the stage. He was on the Dublin and Edinburgh theatres, and appeared at Drury-lane, 1762. His Falstaff was much admired, till eclipsed by the better acting of Henderson. He died 1774. He wrote Pamela, a comedy, 1742, and other dramatic pieces.

Love, *Christopher*, rector of St. Anne's, Aldersgate, and St. Laurence, Jewry, and author of 3 vols. of sermons, was accused of correspondence with the king against Cromwell. He was condemned, and lost his head, 1651, though several parishes and 54 ministers interested themselves in his behalf.

Lovelace, *Richard*, an English poet, born at Woolridge, in Kent, 1618, and educated at the Charter-house, and Gloucester hall, Oxford. He embraced the cause of the king during the civil wars, and the persecutions which he endured, and the poverty to which he was reduced, at last brought on melancholy, and produced a consumption. He died in a very poor lodging, Gunpowder-alley, Shoelane, 1658. His poetry was very spirited and elegant. He wrote two plays, the scholar, a comedy, and the soldier, a tragedy, &c.

Lovibond, *Edward*, an English poet, born in Middlesex, and educated at Kingston school. Besides poems published 1785, he contributed several papers to the periodical newspaper called the world; and he died near Hampton, 1775.

Louptiere, *John Charles de Relongue de la*, of the Arcadian academy at Rome, was born in the diocese of Sens, and died 1784, aged 57. He wrote a collection of poems, 2 vols. 8vo. which possess spirit, ease, and delicacy; besides the six first parts of the journal des dames, 1761.

Louvet, *Peter*, a native of Reinville, master of requests to queen Margaret, died 1646. He wrote the history and antiquities of Beauvais, 2 vols. 8vo.—nomenclatura & chronologia rerum ecclesiast. dioc. Bellovæ, 8vo.—remarques sur la noblesse Beauvoisine & plusieurs familles de la France, 8vo. in a style not very elegant.

Louvet de Couvray, *John Baptist*, a native of Poitou, author of a licentious work, the amours of Faublas. During the revolution he was member of the convention, and though proscribed, he had the art to escape the guillotine. As the editor of the Sentinelle, he acquired popularity, and soon had the boldness to accuse Robespierre, surrounded with his satellites, and by his firmness to overturn the tyrant. He is praised for the steadiness of his principles; and madame Roland says of him, that he was courageous as a lion, and simple as a child. He died at Paris, 1797, of an asthmatic disorder, as he was going consul to Palermo. Besides his Faublas, and his Sentinelle, he wrote Paris justifié, 8vo. 1789—Emilie de Varmont, ou le divorce necessaire, 3 vols. 12mo. 1794, &c.

Louville, *Eugene d'Allonville, Chevalier de*, a native of Beauce, in the service of Philip V. of Spain. At the peace of Utrecht he devoted himself to mathematics and astronomy, and after making observations at Marseilles, he came to London, 1715, to see with greater effect the total eclipse of the sun. He fixed his residence near Orleans, devoted to astronomical pursuits. He died there of a fever, at the end of 1732, aged 61. He wrote various curious dissertations, &c.

Lowe, *Peter*, a Scotch surgeon, who for 22 years was in foreign service in Flanders and France. He settled at Glasgow in 1612, and examined all persons who wished to practise surgery in the western parts of the kingdom. He wrote some books on his profession.

Lowen, *John Frederic*, a native of Klanfthal, who wrote a collection of poems—romances, printed a valuable work, &c. He died at Rostock, 1773, aged 44.

Lower, *sir William*, a loyalist under Charles I. When his master's affairs were ruined, he retired to Holland, and formed the plan of the four of the six plays which he has written in the manner of Corneille and Quinault, his favorite authors. He died 1662.

Lower, *Richard*, son to the above, was educated at Westminster school, and Christchurch, and instructed in medical and anatomical knowledge, by Dr. Willis. He settled in London, and practised with great reputation. His books "de corde"—"et de motu & colore sanguinis," & chyli in eum transitu," are much admired. He practised the transfusion of blood from one animal to another. He died 1691.

Lowman, *Moses*, for upwards of 40 years dissenting minister of a congregation at Clapham, Surrey, was well skilled in jewish history and antiquities. He died 1752, aged 72. He wrote a valuable book on Revelations—a tract, now scarce, proving mathematically the unity and perfection of God à priori, &c.

Lowth, *William*, *B. D.* a learned divine, born in St. Martin's parish, Ludgate, London, 1661. He was first educated under his grandfather, the rector of Tilehurst, Berks, and then sent to Merchant Taylors' school, and at 14 he was elected to St. John's Oxford. Bishop Mew, of Winchester, made him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in his cathedral, and the rectory of Buriton. This worthy man died 1732, leaving three daughters and two sons. He is the author of commentaries on all the prophets, first published 4to. afterwards folio.—a vindication of the divine authority and inspiration of the old and new testaments, 12mo.

in anſwer to Le Clerc—directions for the profitable reading of the ſcriptures—ſermons, &c. —the character of an apoſtolical church, &c.

Lowth, *Robert*, a learned prelate, ſon of the above, born in the Cloſe, Wincheſter, 1710. He was educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and New college, Oxford, where he ſoon diſplayed the native powers of his ardent mind. In 1741 he was elected Hebrew profeſſor of poetry, and there delivered his admirable lectures, "de ſacra poeſi Hebræcram," publiſhed 4to. afterwards in 8vo. and edited with additions, by Michaelis, in Germany. The duke of Devonſhire appointed him tutor to his ſon, marquis Hartington, and with him he made the tour of Europe. In 1750 he was appointed archdeacon of Wincheſter, by Hoadly, and in 1754 he was created by diploma, D. D. by the univerſity of Oxford. In 1755 he went as chaplain to his pupil, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and there obtained the biſhopric of Limerick, which he afterwards exchanged for a prebend of Durham. His "life of William of Wykeham," appeared in 1758. In 1766 he was made biſhop of St. David's, two months after tranſlated to Oxford, and in 1777 to London. On the death of Cornwallis 1783, he was offered the archiepiſcopal chair, which his infirmities obliged him to decline. His domeſtic peace had been deeply wounded by the death of his eldeſt daughter, in 1768, on whoſe grave at Cuddeſdon, he inſcribed thoſe pathetic verſes, beginning with "Cara, vale," &c. and his other daughter died ſuddenly, 1783, while preſiding at his tea table. This truly amiable man died 1787, aged nearly 77. He publiſhed beſides "Iſaiah," tranſlated from the Hebrew, a moſt maſterly performance—an Engliſh grammar, univerſally eſteemed—a poem on the genealogy of Chriſt—ſome controverſial papers with Warburton—occaſional ſermons, &c.

Loyer, *Peter le*, a native of Anjou, author of a hiſtory of ſpectres, 4to.—Edom, or the Idumæan colonies in Europe and Aſia, 8vo. and other works. He died at Angers, 1634, aged 84.

Loyola, *Ignatius of*, the founder of the order of jeſuits, was born at Loyola in Spain, 1491. The early part of his life was ſpent in the military ſervice, but when his leg was broken by a cannon ball, at Pampeluna, 1521, he made a vow to renounce the world, to make a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, and to devote himſelf to the ſervice of God. He dedicated his arms to the virgin at Montſerrat, and began his career of devotion by the moſt ſevere mortifications. He embarked at Barcelona, and proceeded to Jeruſalem, and after many extraordinary viſions, and miraculous adventures, he returned to Barcelona. In 1524, he, it is ſaid, began to ſtudy the rudiments of Latin grammar, but the wiſe rules of the enchiridion were ſoon laid aſide for the reveries of Thomas à Kempis. From Spain he paſſed to Paris, 1528, and there gained ſome converts, but the number of thoſe who wiſhed to bind themſelves to the auſterities of a new mode of life, amounted only to ſeven, and afterwards to ten. Theſe at laſt met one another from various quarters, at Venice, 1537, and bound themſelves by five rules, which inculcated the duties of ſelf-mortification, and of charity, and enforced the precepts and practice of virtue, and labored aſſiduouſly, without the hope of reward, for the glory of God. They called themſelves therefore the ſociety of Jeſus, and Paul III. confirmed the order in 1540, on condition that their numbers ſhould not exceed 60, and in 1543, without reſtriction. Loyola was created general of this new order, and his companions quickly ſpread themſelves over the world to convert infidels and heretics, and to promote the cauſe of virtue and piety. His order was again confirmed by Julius III. and he then wiſhed to reſign his office as general, but was prevented by his followers. He died 1556, aged 66, 35 years after his converſion, and 16 after the foundation of his ſociety. Before his death he had the ſatisfaction to know that his aſſociates, reſpected all over the world, gave laws wherever they appeared. He was canonized 1609, and 1622 his name was inſerted by Gregory XV. among the ſaints, and greater honors were decreed to him by Innocent X. and Clement IX. The jeſuits, ſo inconſiderable in their origin, grew to an aſtoniſhing number; at the death of their founder they amounted to 10,581, and in 1679 to 17,655. The cauſes which contributed to their increaſe were, beſides the patronage of Rome, the wiſh to convert the newly diſcovered territories of America to the chriſtian faith, and in Europe, to oppoſe the progreſs of lutheraniſm, and no order for zeal, for ability, for perſeverance, were more capable of the arduous taſk. After, however, long giving ſecret laws to the world, the jeſuits have fallen into diſrepute. They not only promoted the cauſe of religion, but they frequently encouraged plots againſt exiſting governments, and therefore in 1773 Clement XIV. yielding to the repreſentations of the houſe of Bourbon, iſſued a bull for the ſuppreſſion of the order. The jeſuits of late years have again been tolerated in Ruſſia, and they maintain a ſecret influence in other countries.

Lubienetski, *Theodore*, a native of Cracow, eminent as a painter in portraits, and in hiſtory. He died 1716, aged 63.

Lubienietski, *Staniſlaus Lubieniecius*, a ſocinian divine, born at Cracow, 1623. He ſtudied at Thorn, and afterwards viſited France and Holland, as a travelling tutor, and in 1648, returned to Poland. He was favored by the king of Sweden while in Poland, but he exerted his influence in vain with that monarch, that the unitarians might be included in the general amneſty granted to thoſe who diſſented from popery. He went to Copenhagen, 1660, and was there honorably received by the Daniſh king, who granted him a penſion. The lutheran divines, however, ſaw with jealouſy, his influence, and yielding to the general odium he retired to Hamburgh, 1662, where he held a

conference

conference with Chriſtina. In 1667 he returned to Copenhagen, and afterwards attempted again to find an aſylum at Hamburgh. The magiſtrates here ordered him to leave the city, but before he removed, the unfortunate man was poiſoned by his maid ſervant, 1675. His two daughters had fallen victims, two days before, to the ſame diabolical meaſures, and his wife with difficulty recovered. Of the books which he wrote, a few have been printed. He is regarded by the ſocinians as a martyr to their tenets. The beſt known of his works is, "theatrum cometicum," 1667, folio.

Lubin, *Eilhard*, a learned proteſtant, born in Oldenburg, 1556. He ſtudied at Leipſic and Cologne, and in 1595 was profeſſor of poetry at Roſtock, and ten years after raiſed to the divinity chair. He died of a tertian ague, 1621. His publications are 13, containing notes on Anacreon, Juvenal, and Perſius—a tranſlation of the anthologia—clavis Græcæ linguæ, &c. beſides a curious treatiſe called "phoſphorus, &c." in which he maintained two co-eternal principles, God and nothing, of which he conſidered God as the good principle, and nothing as the evil principle. He ſuppoſed that ſin was only a tendency towards nothing, and that ſin was neceſſary to make known the nature of good.

Lubin, *Auguſtin*, an Auguſtine friar, geographer to the French king, was born at Paris, 1624. He applied himſelf to eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, and wrote the geographical mercury—preſent ſtate of abbies in France and in Italy—a deſcription of Lapland—notes on Plutarch's lives, &c. He died at Paris, 1695.

Luca, *John Baptiſt*, a native of Venoſa, in the Neapolitan territory, who died 1683, aged 66. The beſt known of his works is an analyſis of the civil law, 4 vols. 4to.—a compoſition of great merit, properly called the philoſophy of juriſprudence.

Lucas, *Van Leyden*, a painter and engraver, born in 1494. His works procured him celebrity, and Albert Durer viſited Holland merely to ſee him. The laſt ſix years of his life were ſpent in his bed, as he pretended that he had been poiſoned, but his time was devoted to his pencil, and he ſaid that his bed ſhould ſtill be a bed of honor. He died 1533.

Lucas, *Richard*, a learned divine, born in Radnorſhire, 1648. He was educated at Jeſus college, Oxford, and was for ſome time maſter of Abergavenny free-ſchool, but obtained the vicarage of St. Stephen, Coleman-ſtreet, and the lecture-ſhip of St. Olave, Southwark, and in 1696 was prebendary of Weſtminſter. He died 1715, after being afflicted for ſome years with blindneſs. He was author of ſome valuable compoſitions—practical chriſtianity—an enquiry after happineſs, 2 vols. 8vo.—5 vols. of ſermons, 8vo. &c.

Lucas, *Paul*, a French traveller, born at Rouen, 1664. He viſited the Levant, Egypt, Turkey, and other countries, where he made a valuable collection of curioſities, preſented to the French king, who in 1714 appointed him his antiquary. He travelled to Spain, and died at Madrid, 1737. His travels, though not accurate, are intereſting, in 7 vols. 12mo.

Lucas, *Charles*, an Iriſhman, who from an apothecary obtained a ſeat in the houſe of commons, where he oppoſed the meaſures of government. He died 1771, aged 58. He publiſhed ſome medical tracts, &c.

Lucchesini, *John Vincent*, an hiſtorian born at Lucca. He was educated at Sienna and at Piſa univerſities, and became ſecretary to the pope, and canon of St. Peter's at Rome. He died 1744, aged 84. Beſides a Latin tranſlation of Demoſthenes, 1712, deſervedly commended by Rollin, he wrote hiſtoria ſui temporis, 3 vols. 4to. a work of merit.

Lucius I. pope and ſaint, was elected 253, and the next year ſuffered martyrdom.

Lucius II. *Gerard de Caccianemici*, a native of Bologna, elected pope 1144. He died the next year in conſequence of a blow from a ſtone in a popular commotion.

Lucius III. *Hunbaldo Allineigoli*, a native of Lucca, ſucceeded as pope 1181. He was obliged in a popular tumult to fly from Rome to Verona, but he afterwards returned ſupported by the princes of Italy. Another commotion occaſioned again his flight, and he died at Verona, 1185. He eſtabliſhed with the emperor Frederic, conſtitutions for the puniſhment of hereſies, which may be conſidered as the origin of the inquiſition.

Ludlow, *Edmund*, a republican chief in the civil wars, born at Maiden Bradley, Wilts, 1620. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and then removed to the Temple to ſtudy the law, but on the breaking out of the civil war, by the advice of his father, he became a volunteer in lord Eſſex's life guards. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Edgehill, in the ſiege of Wardour caſtle, of which he was made governor, and afterwards he was high ſheriff of his native county. He was at the ſecond battle of Newbury, and in 1643 ſucceeded, on his father's death, as repreſentative for Wiltſhire, but while he oppoſed Cromwell, he voted for the abolition of royalty. He was one of the king's judges, and concurred in voting the houſe of peers uſeleſs and dangerous. He was lieutenant-general of horſe in Ireland, and on Ireton's death he ſucceeded in the chief command of the iſland. The elevation of Cromwell to the protectorate was diſpleaſing to him, but his attempts to oppoſe it rendered him ſuſpected to the tyrant, who at laſt inſured his tranquillity, by ſeizing his perſon, and obliging him to give a ſecurity not to act againſt the government. Thus bound to inactivity he lived in Eſſex till the death of the uſurper, and then under Richard appeared in parliament, and was violent for the reſtoration of the rump parliament. By the influence of the Wallingford houſe party he refuſed the chief command in Ireland, but on his return to England ſoon after he was accuſed of various miſdemeanors.

misdemeanors. Sensible that the nation, and Monk, had determined to restore the king, he left the kingdom and retired to Dieppe. A reward of 300l. was offered for his apprehension, but he escaped to Geneva, and settled at Vevay in Switzerland. At the revolution he returned to London, but though regarded as a proper person to reduce Ireland from the power of the papists, some of the commons moved an address to William to seize him, in consequence of which he retired again to Vevay, where he died 1693, aged 73. After his death appeared his "memoirs" in 2 vols. 8vo. 1698, to which another was added the following year. This work is valuable, and exhibits the author as a stern unshaken republican, not like Cromwell, turning every accident to his own views, but regarding the democratical government, pure and uncorrupted, as the most perfect system of political union.

Ludolph, *Job*, the well known Ethiopic historian, was born at Erfurt in Thuringia, 1624. He devoted himself to studious pursuits, and at the age of 20 was a perfect master of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and then employed himself in the study of the Ethiopic language, of which he wrote a grammar. He studied also the law, and after travelling for six years, and visiting France, Holland, Rome, and the residence of Christina, he returned to Erfurt. After 18 years devoted to the public service he returned to Frankfort, and was placed by the elector palatine at the head of his administration, and employed as negociator in France. The last years, however, of his life, were spent in the perfecting of his works. He died 1704, nearly 80 years old. It is said that he was well versed in 25 languages. His character in private life was as respectable as his public fame as a scholar and a politician. He wrote historia Ethiopica, fol.—commentaries in hist. Ethiopic. folio—dissertatio de locustis, folio—grammatica Amharicæ linguæ, &c. fol.—grammatica linguæ Ethiopic. folio, &c.

Ludolph, *Henry William*, nephew to the preceding, was born at Erfurt 1655. He was secretary to the Danish envoy in London, and to George of Denmark. He was presented to the czar of Russia, who expressed astonishment at his knowledge of music and of various languages, and in gratitude for the civilities, he wrote a grammar of the Russian language, printed at Oxford 1696. In 1698 he travelled into the East to see the state of the christian church. He visited Smyrna, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Cairo, Alexandria, and on his return wished the establishment of a christian college at Jerusalem to disseminate the knowlede of pure christianity, for which he undertook the impression of the new testament into modern Greek, happily completed by the assistance of the bishop of Worcester, and others. He died 1710, aged 51. His other works are, meditations on retirement from the world—reflections on the present state of the church, &c.

Ludwig, *John Peter*, professor of law, chancellor of Magdeburg, and privy counsellor to the king of Prussia, died 1743, aged 73. He wrote scriptor. rerum Germanicarum, 2 vols.—manuscripta omnis ævi, diplomata & monumenta inedita, 12 vols. 8vo. &c.

Lugo, *John*, a Spanish jesuit, born at Madrid, 1583. He studied at Pampeluna, &c. and taught divinity at Valladolid. He afterwards filled the theological chair at Rome for 20 years, and was in 1643 made a cardinal by Urban VIII. He regarded the coach sent on this occasion for him as his coffin, and consented at last in submission to the pope's commands. He died at Rome, 1660. He was the first who introduced bark into general use in France, in 1650. He was not only an able divine, but an expert philosopher and mathematician. His works are on theological subjects, 7 vols. folio.

Lugo, *Francis*, elder brother to the preceding, was born at Madrid, 1580. He was missionary in the Indies, and was promoted to the divinity chair at Mexico, and Santa Fe. He was afterwards employed on ecclesiastical affairs at Rome, and made rector of two colleges in Spain, and died 1652. He wrote commentaries on Thomas Aquinas, 2 vols. folio.—on the sacraments, &c.

Luisino, or Luisini, *Francis*, an eminent scholar of Udino. He taught Greek and Latin at Reggio, and died 1568, aged 45. He wrote illustrations of obscure passages in ancient authors, found also in Gruter's fax artium—a commentary on Horace's art of poetry, &c.

Luitprandus, a Lombard historian, born at Pavia. He was bred up at the court of the Italian kings, and was in 948 sent by Berengarius II. as ambassador to Constantine Porphyrogenitus. He was afterwards disgraced, and fled to Otho, who avenged his cause by dethroning Berengarius, and making him bishop of Cremona. In 968 he went as ambassador to Constantinople from Otho, but was rudely treated by the emperor of the East, and thrown into prison. He wrote, in a harsh but vehement style, the history of his own times, in six books, a valuable work.

Luke, *St.* the evangelist, was a physician of Antioch, converted by Paul, of whom he afterwards became the associate. Besides his gospel composed in very pure language, he wrote the acts of the apostles. He lived according to Jerome to his 83d year.

Lulle, *Raymond*, a learned native of Majorca, called doctor illuminatus. He applied himself to physic and chemistry, that he might be enabled to cure the cancer of a young woman of whom he was enamoured. He next went as missionary to Mauritania, where the barbarian natives stoned him to death, 1315, at the age of 80. His works on theology, history, medicine, law, philosophy, were collected together, but are very obscure, and in a barbarous style.

Lulli, *John Baptist*, an eminent musician, born at Florence, 1634. At the age of 10 he was

was made page to mad. de Montpenſier, niece to Lewis XIV. but was removed to be under ſcullion in the kitchen. His fondneſs for muſic, however, diſtinguiſhed him, he received inſtructions from a maſter, and was ſoon ſo great a proficient on the violin that the king made him his ſuperintendant of muſic. On the recovery of Lewis from his indiſpoſition, he compoſed a te deum, which in the performance proved fatal to him, as ſtriking the end of his foot, he produced a gangrene, of which he died 1687. He is deſervedly eſteemed as the maſter who brought French muſic to perfection. His operas, in five acts, ſuch as Cadmus, Alceſte, Theſeus, Pſyche, &c. are highly admired, as well as his paſtorals, ballets, &c. He compoſed alſo the muſic for Moliere's plays.

Lumley, *Joanna lady*, daughter of lord Arundel, was very learned, and tranſlated into Latin, from the Greek, three of the orations of Iſocrates. She alſo tranſlated into Engliſh Euripides' Iphigenia, and died 1620 about 11 years after her huſband, lord Lumley.

Luneau de Boisjermain, *Peter Joſeph Francis*, a voluminous French writer, who died ſuddenly at the end of 1802. He wrote a courſe of hiſtory and geography, 2 vols. 12mo. —true principles of reading and orthography, 4 vols. 8vo.—courſe of the Engliſh language, 2 vols. 8vo.—Racine's works, edited 7 vols. 8vo. &c.

Lusignan, *Guy*, a celebrated French warrior, in the cruſades. He eſpouſed Sibylla, daughter of Amaury king of Jeruſalem, whom he ſucceeded in the kingdom. He afterwards reſigned to Richard I. of England, and aſſumed the title of king of Cyprus. He died 1194.

Lussan, *Margaret de*, daughter of the coachman of cardinal Fleury, was noticed by biſhop Huet, and in conſequence excelled as a writer of hiſtory and of romances. She wrote for her ſupport, and though often in want, her character was charitable, virtuous, and benevolent. She died 1758, aged 75. Of her works the beſt known are anecdotes of the court of Philip Auguſtus, 6 vols. 12mo.—les veillées de la Theſſalie, 4 vols. &c.

Luther, *Martin*, the celebrated reformer, was born at Iſleben in Saxony, 10th Nov. 1483. Though but the ſon of a miner he received a good education at Magdeburg, and at Eyſenach in Thuringia, and at the univerſity of Erfurt, where he ſtudied logic, philoſophy, and the claſſics. His parents wiſhed him to devote himſelf to the bar, but an extraordinary accident diverted his purpoſe. As he walked one day in the fields with a fellow ſtudent he was ſtruck down by lightning, and his companion killed by his ſide, and this had ſuch effect upon his mind that he retired from the world, into the order of the Auguſtines. In this ſeclusion he found by accident a Latin bible, which he never before had ſeen, and in peruſing it he was aſtoniſhed at the little knowledge of ſcripture, which the clergy then imparted to the people. From Erfurt he removed to Wittemberg univerſity, juſt founded by Frederic of Saxony, and here he read lectures on philoſophy for three years. In 1512, he went to Rome, and on his return he was created D. D. As profeſſor of divinity he explained the pſalms and the epiſtles to the Romans, and ſupported his celebrity by the moſt exemplary conduct. The completion of St. Peter's at Rome at this time required extraordinary ſums, and Leo X. publiſhed general indulgences for the forgiveneſs of ſins to ſuch as contributed to the pious work. The Dominicans were entruſted with the ſelling of theſe indulgences in Germany, and in paying their money the friar Tetzel informed the people that they might releaſe themſelves even from future ſins. This impoſition did not eſcape Luther, he publiſhed in 1517 a theſis, containing 95 propoſitions on indulgences, and challenged oppoſition. But whilſt Tetzel, with the voice of authority, called his opponent a damnable heretic, and burnt the theſis with ignominy, Luther aſſerted boldly the inefficacy of indulgences, and regarded penitence and works of charity alone capable of forming a reconciliation with heaven. This trifling diſpute between two obſcure monks led to great events, and created a revolution in the religious opinions of mankind. Luther ſaw his ſentiments embraced with eagerneſs by the people; and when ſummoned to appear at Rome to anſwer for his conduct, he refuſed, though he at the ſame time exculpated himſelf, and deprecated the reſentment of the ſupreme pontiff. Maximilian the emperor was anxious to ſupport the cauſe of Rome, but Luther happily found a protector in the elector of Saxony, and upon an aſſurance of perſonal ſafety he appeared at Augſburg before the legate Cajetan. Here, when exhorted in three propoſitions to retract his errors, he declared that he was not guilty of any errors, and that while he paid deference to the head of the church, he yet aſſerted that he had advanced nothing contrary to the ſcriptures. The conference thus ended by the refuſal of Luther to ſubmit to the papal ſee; but when the pope declared himſelf authorized to forgive ſins by indulgences, and that whoſoever oppoſed this doctrine was excommunicated as a heretic, the reformer publiſhed an appeal from the pontiff to a general council. The pope, however, finding that violence could not deſtroy the obſtinacy of Luther, had recourſe to milder means, and his agent Miltitius viſited the reformer with terms of reconciliation. Luther, inſtead of making ſubmiſſion, was rouſed to greater oppoſition by the exhortations of the Bohemians, and the ſupport of Melancthon, and other learned men. Though his book againſt indulgences was cenſured by the divines of Louvain and Cologne, Luther diſregarded their opinions, and appealed to the new emperor Charles V. Though he had written, at the ſuggeſtion of Miltitius, a letter

to the pope, in exculpation, he was in 1520 formally condemned by a bull from Rome, which, after enumerating 41 of his heretical opinions, denounces againſt him the vengeance of the church, if within ſixty days he did not make due ſubmiſſion. Luther anſwered this by "the captivity of Babylon," a book in which he inveighed againſt the abuſes of Rome, and calling the ſtudents of Wittemberg together he flung into the fire the decree which he called the execrable bull of antichriſt. In 1521 he appeared before the diet of Worms, with a promiſe of protection, and though his friends told him that as his opponents had burned his writings, ſo they would treat him, he declared with fearleſs voice, "If I knew there were as many devils at Worms, as tiles on the houſes, I would go". At Worms he was required to retract his opinions, but he declared that except what he advanced could be proved contrary to ſcripture he neither could nor would recant. His obſtinacy proved offenſive to the emperor, but as he had promiſed him his protection he permitted him to depart. On his return to Wittemberg, however, the reformer was attacked in a wood by a number of horſemen and violently taken away, and what became of him remained unknown to the public. In the mean time Charles publiſhed his edict againſt him, and placed him under the ban of the empire. Luther, however, remained ſecure under the protection of the elector, who had thus effected his deliverance, and in the caſtle of Wittemberg, which he called his Patmos, he compoſed books in his defence. At the end of 10 months, he again appeared publicly at Wittemberg, and found, that inſtead of being checked, his doctrines were univerſally embraced through Germany. He next attacked Henry VIII. who had defended the ſeven ſacraments, and he treated his book with ſuch contempt, that the monarch complained of it to the princes of Germany. In 1522 he publiſhed a Latin tranſlation of the New Teſtament, which was read with avidity by the Germans. In 1524 he contended with Eraſmus. The ſubject of their diſpute was free will, and it was attended with great aſperity of language, between men who reſpected and admired each other. In 1524 Luther threw aſide the monaſtic habit, and the next year married Catherine de Bore, a nun who had eſcaped from a convent, and though he was ridiculed as incontinent for taking a young wife of 26, when he himſelf had reached his 42d year, he defended his conduct by ſcriptural texts. In 1525 the emperor called a diet at Spires, and the next year he propoſed that the edict of Worms ſhould be duly enforced, the catholic religion ſupported, and heretics puniſhed. The new doctrines though thus openly attacked by the head of the empire were ably defended by the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, and others; and in another diet at Spires, theſe diſſentient princes proteſted againſt the meaſures of the empire, and were conſequently called proteſtants. This celebrated union, publiſhed 19th April, 1529, was joined by 14 cities, Straſburg, Ulm, Conſtance, Nuremberg, Retlingen, &c. In the mean time a confeſſion of faith was drawn up by Melancthon, the mildeſt of Luther's followers, and as it was preſented to the emperor at Augſburg, it has been called the Augſburg confeſſion. Thus the oppoſition raiſed againſt ſpiritual Rome by an obſcure monk, was ſupported by intelligent princes and powerful nations, and Luther regarded as the champion of the faith through Germany, labored earneſtly to confirm what had been ſo happily eſtabliſhed. His German tranſlation of the bible appeared in 1535, and was received with grateful raptures by the Germans. In 1537 he and Melancthon were preſent at the aſſembly of Smalkald, and it was here that he was attacked with a ſevere diſorder and a ſtoppage of urine, which ſeemed for 11 days to threaten his life; but by travelling he recovered. He was again attacked in 1546, as he was viſiting his native country, and he died at Iſleben, 18th Feb. 1546, aged 63, and his body, which his friends wiſhed to depoſit in his native town, was conveyed by order of the elector of Saxony to Wittemberg, and interred with great ceremony. This illuſtrious man, engaged, as Atterbury has obſerved, againſt the united forces of the papal world, ſtood the ſhock with bravery and ſucceſs. He was a man of high endowments of mind, and great virtues, he had a vaſt underſtanding, which raiſed him to a pitch of learning unknown in the age in which he lived. His knowledge of ſcripture was admirable, his elocution manly, and his way of reaſoning was argumentative, powerful and convincing. He had no ambition but in the ſervice of God; he was of a temper averſe to covetouſneſs, or any baſe ſin, and charitable even to a fault. His works collected after his death appeared at Wittemberg, in 7 vols. fol. By his wife who ſurvived him till the 20th Dec. 1552, and was buried at Torgau, he had three ſons, whoſe deſcendants are ſtill reſpected in Germany.

LUTTI, *Benedetto*, an Italian painter, born at Florence 1666. He acquired ſuch celebrity that the emperor knighted him. He was ſlow in his work, but his touch was tender and delicate. The beſt of his paintings is his miracle of St. Pio, in the Albani palace at Rome. His Magdalen, at Naples, his Iſaiah, and his Anthony of Padua, at Rome, are alſo much admired. He died at Rome 1724, aged 58.

LUXEMBOURG, *Francis Henry de Montmorency duke of*, marſhal of France, was the poſthumous ſon of Montmorency. He was, though but 15, at the battle of Rocroi, 1643, under Condé whoſe fortunes he followed, and he

he diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the conqueſt of Franche Comté, 1668, and in the Dutch campaigns of 1672, and completed the expedition by a bold retreat with 20,000 men, in face of an army of 70,000. In 1675 he was made marſhal, and rendered his name illuſtrious by the battle of Fleurus, over prince Waldeck, 1690. In 1691 he gained the battles of Leuſen, Steinkirk and Nerwinde. He performed another famous retreat to Tournay, 1694, and died the next year, aged 67.

Luyken, *John*, a Dutch engraver, born at Amſterdam. His plates, illuſtrative of the ſcriptures, and a theatre of martyrs, are among the beſt of his works. He died 1712, aged 63.

Lydgate, *John*, an Auguſtine monk of St. Edmund's-bury, Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VI., the diſciple of Chaucer. He travelled abroad, and died 1440, aged 60. He was alſo a philoſopher and divine; but he is chiefly known as a poet, and his eclogues, odes, ſatires, &c. are ſaid to poſſeſs merit, and to have been written in ſuch ſmooth ſtyle that his wit, as his contemporaries obſerved, was faſhioned by the muſes.

Lydiat, *Thomas*, an Engliſh chronologer, born at Okerton, Oxfordſhire, 1572, and educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and New college, Oxford. He was coſmographer and chronologer to Henry, ſon of James I.; and, was two years at the college of Dublin, under the patronage of Uſher. On his return, he accepted the rectory of Okerton, which ſome years before he had refuſed in conſequence of his difficulty of utterance. His engagement to pay the debts of a near relation brought him into difficulties, and he was impriſoned at Oxford, and in the king's bench till liberated by his friends. He petitioned in vain to travel into Turkey, Ethiopia, and Abyſſinia, in ſearch of MSS.; and in the civil wars, he was a ſevere ſufferer for his loyalty. He died very poor, 1646. He was an able ſcholar, and deſervedly eſteemed by Uſher, Newton, Turner, &c. He wrote de variis annorum formis, 1605, 8vo. which he afterwards defended againſt Scaliger and Clavius—on the origin of fountains, 8vo. &c.

Lye, *Edward*, a learned linguiſt, born at Totneſs, Devonſhire, 1704, and educated under his father, and afterwards at Hart-hall, Oxford. He ſtudied antiquities, and publiſhed the etymologicum Anglicanum of Francis Junius from the MS. in the Bodleian. He afterwards compiled the Anglo Saxon and Gothic dictionary, which received the finiſhing hand of its author before his death; but was publiſhed in 1772, by Manning, 2 vols. folio, with a grammar of the two languages. He died 1767.

Lynde, *ſir Humphrey*, an Engliſh writer, born in Dorſetſhire 1579. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Chriſt-church, Oxford, and in 1613 knighted by James I. He was member of the commons in ſeveral parliaments, and died 1636. He wrote various books againſt popery, the beſt known of which is "via tuta," &c.

Lyonnet, *Peter*, a native of Maeſtricht, born 1707. He was acquainted with nine languages, and well ſkilled in muſic, in painting, in ſculpture, and engraving. He quitted the ſtudy of divinity for the law, and was ſecretary to the ſtates of Holland, and interpreter for the French and Latin languages. He afterwards examined the inſects in the neighbourhood of the Hague, and made a collection of curious ſhells. After a life devoted to ſcience he died at the Hague 1789, aged 81. He wrote obſervations on inſects—theologie des inſectes, &c.

Lyons, *Iſrael*, ſon of a Poliſh jew, who was a ſilverſmith, and taught Hebrew at Cambridge, was born at Cambridge 1739. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a mathematician and botaniſt, and in 1758 he publiſhed a treatiſe on fluxions, inſcribed to his patron, Smith, maſter of Trinity college, and in 1763, appeared his faſciculus plantarum circa Cantab. naſcent. 8vo. About 1762 he read lectures on botany, at Oxford, at the requeſt of Mr. Banks, and afterwards received a ſalary of 100l. per ann. for calculating the nautical almanack. In 1773 he was ſent by the board of longitude with lord Mulgrave, to the north pole, and died about 1775, of the meaſles. His father was the author of a Hebrew grammar—and of obſervations and enquiries on various parts of ſcripture hiſtory, 1761.

Lyserus, *Polycarp*, an able theologian, born at Winendeen, 1552. He was miniſter of Wittemberg, and died at Dreſden, 1601. He is author of ſeveral learned commentaries on the ſcriptures, &c.

Lyserus, *John*, a proteſtant divine of the ſame family as the preceding. He was a man of great learning, but deformed in his perſon, thin and pale. He wrote ſome books under fictitious names, and defended polygamy. He died at Paris, 1684.

Lysons, *Daniel*, gentleman commoner of Magdalen college, Oxford, became fellow of All-Soul's, and afterwards ſtudied medicine and took his doctor's degree 1764. He ſettled at Glouceſter, and afterwards at Bath, where he acquired eminence, and died 1800. He was author of an eſſay on the effects of camphire and calomel in fevers, 8vo.—practical eſſays on intermitting fevers, dropſies, diſeaſes of the liver, &c.

Lyte, *Henry*, a native of Somerſetſhire, educated at Oxford. He travelled to improve his knowledge of botany. He was author of a tranſlation of Dodoen's herbage, Antwerp, 1578, with additions and figures, and died 1607, aged 78.

Lyttelton, *Edward*, keeper of the great ſeal under Charles I. was the deſcendant of judge Littleton, by a collateral branch. *Vid.* Littleton.

Lyttelton, *George lord*, eldeſt ſon of ſir Thomas Lyttelton, of Hagley, Worceſterſhire, was born 1709. He was educated at Eton

Eton and Chriſt-church, Oxford, and became known as a polite ſcholar, and a good poet. In 1728 he travelled over Italy and France, and on his return obtained a ſeat in parliament, and became the opponent of Walpole. In 1737 he was ſecretary to the prince of Wales, who extended his patronage to oppoſition, and by his means the heir apparent protected Pope, Mallet, Thomſon, and other learned men. In 1741 he married Lucy, ſiſter of lord Forteſcue, whom after a few years of felicity he loſt in child bed 1747. He lamented her loſs in a pathetic "monody," and in 1749 ſought again the happineſs which he had loſt, but it is ſaid unſucceſsfully, by marrying the daughter of ſir Robert Rich. In 1744, on the fall of Walpole, he was made one of the lords of the treaſury, in 1754 was appointed cofferer and privy counſellor, and the next year chancellor of the exchequer, for which his abilities were not fully calculated. In 1757, he was raiſed to the peerage, and thus retired from political turbulence. In 1764, he publiſhed his elaborate hiſtory of Henry II. which had engaged his attention for 20 years. The work came from the preſs with the character of great accuracy, ſo that the whole was printed twice, ſome of the ſheets four or five times, and for this correctneſs his lordſhip loſt above 1000l. as the printer paid only for the firſt impreſſion which was deſtroyed. The work was begun 1755; 3 vols. appeared 1764, a ſecond edition 1767, a third next year, and the concluſion 1771. Lyttelton in the former part of life had been a ſceptic, but his mature age viewed with concern the dangerous tenets of diſſolute companions, and after a ſtudious application, he produced, in 1747, obſervations on the converſion and apoſtleſhip of St. Paul, a valuable book, which infidelity will never be able to anſwer. His father, whom he ſucceeded in 1751, read the book, and in the overflowings of a pious heart called down for bleſſings on his head, thanking God that he had given him ſo good a ſon. His lordſhip died 1773, aged 64. On his death bed he diſplayed all the reſignation of a great mind. This great and worthy peer wrote beſides, "dialogues of the dead,"—Perſian letters—poems, &c.

Lyttelton, *Thomas lord*, ſon of the preceding, was remarkable for his diſſipated conduct. His death, which happened in 1779, when he was 35 years old, is ſaid to have been very extraordinary. He ſuppoſed that he ſaw in a dream a viſion of a young woman dreſſed in white, who told him that his diſſolution would take place in three days. The third day arrived, and his lordſhip engaged in a convivial party, obſerved jocularly that he thought he ſhould jockey the ghoſt, a few minutes after which he was ſeized with a ſudden faintneſs, and being removed to his bed, never roſe again.

Lyttelton, *Charles*, an Engliſh prelate, educated at Eton, and Univerſity college, and afterwards at the Inner Temple, where he became a barriſter. He, however, relinquiſhed law for divinity, and was collated to Alvechurch rectory, Worceſterſhire, and in 1747 became king's chaplain, the next year dean of Exeter, and in 1762 biſhop of Carliſle. In 1765 he ſucceeded lord Willoughby of Parham as preſident of the antiquarian ſociety, to whoſe memoirs he made ſome valuable contributions. He died 1768.

M.

Maas, *Dirk*, a Dutch painter whoſe battles and landſcapes were much admired. He was of Haerlem, 1656.

Maas, *Arnold*, a Dutch painter, happy in the repreſentation of converſations.

Maas, *Nicholas*, a Dutch portrait painter of eminence, died 1693, aged 61.

Mabillon, *John*, a learned Frenchman, born 1632, on the frontiers of Champagne. He was educated at Rheims, and took the Benedictine habit at St. Remi 1653. He for one year ſhowed to the public the treaſures and the monuments of the king of France at St. Dennis, and afterwards aſſiſted father d'Acheri, in the completion of his "ſpicilegium." He next was engaged in publiſhing the works of St. Bernard, 2 vols. fol. and 9, 8vo. and afterwards he undertook an edition of the "acta ſanctorum" of the Benedictine order, 9 vols. folio, with learned notes and valuable diſquiſitions. In 1682 he was ſent by Colbert, into Burgundy, and to Germany, to make reſearches about the hiſtory of the church, and of the French monarchy. In

1685

1685 he visited Italy in the same historical research, and enriched the king's library with above 3000 rare books, printed and in MS. He died 1707, of a suppression of urine. His other works were analecta, 4 vols. 8vo.—de re diplomatica, 2 vols. folio. a valuable work —museum Italicum, 2 vols. 4to.

MABLY, *Bonnot de*, a French ecclesiastic, born 1709 at Grenoble. He lived at Paris and died 1785. He wrote a parallel between the Romans and the French, 2 vols. 12mo.—the public rights of Europe, 2 vols.—entertainments of Phocion, &c. 2 vols. a work which obtained a prize at Berne—observations on the Greeks—on the Romans—on the history of France, &c.

MABOUL, *James*, a native of Paris, distinguished as an eloquent preacher, and raised to the see of Acth, where he died 1723. His oraisons funebres display his powers of oratory to great advantage.

MABUSE, *John*, a Hungarian painter. He travelled into Italy, and died 1562. Some of his pictures are preserved at Amsterdam, the best of which is said to be the decapitation of St. John.

MAC ARDELL, *James*, an English mezzotinto engraver. His portraits exhibit great correctness. He also executed some prints after Rembrandt, and others, and died 1765.

MACARIUS, *St.* the elder, a native of Alexandria, from a baker became a hermit, and passed sixty years of his life in a monastery. He died 391. Fifty of his homilies in Greek were published 1698.

MACARIUS, *St.* the younger, a friend of the former, born also at Alexandria. He presided over 5000 monks, and died 394. He was banished by the Arians to an island, whose inhabitants he converted to christianity.

MACARTNEY, *George, earl*, only son of George Macartney, of Auchinleck, in Scotland, was born in Ireland, 1737. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and afterwards attended the two sons of lord Holland, in their European travels. He went in 1764 as envoy extraordinary to Russia. In 1769 he was secretary to lord Townshend, in Ireland, in 1772 he was made knight of the bath, and three years after governor of Grenada and Tobago. On the capture of those islands by the French, in 1779, he was taken prisoner, and conveyed to France; and in 1785, he was declared governor general of Bengal, which he modestly declined, though he accepted from the company a pension of 1500l. per annum, in reward for past services. In 1792 he was sent as ambassador to the emperor of China, and this mission was completed in about three years, but brought little advantage to the country. Sir George sat in the English and Irish parliaments, and in 1776 was created an Irish baron, and in 1792 advanced to the dignity of an earl. He died 1806. An interesting account of his embassy was published in 1797, in 3 vols. 4to. with plates, by sir George Staunton.

MACAULAY, *Catherine*, a female historian, daughter of John Sawbridge, esq. In 1760 she married Dr. Macaulay, a physician, and after his death she took for her second husband 1778, the Rev. Mr. Graham, brother to the empiric of that name. Her conduct was often romantic, so that in 1785 she passed over to America, to become acquainted with Washington, who continued one of her regular correspondents. She died 1791. She published the history of England from James I. to the Brunswick line, 8 vols 8vo. once a popular work, but now sinking fast into oblivion.—remarks on Hobbes' rudiments of government, &c. 8vo.—thoughts on the causes of the present discontents, 1770.—a modest plea for the property of copy-right, 8vo. 1774.—history of England from the revolution, to the present time, in a series of letters to Dr. Wilson, prebendary of Westminster, 8vo.—address to the people of England—letters on education, 8vo. —observations on Mr. Burke's pamphlet on the French revolution, &c. Her friend Dr. Wilson so much admired her enthusiasm in favor of liberty, that he set up her statue in the chancel of his parish church of Walbrook, which was properly removed by the next incumbent.

MACBETH, an usurper of Scotland in the 11th century, who obtained the kingdom by the murder of Duncan at Inverness. Banquo and Mac Gill shared the fate of their sovereign. Macbeth afterwards retired into the Highlands, upon the invasion of the English, headed by Malcolm, son of the murdered Duncan, and at last fell in battle. His history is become very interesting to Englishmen by the sublime delineations of Shakespeare.

MACBRIDE, *David*, a native of Ireland, descended from an ancient Scotch family. He studied medicine at Glasgow, and for some years was surgeon in the navy. He settled in 1749, in Dublin, and turning his thoughts to chemical and philosophical subjects, he, regardless of private emolument, nobly communicated to the public the result of his discoveries. He published a treatise on the sea scurvy; and a methodical introduction to the theory and practice of medicine, a work of singular merit; and he made some improvements in the mode of tanning leather. He died 1788, in his 62d year.

MACCABEES, seven brothers, jews, put to death with their mother at Antioch, by Antiochus Epiphanes, B. C. 168. There were chief men among the Jews of the same name, who bravely supported the honor of their country. Their names were Judas, Simon, Matthias Maccabæus.

MACE, *Thomas*, an English musician, born 1613. He was one of the clerks of Trinity college, Cambridge, and is known by his work, called "music's monument," printed 1676, when he was 63.

MACEDO, *Francis*, a jesuit of Portugal, 1596. He quitted his order for that of the cordeliers,

Cordeliers, and went to Rome, where he gained the friendſhip of Alexander VII. Afterwards he fell out with the pope and retired to Venice, and afterwards to Padua. By his interference in the ſtate affairs of Venice, he offended the magiſtrates, and was thrown into priſon, where he died 1681, aged 85. It is ſaid in the "bibliotheque Portugaiſe," that he publiſhed 109 different works, now forgotten. He poſſeſſed abilities and a very great memory, as he boaſts that he had written or pronounced 150,000 verſes extemporaneouſly. His brother *Anthony* was alſo a jeſuit, to whom Chriſtina of Sweden entruſted her intentions of renouncing the proteſtant faith. He wrote Luſitania inſulata & purpurata, 4to.

MACEDONIUS, *Arian*, biſhop of Conſtantinople in 341, in oppoſition to Paul, was depoſed by a council 359, after cauſing great troubles in his dioceſe. In conſequence of this, he became the founder of a new ſect, which ſupported that the Holy Ghoſt was a mere creature, little ſuperior to the angels.

MACFARLANE, *Henry*, a Scotch writer, educated at Edinburgh. He acquired celebrity in London as an accurate reporter of parliamentary ſpeeches. He afterwards engaged in a ſchool at Walthamſtow, and died 1804. He wrote a hiſtory of the reign of George III. in 4 vols. 8vo. and alſo a tranſlation of Oſſian into Latin.

MACHAM, *Robert*, an Engliſhman, in the age of Edward III. It is ſaid that he eloped with his miſtreſs Anne Dorſet, and that the ſhip in which they were, driven out by unfavorable winds, ſtopped at an iſland called Madeira. The crew eſcaped to Morocco, where in a ſtate of ſlavery they related their adventures to Morales, a Spaniard, and after his return to Europe, ſhips were ſent to the iſland, where the remains of the unfortunate Macham and his miſtreſs were found buried at the foot of a tree.

MACHIAVEL, *Nicholas*, a celebrated writer, born at Florence 1469. His firſt efforts were a comedy called Nicias, ſo popular on account of its ſatire at Florence, that Leo X. ſent for the actors to exhibit it before him. Machiavel acquired, however, greater fame by his political writings. To recompence the ſufferings which he endured on the rack, on ſuſpicion of conſpiracy againſt Julius, afterwards Clement VII. he was made ſecretary and hiſtoriographer to the republic of Florence. He died in 1530, of a medicine which he had taken by way of prevention. The latter part of his life, it is ſaid, was ſpent in poverty, in the character of a profane ſcoffer and atheiſt. He declared, it is ſaid, that he would rather be ſent into hell, after death, than to paradiſe, becauſe he ſhould find nothing in heaven but beggars, poor monks, hermits, and apoſtles; but in hell he ſhould live with popes, cardinals, kings, and princes. Beſides Nicias, he wrote Mandragola and Clitia, two plays—the golden aſs, in imitation of Apuleius and Lucian—a hiſtory of Florence, 4to.—a diſcourſe on the firſt decade of Livy—a treatiſe on the military art—the life of Caſtruccio Caſtracani—a treatiſe on the emigration of the northern nations—but of all his works, his treatiſe called "the prince," is the moſt famous. This book, which deſcribes the arts of government, as uſually exerciſed by wicked governors, is ſtill a cauſe of diſpute, and while ſome ſuppoſe that he merely expoſed the arts of politicians to excite abhorrence of tyranny, and a love for liberty, others imagine that he preſcribed rules for governing, and the only method by which mankind could be managed, ſo that Machiavelism and tyranny are ſynonymous expreſſions. Among thoſe who commend him, he has Bacon, Clarendon, and Harrington, who conſider him as an enemy to tyranny and injuſtice, and as frankly warning us againſt what men do, that we may be the better able to guard againſt their inſidious conduct.

MACKENZIE, *ſir George*, a Scotch advocate of eminence, born at Dundee, 1636, and educated at St. Andrew's and Aberdeen. He afterwards ſtudied at Bourges; and in 1656 was called to the bar. In 1661 he was reprimanded by the court for ſome unwary expreſſions, while defending the cauſe of the marquis of Argyle, impeached for high treaſon; upon which he ſmartly replied, that "it was impoſſible to plead for a traitor without ſpeaking treaſon." He was afterwards judge in the criminal court, king's advocate, and one of the lords of the privy council for Scotland. On the abrogation of the penal laws by James II. ſir George reſigned his office, but was ſoon after reinſtated by the king. At the revolution he again quitted his ſituation, and retired to Oxford, 1689, where he propoſed to end his days in literary eaſe. He died in London, 1691. As a writer, ſir George was very reſpectable. He wrote Aretino, a ſerious romance—religio ſtoici—moral eſſays, &c.—a defence of the antiquity of the royal race of Scotland—Cælia's country houſe and cloſet, a poem—ſome pieces on the laws of Scotland, &c.

MACKEY, *John*, an Engliſhman, who followed the fortunes of James II. He proved unworthy of his maſter's confidence, as he betrayed all his ſecrets to William III. He wrote picture of the court of St. Germain, 1691—memoirs of the court of England in the reigns of William and Anne, publiſhed at the Hague, 1733, works curious and intereſting; and he died at Rotterdam, 1726.

MACKLIN, *Charles*, a dramatic writer and comedian, born in the north of Ireland, 1690. He altered his name of Mac Laughlin to Macklin, and appeared on the Lincoln's-inn theatre, 1725, as Alcander in Œdipus. Nature, it ſeems, had been unfriendly to the actor, as Quin obſerved, at the ſight of his harſh features, "if God writes a legible hand, that fellow is a villain." He was unfortunately engaged in a quarrel with a fellow comedian, whom he killed in the heat of paſſion, for which he was found guilty of manſlaughter.

His chief character was Shylock, which he performed to such advantage, that Pope honored his exertions with these two quaint lines:

This is the Jew
That Shakespeare drew.

After retiring from the stage he was again prevailed upon to appear once more, for his benefit, 10th January, 1790, at Covent-garden. The character was his favorite Shylock, but the efforts required were too great for an exhausted old man. His memory failed him, and unable to support his part, he retired amid the plaudits of a commiserating audience. He died in a very great age, 11th July, 1797. He is author of two comedies, love a-la-mode—and the man of the world, still favorites with the town, reflecting with severity upon the conduct of courtiers, and particularly of Scotch sycophants.

MACLAINE, *Archibald*, an able divine, born at Monaghan. He was sent to Glasgow university, after which he went to Holland, as assistant minister to his uncle Milling, the pastor of the English church at the Hague. He succeeded him, and continued the zealous and active pastor of his church, till the troubles of 1796, when he came over to England, and retired to Bath, where he died 1804. He is the intelligent author of letters to Soame Jenyns, on his view of the internal evidence of christianity. He also published some sermons, and a valuable translation of Mosheim's ecclesiastical history.

MACLAURIN, *Colin*, an able mathematician and philosopher, born in Scotland, 1698. He was educated at Glasgow, and in 1717 he obtained the professorship of mathematics in the Marischal college of Aberdeen. In 1719 he came to London, where he became acquainted with the greatest literary characters of the age, Hoadly, Newton, Clarke, &c. and in 1722 he went abroad, as tutor to the eldest son of lord Polwarth. On the death of his pupil he returned to his professorship at Aberdeen, and was soon after elected assistant professor of mathematics in Edinburgh to James Gregory. In 1745 he was very active in fortifying Edinburgh against the rebels, and this rendered him, for some time, unpopular, so that he fled to an honorable asylum with Herring, archbishop of York. The fatigues and uneasiness which he had endured, however, proved too strong for his delicate constitution, and laid the foundation of a dropsy in the abdomen, of which he died 1746, aged 48. The best known of his works are, system of fluxions, 2 vols. 4to. 1742—geometria organica, or the percussion of bodies, which obtained the prize of the royal academy of sciences, 1724—a treatise of algebra—an account of sir Isaac Newton's philosophical discoveries, 4to. and 8vo.

MACPHERSON, *James*, a Scotch writer, born in 1738. He published in 1762 some poems, attributed to Ossian, the son of Fingal, which, though beautiful and deservedly admired, soon excited a violent controversy about their authenticity. Dr. Johnson, with forcible arguments, attacked them, and when censured in an angry and menacing letter by Macpherson, he returned the celebrated reply preserved by Boswell. The poems were ably defended by Dr. Hugh Blair, and though it appeared rather a national question, in favor of Scotland, Mr. Whitaker, among the English writers, warmly espoused the cause of their authenticity. In 1773, Macpherson published a translation of the Iliad, in heroic prose, no longer held in esteem. His introduction to the history of Great Britain and Ireland appeared in 1771, and his history of Great Britain from the restoration to the accession of the house of Hanover, was published 1773, in 2 vols. 4to. In 1775 he supported the measures of lord North, by his "rights of Great Britain over her colonies asserted," and was rewarded by the minister with a seat in the house of commons in 1780, and the lucrative office of agent to the nabob of Arcot. He died in Scotland, 1796.

MACQUER, *Philip*, a French lawyer, descended from a Scotch family. He wrote an abridgment of ecclesiastical history, 3 vols. 8vo.—Roman annals, 8vo.—abridgment of the history of Spain and Portugal, 2 vols. 8vo. after the manner of Henault. He died at Paris, 1770, aged 50.

MACQUER, *Peter Joseph*, brother to the preceding, was born at Paris, 1718, and was professor of physic in the royal gardens, and member of the academy of sciences. He published elements of chemistry, theoretical and practical, 3 vols.—a dictionary of chemistry, 2 vols.—and other works, and died at Paris, 1784.

MACRET, *Charles Francis Adrian*, an engraver of Abbeville, who died of a slow fever, 1783, aged 33, in consequence of the lamented death of an amiable wife. His engravings are highly esteemed.

MACRINUS, *John*, a Latin poet, whose real name was Salmon. He died 1557, at an advanced age, at Loudon, his native place. His hymns, Næniæ, and other pieces, were much admired; so that he was called the French Horace.

MADAN, *Martin*, an eminent preacher, born about 1726. He was brought up to the bar, but influenced by the methodists, he took orders. He had the care of the patients of the Lock hospital, and by his strenuous exertions, a chapel was built and opened in 1761, with a sermon from him. In 1767 he exposed himself to much obloquy by advising Mr. Haweis to retain the rectory of Aldwinckle, against his solemn engagements. He was, in his opinions, a strong calvinist, and published some occasional sermons—a comment on the 39 articles—letters to Dr. Priestley—a translation of Juvenal and Persius, 2 vols. 8vo.—thoughts on executive justice. His work, however, in 3 vols. 8vo. 1781, called thelyphthora, excited universal attention. In this book the author supports polygamy; and considering the first

firſt cohabitation with a woman a virtual marriage, he thus wiſhes to remove or leſſen the cauſes of ſeduction. He died after a ſhort illneſs, 1790, aged 64.

MADDEN, *Samuel*, D. D. a name which, according to Dr. Johnſon, "Ireland ought to honor," was of French extraction, and was educated at Dublin. In 1731 he offered premiums for the promotion of learning in Dublin college, and in 1740 he appropriated the yearly ſum of 100l. as a premium to ſuch natives of Ireland as improved arts and manufactures, or excelled in painting and ſculpture; a noble example, copied by the Engliſh in the eſtabliſhment of the ſociety for the encouragement of arts and ſciences in London. This benevolent man died 1765. He wrote memoirs of the twentieth century, being original letters of ſtate under George VI. &c. 6 vols. 8vo. which it appears were printed with great diſpatch by three printers, and four days after the publication, of the 1000 copies iſſued out, 890 were recalled and ſuppreſſed by the author. He publiſhed alſo in 1743 or 4, a long poem, called Boulter's monument.

MADDERSTEG, *Michael*, a native of Amſterdam, eminent as a painter. His ſea pieces were deſervedly admired. He died 1709, aged 50.

MADDOX, *Iſaac*, an Engliſh prelate, born in London, 1697. He loſt both his parents early, and was placed by an aunt with a paſtrycook, who refuſed to keep him becauſe he paid more attention to his books than his buſineſs. He afterwards was ſent to a Scotch univerſity, but diſliking their tenets he entered Queen's college, Cambridge, and obtained a doctor's degree at Lambeth. He was rector of St. Vedaſt, Foſter-lane, London, and in 1729 was appointed clerk of the cloſet to the queen, in 1733 dean of Wales, biſhop of St. Aſaph 1736, and tranſlated to Worceſter 1743. In 1733 he publiſhed a vindication of the church of England, againſt Neal's hiſtory of the puritans; and publiſhed beſides, 14 ſingle ſermons. He died 1759.

MADOX, *Thomas*, a famous antiquarian. He was moſt indefatigable in the ſtudy of the laws and conſtitutions of the country, and in 1702, under the patronage of lord Somers, he publiſhed his "collection of antique charters and inſtruments of divers kinds, taken from the originals, from the Norman conqueſt to the end of the reign of Henry VIII." In 1711 he publiſhed the hiſtory and antiquities of the exchequer from the Norman conqueſt to the end of the reign of Edward II. folio. His laſt work was firma burgi, or hiſtorical eſſay concerning the cities, towns, &c. of England. His collection of tranſcripts in 94 folio and quarto volumes, the labor of 30 years, was preſented by his widow to the Britiſh muſeum.

MÆSTLINUS, *Michael*, a German aſtronomer, educated in Italy. He was profeſſor of mathematics at Tubingen, and had among his pupils Kepler. He publiſhed ſeveral works in aſtronomy and mathematics, and deſerved the unreſerved commendations of Tycho Brahe and Kepler. He died 1590, aged 48.

MAFFEI, *Vegio*, a Latin poet, born at Lodi, 1407. He was profeſſor of law at Pavia, after which he went to Rome, where he was chancellor under Martin V. where he died 1459. His proſe works are, dialogus de miſeriâ & felicitate—de educatione liberorum, 4to.—diſputatio inter ſolem, terram, &c.—de perſeverantiâ religionis—beſides many admired poetical pieces and epigrams, and the 13th book, or continuation of the Æneid.

MAFFEI, *Bernardin*, author of a commentary on Cicero's epiſtles—and a treatiſe on medals and inſcriptions, died at Rome 1558, aged 40.

MAFFEI, *John Peter*, a jeſuit of Bergamo, 1536. He wrote the life of Ignatius Loyola—hiſtory of the Indies—tranſlation of ſome letters, &c. in Latin, and died at Tivoli, 1603.

MAFFEI, *Francis Scipio*, *marquis*, an Italian nobleman, born at Verona, 1675. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Verona, on a theſis on love, where the umpires were ladies, and afterwards diſplayed great valor at the battle of Donawert, 1704. He returned to literature; wrote an able treatiſe "on duelling," and then produced "Merope," a tragedy, and "Ceremonia," a comedy, which were repreſented with applauſe, and by their delicacy, and purified language, corrected the licentiouſneſs of the ſtage. In 1732 he travelled through France, and after viſiting England, Holland, and Germany, and receiving every where the reſpect and attentions due to his merits, and his virtues, he died 1755. He wrote, hiſtory of the diplomatic ſcience—muſæum Veronenſe, folio—Verona illuſtrata, folio—a tranſlation of the firſt book of the Iliad—a ſelection of Italian tragedies, 3 vols. 8vo. and other works.

MAGALOTTI, *Lorenzo*, *count*, a native of Florence, of the academies of Cruſca and Cimento. He was an elegant poet, and poſſeſſed merit as a curious naturaliſt. He died 1712, aged 75. The beſt known of his works is, canzonette Anacreontiche, 8vo.

MAGANZA, *John Baptiſt*, an hiſtorical painter of Vicenza, who died 1617, aged 40.

MAGELHAENS, *John Hyacinth de*, a Portugueſe eccleſiaſtic, author of ſome works in natural and experimental philoſophy. He died 1790, in London, where he had ſettled for many years.

MAGELLAN, *Ferdinand*, a celebrated Portugueſe navigator, who ſerved under Albuquerque in the Indies. On his return home his ſervices were neglected, and his active mind therefore fought employment at the court of Charles V. who ſent him in 1519, with a fleet, on a voyage of diſcovery. Magellan paſſed through thoſe ſtreights which ſtill bear his name, and advanced through the South ſeas to the Ladrone iſlands, of which he took poſſeſſion in the name of the Spaniſh monarch. Here he was ſlain in 1520, either by the natives, or,

as ſome ſay, by his own rebellious crew. One of his ſhips only, with 18 men, eſcaped, and after ſailing round the world, reached Seville, 1521.

Maggi, *Charles Maria*, an Italian poet, born at Milan, 1630. He was ſecretary to the ſenate of his native town, and died there, 1699. He may be ſtyled one of the moſt active reſtorers of elegant taſte in Italy, after the barbariſms of the ſchool of Marini. His works have been publiſhed by Muratori, 4 vols. 12mo. 1700.

Maginus, *John Anthony*, a native of Padua, mathematical profeſſor at Bologna, and author of aſtronomical tables—ephemerides—and other works. He died 1617, and it is ſaid, that he aſcertained the time of his death by his aſtrological calculations.

Mabistris, *Simon de*, a native of Serra, who died at Rome, 1802, aged 75. He was well ſkilled in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and his ſervices were rewarded by Pius VI. who made him biſhop of Cyrene. He publiſhed a Greek edition of Daniel, folio, 1772—and alſo edited acta martyrum, &c.—and Dionyſii Alexandr. &c.

Magius, or Maggi, *Jerome*, a learned Italian. He was ſent by the Venetians as judge-martial to Cyprus, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an active engineer, in the defence of Famagueſta againſt the Turks. When his efforts failed, he was thrown into priſon, where he wrote two treatiſes upon bells, and upon the wooden horſe. Theſe learned labors, however, haſtened his end; for no ſooner was interference made for the author's releaſe, than the baſhaw Mahomet ordered him to be ſtrangled in priſon, 1572 or 3. Magius wrote beſides, de mundi exitio per exuſtionem, libri quinque, 1562, folio—vitæ illuſtrium virorum, Æmilio auctore, cum commentariis—miſcellanea, &c.

Magius, *Bartholomew*, brother to the above, was a phyſician, and died at Bologna, 1552. He wrote a treatiſe on gunſhot wounds, 4to.

Magliabecchi, *Antony*, a learned Italian, born at Florence, 1663. He was apprentice to a goldſmith at Florence, but his fondneſs for books prevailed, and at the death of his mother, he, as his own maſter, devoted himſelf to learning. He became known to Coſmo III. duke of Florence, who appointed him his librarian. He was ſimple in his manners, and remained ſatisfied with an humble habitation, containing a ſtraw chair for his table, and another for his bed, with an old cloak for a gown by day, and for a covering by night. The liberal offers made by the pope, and by the emperor, were rejected with ſimilar indifference. He lived to the great age of 81, and at his death left his valuable library for the public uſe, with a decent fund for its maintenance. Though he publiſhed no work himſelf, he encouraged the publication of others, eſpecially the Latin poems of Settimello—the dialogue of Benedict Aretin, and other works.

Magni, *Valerian*, a native of Milan, employed by Urban VIII. as a miſſionary in the north of Europe. The jeſuits, with whom he was engaged in controverſial diſputes, prevented his obtaining a cardinal's hat. He died at Saltzburg, 1661, aged 75. He wrote ſome controverſial works.

Magnon, *John*, a French poet. His pieces were very indifferent; the beſt is Artaxerxes, a tragedy. He formed the plan of writing an encyclopedia, in verſe, but was prevented, as he was murdered by thieves in the ſtreets of Paris, 1662.

Magnus, *John*, archbiſhop of Upſal, was born at Lincoping, 1488. He oppoſed the reformation in Sweden, and when expoſed to perſecution in conſequence, he retired to Rome, where he died 1544. He wrote a hiſtory of Sweden in 24 books, folio—a hiſtory of the archbiſhops of Upſal to 1544, folio.

Magnus, *Olaus*, brother of the preceding, and his ſucceſſor as archbiſhop, was at the council of Trent, and oppoſed the proteſtants. He died at Rome, 1560. He is author of a hiſtory of the manners, cuſtoms, and wars of the people of the North.

Mahmed, *Aga*, a noble Perſian, made eunuch by Kouli-Khan, who had murdered his father and his brothers. He became a warrior of renown, and waged war againſt the Ruſſians. He made himſelf maſter of the beſt part of Perſia, and prepared to ſeize Aſtracan, when death ſtopped his conqueſts, 1788.

Mahomet, or Mohammed, the celebrated impoſtor, was born 571 A. D. at Mecca, in Arabia, and was of the tribe of the Koraſhites, the nobleſt of the country. He loſt his father before he was two years old, and his mother before he was eight; but their attention was ſupplied by the care of his uncle, Abu Taleb. In his family he travelled with his camels between Mecca and Syria, till his twenty-fifth year, when he entered into the ſervice of Cadiga, a rich widow, whom, though 12 years older than himſelf, he married three years after. Thus raiſed to affluence above his countrymen, he formed the plan of obtaining for himſelf the ſovereign power. In his frequent journeys through Arabia, he had obſerved the various ſects which divided the opinions of the eaſtern chriſtians, and he conſidered that nothing could ſo firmly ſecure to him the reſpect of the world as laying the foundation of a new religion. The plan was bold, but it was purſued with vigor, and executed with cautious ſteps. Withdrawing himſelf, therefore, from the ſociety of the diſſipated, he aſſumed a character of ſuperior ſanctity, and every morning retiring to a ſolitary cave near Mecca, he devoted the day to abſtemiouſneſs, and holy meditation. Well tutored in the arts of hypocriſy, he, in his 40th year, aſſumed the title of the apoſtle of God, and gradually increaſed his fame and his followers by the aid of pretended viſions. Though his doctrines were embraced at firſt only by his wife Cadiga, and eight other

dependants, yet in the fifth year of his miſſion, his followers increaſed to the number of 39. Enemies, however, were not wanting to oppoſe him, and while ſome heaped on him the odious appellations of an impoſtor and magician, others foreſaw his rapid ſtrides to the ſovereign power. Mahomet, notwithſtanding, overcame all oppoſition: in proclaiming himſelf the prophet appointed by God, to propagate a new religion, he flattered the prejudices of his nation; and among a people whoſe climate is expoſed to a ſcorching ſun, he allured the imagination by painting rivers of cooling waters, ſhaded retreats, luxurious fruits, and all the ſenſual delights of the immaculate houris, for the happy profelytes of his doctrine; while he denounced againſt his enemies, not only dreadful viſitations in the preſent life, and excluſion from paradiſe, but a habitation in a continual fire, ſurrounded with a black hot ſalt ſmoke, without the ability of breathing any but the moſt noxious heated air, and of drinking the moſt naufeous water. This was not announced as the figurative language of an impoſtor, but the prophet delivered them as the command of God, and produced occaſionally various chapters, which had been copied from the archives of heaven, brought down by the angel Gabriel. Whatever difficulties aroſe, were quickly removed by the condeſcenſion of the angel, and a freſh revelation came from heaven on every trying occaſion, to ſupport the character of Mahomet. When the profelytes demanded miracles from a prophet who called himſelf ſuperior to Moſes and to Chriſt, the impoſtor declared, that God had ſent Moſes and Jeſus with miracles, and yet that men would not obey them, and that therefore he had ſent Mahomet in the laſt place, without miracles, to force them by the power of the ſword to do his will. Thus commiſſioned by heaven he refuſed longer to anſwer queſtions, and when he found himſelf expoſed to danger at Mecca, he left the city, and retired to Medina, where his doctrines found a more friendly reception. This event, which happened about the 16th July, 622, forms the celebrated era of the Mahometans, called the hegira, or flight from Mecca. At Medina, the prophet erected his ſtandard; and as for 13 years before he had endeavored to ſpread his doctrines by perſuaſion, he now propagated them by the ſword. The two firſt years were employed in predatory excurſions againſt caravans; but after exterminating ſeveral of the tribes of Arabia, he at laſt marched againſt Mecca, and after a battle, granted a truce to his enemies, by which he not only confirmed his power as a prophet, but aſſumed the title of ſovereign over his nation. He next turned his arms againſt Caibar, and after he had taken it by ſtorm, he fixed his abode in the houſe of one of the principal men of the place, whoſe daughter placed before him a poiſoned ſhoulder of mutton. The poiſon was ſo powerful, that Baſher, one of his attendants died immediately; but the impoſtor himſelf, though he only taſted the meat, never fully recovered his ſtrength, and periſhed three years after in conſequence of the fatal food. The accident might have ſhaken the faith of his followers, as the woman declared, that if he were a prophet, he would have known that the meat was poiſoned; but Mahomet enforced the tenets of predeſtination in his favor. His next expedition was againſt Mecca, which had broken the truce, and though defeated in one battle, he ſecured the victory; and ſo exerted his power over the neighbouring tribes, that in the 10th year of the hegira, his empire and his religion had enſlaved the whole of Arabia. As he had recommended to his followers a pilgrimage to Mecca, he himſelf performed it, whilſt his officers were employed around in the deſtruction of heathen temples, and after inſtructing the various devotees which flocked from all parts of Arabia, he returned to Medina. It was his laſt journey; he ſoon after fell ſick, the poiſon which three years before he had taken, began to operate more powerfully, and after a confinement of 13 days, the prophet died, A. D. 632, aged 62. He was buried in the ſame place where he died, in the chamber of the moſt beloved of his wives, at Medina, where his remains are ſtill preſerved, and not in an iron coffin ſuſpended in the air, between two loadſtones, as vulgarly reported. By Cadiga, Mahomet had ſix children, one of whom only grew up, Fatima, but ſurvived him only 60 days. After the death of Cadiga, the prophet, who had hitherto been ſatisfied with one wife, married ſeveral, and kept beſides a great number of concubines. By none of his wives, who, according to ſome, were 15, and according to others 21, he left no iſſue; but of the ten who ſurvived him, Ayeſha the daughter of Abubeker, his ſucceſſor, was the moſt beloved. So great was the influence of this celebrated female, that ſhe prevented Ali, the huſband of Fatima, from ſucceeding to the throne, becauſe he had revealed her incontinence to the prophet. The ſucceſs of Mahomet's impoſture during his life time, is not more aſtoniſhing than the permanent eſtabliſhment which his doctrines have maintained over ſo great a part of the globe, during near 1200 years. The koran, in which are contained the tenets of his religion, is a compound of ſublime truths, of incredible tales, and ludicrous events, delivered in a pleaſing, elegant, and nervous ſtyle. That Mahomet, who was illiterate, ſhould compoſe a book, deſervedly eſteemed, a ſtandard of elegance, without divine aſſiſtance, was conſidered as impoſſible among his followers, and therefore they believed it to be the work of God. Mahomet, however, was aſſiſted in the framing of his work by a Perſian Jew, who was well verſed in the learning of his country, and the laws of Moſes; and by a chriſtian monk of the neſtorian ſect. To the labors of theſe two men he was indebted for the compoſition of the koran, and hence we trace the frequent alluſions to the moſaical inſti-

tutions, and the hiſtory of Chriſt. Thus he was enabled to impoſe upon his followers, by interpreting various paſſages of the ſcriptures in his own favor, and by accuſing the Jews and chriſtians of mutilation and interpolation, where he thought he found his character obſcurely delineated. By calling himſelf the comforter whom Chriſt had promiſed to his diſciples, he mightily prevailed with the credulous; and every true Muſſulman believes, that ſeveral copies of the new teſtament, ſtill contain an original text, which expreſsly foretels the coming of a prophet of the name of Mahomet. As Mahomet was ſubject to the falling ſickneſs, he perſuaded his diſciples, that in thoſe moments of ſuſpended animation, he accompanied the angel Gabriel in various journeys; and that borne by the celeſtial beaſt Alborak, he aſcended up into the higheſt heavens, where he converſed with the Almighty, and received communications with reſpect to the laws and the religion with which he was to bleſs the earth. In theſe conferences, he ſaw the moſt renowned prophets of old; he ſpoke to Elijah, Moſes, and Chriſt, and was honored by the Creator himſelf, with privileges above the reſt of mankind. The koran has been elegantly tranſlated into Engliſh, by Sale, in 2 vols. 4to. and 2 vols. 8vo.

Mahomet I. emperor of the Turks, was ſon of Bajazet. I. and ſucceeded 1413. He was a brave and politic monarch. He reſtored to its ancient glory the power of the Ottomans, and conquered Cappadocia, Servia, Wallachia, and other provinces. He was at peace with Manuel Palæologus, to whom he reſtored ſome of his provinces, and died at Adrianople, of a bloody flux, 1421, aged 47.

Mahomet II. emperor of the Turks, ſucceeded his father Amurath, 1451. His reign was begun with preparations for war, Conſtantinople was beſieged, and he conveyed over the land ſome of his gallies into the harbour, which the Greeks had ſhut up againſt the invaders. Conſtantinople yielded to the conqueror, 1453, and in her fall poured forth her fugitive philoſophers and learned men to revive literature in the weſtern world. Mahomet, by his victories, deſerved the name of great, and the appellation of grand ſignior, which he aſſumed, and which has deſcended to his ſucceſſors. After ſubduing two empires, 12 tributary kingdoms, and 200 towns, he was preparing the ſubjugation of Italy, when a colic proved fatal to him, 1481, after a reign of 31 years. His death was the cauſe of univerſal rejoicing over the chriſtian world, whoſe religion he had ſworn to exterminate, for the tenets of Mahomet. Though a warrior, Mahomet was cruel and tyrannical, and that he might glut his rage, his luſt, and his ambition, neither rank, nor ſex, nor age were ſpared.

Mahomet III. ſucceeded his father Amurath III. 1595. He began his reign by ordering 19 of his brothers to be ſtrangled, and 10 of his father's wives to be drowned. He made war againſt Rodolphus II. and invaded Hungary with an army of 200,000 men, but his progreſs was checked by Maximilian, the emperor's brother, who would have obtained a deciſive victory, had not his troops abandoned themſelves to pillage. Mahomet, obliged to retire from Hungary, and the neighbouring provinces, buried himſelf in the indolence of his ſeraglio. He died of the plague, 1603, aged 39.

Mahomet IV. ſucceeded 1649, on the death of his father Ibrahim I. He purſued the war with the Venetians, and after reducing Candia, with the loſs of 200,000 men, he invaded Poland. His arms proved victorious, but the diſgrace was wiped off by the valor of Sobieſki, who the next year routed his enemies at the battle of Choczim. Vienna would have fallen in the next war, if Sobieſki had not haſtened to its relief, and deſtroyed the Turkiſh army. The blow was followed by the union of the emperor, the king of Poland, and the Venetians, and Mahomet every where defeated, was depoſed 1687, and ſent to priſon. He died in his confinement, 1691.

Mahomet V. ſon of Muſtapha II. ſucceeded in 1730. His janiſſaries expected from him the recovery of the conquered provinces, but he loſt Georgia and Armenia, which were conquered by Kouli-Khan. Mahomet died in 1754.

Mahudel, *Nicholas*, a native of Langres, monk of la Trappe, and author of an hiſtorical diſſertation on the ancient Spaniſh money —a letter on a medal of the city of Carthage, &c. He practiſed phyſic at Paris, but was for ſome time in the baſtille, and died 1747, aged 74.

Maier, *Michael*, a celebrated German alchymiſt, and roſycrucian of the 17th century, who ruined his health and his fortune in the purſuit of abſurdities. He wrote ten different treatiſes on his favorite purſuits.

Maignan, *Emanuel*, a philoſopher and eccleſiaſtic, born at Toulouſe, 1601. He was educated among the jeſuits, and at the age of 18 took the habit of a minim. He oppoſed the doctrines of Ariſtotle, and was called, in 1636, to fill a profeſſor's chair at Rome. In 1650 he returned to Toulouſe, and when the French king and Mazarin, admiring his learning, deſired to draw him out of his obſcurity, he modeſtly declined their offer. He died at Toulouſe, 1676. He publiſhed "de perſpectivâ horrorariâ,"—a courſe of philoſophy, 4 vols. 8vo.

Maigrot, *Charles*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, ſent as miſſionary to China, where he oppoſed the Chineſe converts paying homage before the ſepulchres of their forefathers. He wrote an examination of the Chineſe worſhip, &c. and died at Rome, 1720.

Mailla, *Joſeph Anne Maria de Moyriac de*, a jeſuit, ſent as a miſſionary to China in 1703. The emperor Kam-Hi eſteemed him ſo much, that he employed him in the conſtruction

ſtruction of a map of China, and of Chineſe Tartary, which was engraved in France, 1732. He alſo tranſlated the great annals of China, tranſmitted to Europe, comprehended in 12 vols. 4to. He died at Pekin, 1748, after a reſidence of 45 years.

MAILLE, *Urban de*, marquis de Brezé, gained the battle of Avein, 1635, and was afterwards ambaſſador of France, to Sweden, and Holland. He died 1650, aged 53. His ſon *Armand* was diſtinguiſhed as a naval officer in the ſervice of France. He defeated the Spaniſh fleet near Cadiz, 1640, and was killed by a cannon ſhot, 1646, at the ſiege of Orbitello, aged 27.

MAILLE, *Francis*, a native of Provence, celebrated for his longevity, and his gallantries in old age. He died 1709, aged 119.

MAILLEBOIS, *John Baptiſt Deſmarets, marquis of*, ſon of the comptroller-general, was diſtinguiſhed in the wars of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, and in Italy, and by the conqueſt of Corſica. He was defeated by count Brown, at Placentia, 1746, and died 1762, aged 80. His campaigns in Italy were publiſhed, 3 vols. 4to. 1775.

MAILLET, *Benedict de*, a learned Frenchman, born in Lorraine, 1659. He was ſixteen years conſul-general in Egypt. He retired on a penſion in 1716, and died at Marſeilles, 1738, aged 79. From his papers were afterwards publiſhed, a deſcription of Egypt, in 4to. and alſo in 2 vols. 12mo. and a work on the origin of the globe, in the form of a dialogue, 8vo.

MAIMBOURG, *Lewis*, a native of Nancy, born 1610. He became a jeſuit, 1626, but was expelled for his oppoſition to Rome in favor of the Gallican church. The French king granted him a penſion, and he retired to the abbey of St. Victor at Paris, where he died 1686. He was eminent as a preacher, but more as a writer. He publiſhed hiſtories of Arianiſm, of the iconoclaſts, of the cruſades, of the ſchiſm of the Weſt, of the ſchiſm of the Greeks, of the decay of the empire, of the league, of Lutheraniſm, of Calviniſm, of the pontificate of St. Leo.

MAIMONIDES, *Moſes*, a Jewiſh rabbi, born at Cordova, 1131. He opened a ſchool in Egypt, and as his ſkill was very great, his inſtructions were attended by numerous pupils. Diſtinguiſhed as a ſcholar, phyſician, and divine, ſo as to be called inferior only to the legiſlator Moſes; he beheld with indifference the fables and traditions of his countrymen, and applied all the powers of his mind in the cauſe of truth, virtue, and philoſophy. Some of his works were written in Arabic, but are extant now in Hebrew only. The moſt famous of theſe are his commentaries on the miſna—jad, a complete pandect of the Jewiſh law—more nevochim, a valuable work, explaining the difficult paſſages, phraſes, parables, and allegories in ſcripture, and ſeveral other works. He died in Egypt at the age of 70, and was buried with his nation in the land of Upper Galilee. His death was mourned for three whole days by Jews and Egyptians, and the year in which he died was called lamentum lamentabile.

MAINFROY, prince of Tarento, was natural ſon of the emperor Frederic II. He was in 1254 made guardian of the minority of Conradin; but his ambition ſoon prompted him to aſcend the throne, and he was crowned king of Sicily, at Palermo. A quarrel with Innocent IV. kindled a war, in which the papal troops were defeated; but the next ſucceſſor, Urban IV. undiſmayed, excommunicated his enemy, and beſtowed Naples and Sicily on Charles of Anjou, the brother of Lewis of France. The new king attacked the uſurper, and in a battle at Benevento, 1266, Mainfroy was ſlain, and his body caſt indignantly into a ditch. Though an uſurper, Mainfroy poſſeſſed many virtues, he patronized literature and the arts, and was an able warrior. His "chaſſe aux oiſeaux," appeared 1696.

MAINTENON, *Frances d' Aubigné, madame de*, a famous French lady, born 1635, in the priſon of Niort, where her father was confined for ſome ill conduct againſt Richelieu. The father, after his enlargement, took all his family, 1639, to America, and ſettled at Martiniquo, where he ruined himſelf by gaming. On his death, in 1646, the widow returned to France, leaving her daughter as a pledge in the hands of her creditors, but the child was ſoon after ſent after the mother, and taken under the protection of her aunt, madame Villette, at Poictou. As, however, ſhe had been brought up a proteſtant, ſhe was by artifice converted to the Roman catholic religion. In 1651 ſhe formed an union with the abbé Scarron, who was old and deformed, but witty, and the favorite of the court. On the death of her huſband, in 1660, her diſtreſſes returned, and ſhe ſolicited in vain for a ſmall penſion from the court. In 1671, however, ſhe was appointed over the education of the young duke de Maine, the king's ſon, by his miſtreſs, madame de Monteſpan, and from this ſituation aroſe her greatneſs. The king ſaw her, and was captivated with her manners and perſon, and in 1679 he purchaſed for her the eſtate of Maintenon, from which ſhe derived her new title. In this dangerous elevation, madame Maintenon conducted herſelf with great propriety; ſhe never interfered with the politics of the court, her ſole wiſh was to pleaſe the king, and in this ſhe ſo happily ſucceeded, that though ſhe was two years older than himſelf, he married her privately, 1685. Now raiſed from a miſtreſs to a wife, a ſecret, however, which was never revealed, ſhe applied herſelf more frequently to acts of religion and of piety, and founded an abbey for women of quality, afterwards called St. Cyr, of which ſhe called herſelf the ſuperior. She alſo prevailed upon Racine, now become a courtier, to write a tragedy upon

ſome ſtriking ſubject from the bible, and in conſequence of this he produced his Eſther, and alſo his Athaliah, which were originally acted by the religious devotees of St. Cyr. Upon the king's death, in 1715, ſhe retired to privacy at St. Cyr, and long fatigued with the ſplendor of greatneſs, ſhe acknowledged the emptineſs of human diſtinction, and ended her days in penitence and devotion. She died 1719. Some have accuſed her of cauſing the revocation of the edict of Nantes, but it is certain that ſhe extended her protection to thoſe who were perſecuted for their religion. The happieſt part of her life was ſpent, ſays Voltaire, in the company of the buffoon Scarron, and in a letter to a friend, ſhe declares that her grandeur was productive only of melancholy, and that though courted, flattered, and admired, ſhe felt in her mind a diſmal vacuity. Some of her letters have been publiſhed.

Major, *John*, a divine, born 1469, near North Berwick. He ſtudied at Oxford, and Cambridge, and alſo at Paris, and on his return to Scotland, became divinity profeſſor at St. Andrew's, and provoſt of the univerſity. He died about 1550. He wrote in a barbarous ſtyle, "de hiſtoriâ gentis Scotorum," 4to. —commentarius in phyſicâ Ariſtotelis, &c.

Major, *John Daniel*, a native of Breſlaw, medical profeſſor at Kiel, where he founded a botanical garden. He wrote lithologia curioſa ſive de animal. & plantis in-lapidem converſis, 4to.—hiſtoria anatomiæ, fol. &c. and died at Stockholm, 1693, aged 59.

Mairan, *John James d'Ortous de*, a French philoſopher, born at Beziers, 1678. He ſucceeded, in 1741, Fontenelle, as ſecretary to the academy of ſciences, and died at Paris, 1771. He wrote diſſertation on the cauſe of phoſphoric light—on the aurora borealis—on ice—letters concerning China, &c.

Maire, *James le*, a Dutch navigator. With two veſſels he failed, in 1615, from the Texel, and diſcovered, in 1616, the ſtraits to which he gave his name, in South America, and after touching at New Guinea, he reached Batavia. Here he was ſeized as a ſpy, as violating the rights of the Dutch Eaſt India company, and his ſhip was confiſcated. He died in his return to Europe, 1617. His voyage is publiſhed in a Latin collection, 1622, folio.

Maire, *N. le*, a ſurgeon of Lyons, known by his treatiſes on the nervous fluid, and on magnetiſm. He died at Lyons, 1787.

Mairet, *John*, a French poet, born at Beſançon, 1604. He was patronized by Richelieu, and la Valette, and Soiſſons. He died 1686. He wrote ſome poems and miſcellanies, beſides twelve tragedies of no great merit.

Maistre, *Lewis Iſaac le*, was born at Paris, 1613. He was, on ſuſpicion of janſeniſm, thrown into the baſtille, and during a confinement of two years, he compoſed ſeveral works, and tranſlated the bible with annotations, in 32 vols. 8vo. He tranſlated beſides, ſome of Chryſoſtom's homilies, three of Terence's plays—Kempis on the imitation of Chriſt—an attack on the jeſuits—letters of piety, 2 vols. &c. He died at Pompona, 1684, aged 71.

Maitland, *John*, lord of Thyrleſtane, was born 1545. He was educated in Scotland, and practiſed with ſuch ſucceſs that James VI. made him his ſecretary of ſtate, 1584, and the next year lord chancellor of the kingdom. He attended his maſter to Denmark in 1589, and died 1595. He wrote epigrammata Latina, &c.

Maitland, *William*, a Scotch antiquarian, born in Forfarſhire, 1693. From a hair merchant he became a man of letters, and ſettled in London, where he publiſhed his hiſtory of London, folio, 1739. In 1753 appeared his hiſtory of Edinburgh, folio, and in 1757 his hiſtory and antiquities of Scotland, 3 vols. folio. He died at Montroſe, aged 64.

Maittaire, *Michael*, a learned writer, born in London, 1668, and educated at Weſtminſter, and Chriſtchurch, Oxford. He was appointed ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool, 1695, and continued four years in that office. He wrote two pamphlets againſt Whiſton, in 1711, and publiſhed Stephanorum hiſtoria, &c.—annales typographici, 5 vols. 1719-1741—opera veterum poetarum, 2 vols. folio—the Greek teſtament, edited, 2 vols. 1714—editions of Juſtin, Lucretius, Paterculus, Catullus, Terence, Virgil, Ovid, Martial, and other Latin claſſics—Græcæ linguæ dialecti, 8vo.—Anacreon—miſcellanea Græcorum, &c. He was Latin tutor to lord Cheſterfield's favorite ſon, and died greatly reſpected, 1747. His valuable library, the collection of 50 years, was ſold after his death during 44 nights by auction.

Maius, *John Henry*, a Lutheran divine, born 1653. He was profeſſor of oriental languages in ſeveral univerſities, and laſtly at Gieſſen, where he died 1719. He wrote hiſtoria animalium ſcripturæ ſacra, 8vo.—vita Johannis Reuchlini, 8vo.—hiſtoria reformationis Lutheri, 4to, &c.

Malachi, the laſt of the 12 minor prophets, after Haggai and Zechariah, under Nehemiah. He foretold chiefly the coming of John the baptiſt.

Malagrida, *Gabriel*, an Italian jeſuit, ſent into Portugal as a miſſionary. He became ſo ambitious, that he joined the duke d'Aveiro in his conſpiracy againſt the king of Portugal. When the jeſuits were baniſhed, he reſided ſtill in the kingdom, and there became a violent enthuſiaſt, declaring himſelf the ambaſſador and immediate prophet of God. His extravagant conduct and his writings were at laſt noticed by the inquiſition, and when he declared that the king's death had been revealed to him, he was condemned by the arbitrary tribunal, and was burnt alive, 1761, aged 75, as a falſe prophet.

Malaval, *Francis*, a native of Marſeilles, who, though he loſt his ſight at the age of nine months,

months, acquired celebrity as a myſtical writer on quietiſm. He publiſhed ſpiritual poetry—lives of ſaints. He died at Marſeilles, 1719, aged 92.

MALCOLM IV. grandſon of David, king of Scotland, 1153, was a liberal prince, and founded ſeveral monaſteries, and died 1165.

MALDONAT, *John*, a Spaniſh jeſuit, born in Eſtramadura, 1534. He was noticed as an able ſcholar at Salamanca and Rome, and became profeſſor in 1563 at Paris, and afterwards at Poictiers. He was alſo in the jeſuits' college at Bourges, and at Rome ſuperintended the publication of the ſeptuagint. He there finiſhed his commentary on the goſpels, and died 1583. He wrote beſides, commentaries on Jeremiah, Baruch, Ezekiel, and Daniel—various treatiſes on original ſin, &c.

MALEBRANCHE, *Nicolas*, a French philoſopher, born at Paris, 1638. He ſtudied at the colleges of la Marche, and Sorbonne, and applied himſelf to eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, and afterwards to rabbinical learning, till in the peruſal of Deſcartes' treatiſe upon man, he diſcovered that philoſophy was the ſcience in which he was deſtined to be illuſtrious. He now devoted himſelf to ſerious meditation, and even cloſed his windows not to be interrupted by the light. His firſt and greateſt work is "de la recherche de la verité," or ſearch after truth, 1674, in which he proves that our ſenſes and paſſions lead us to error, and that truth can be diſcovered only by thinking in God. Of human knowledge he ſpeaks with contempt, but pays adoration to that ſublime light which proceeds from the ideal world. In this, and in his other works, he ſhows himſelf, ſays Locke, an ingenious author, abounding in fine thoughts, judicious reaſonings, and uncommon reflections. His other works are all on the ſame metaphyſical ſubjects. He died 1715, aged 55.

MALEGUZZI-VALERI, *Veronica*, a learned lady, born at Reggio. She ſupported, in a very ſatisfactory manner, two theſes on the liberal arts, which have been publiſhed, beſides innocence recognized, a drama, and ſhe died 1690.

MALESHERBES, *Chriſtian William Lamoignon*, a celebrated Frenchman, born at Paris, 1721, and brought up to the bar. He for 25 years was zealouſly engaged in the ſervice of his country, in ſupporting and invigorating the induſtry of her inhabitants, as preſident of the court of aides; and after he had retired to his eſtate, he was recalled in 1775, by Louis XVI. to become the miniſter of the interior. The priſons were now viſited, and no longer contained any but criminals who had violated the law; various employments recommended habits of induſtry, and the apartments were rendered more commodious for the unfortunate captives. The retirement of Turgot was attended by that of his friend Maleſherbes, who now travelled under an aſſumed name and in a plain dreſs over France, Switzerland, and Holland, and in examining the various manufactures, curioſities, and arts of each province. He hailed the revolution as the forerunner of bleſſings, but ſoon ſaw his hopes vaniſh; yet while others fled he boldly appeared before the convention; and actuated by gratitude, he no ſooner ſaw his ſovereign dragged as a criminal before his ſubjects, than he demanded the privilege and the honor of being his defender. The heroic conduct of this venerable man had no effect on the bloody convention. His appeals in favor of Louis were of no avail, and he was the firſt to announce to the unfortunate monarch the ill ſucceſs of his defence. So much goodneſs ought to have met reſpect among a civilized nation, but otherwiſe. No ſooner was his daughter accuſed of treaſon and hurried to priſon, than the aged father requeſted to accompany his beloved child. The requeſt was granted, and in a few days, alas! he appeared with her and her child before the revolutionary tribunal, and with her and her child he aſcended the ſcaffold, 1793. He was author of a treatiſe on rural economy—thoughts and maxims—two memoirs on the civil ſtate of the proteſtants.

MALEZIEU, *Nicolas de*, a French author, born at Paris, 1650. He was tutor to the dukes of Maine and Burgundy, and the friend of Boſſuet, and of Montauſier. He was diſgraced with the duke of Orleans, and died 1727, aged 77. He publiſhed elements of geography, 8vo.—ſeveral pieces in proſe, &c.

MALFILLASTRE, *James Charles Lewis*, a French poet. He died at Paris 1767, aged 35. His poem on Narciſſus in the iſle of Venus, acquired him celebrity. He wrote beſides, odes, ſonnets, &c. and in the midſt of that retirement, which he preferred to public life, he rendered himſelf reſpected by the benevolence of his heart, and the ſimplicity of his manners.

MALHERBE, *Francis de*, a French poet, who, according to Bayle and Boileau, formed the taſte of his countrymen in matters of polite literature, and introduced, with purity of language, harmonious numbers, and a juſt cadence. He was born at Caen about 1555, and died at Paris, 1628. He was patronized by Henry the Great and Mary de Medicis. Though an elegant writer he compoſed verſes with great labor. His works, divided into ſix books, conſiſt of paraphraſes on the pſalms, odes, ſonnets, and epigrams.

MALINGRE, *Claude*, a French hiſtorian, born at Sens. His beſt work is ſaid to be the hiſtory of the honorary dignities of France, 8vo. He died 1655.

MALLEMANS, *Claude*, a native of Beaune, profeſſor of philoſophy at Paris, where he died 1723, aged 77. He is author of a new philoſophical ſyſtem of the world—the famous problem of the quadrature of the circle, &c.

MALLEMANS, *John*, brother to the preceding, took orders after being captain of dragoons. Beſides a tranſlation of Virgil, he wrote a hiſtory of religion, from the creation to the reign of Jovian—diſſertations on difficult paſſages

paſſages of ſcripture, &c. He died 1740, aged 91.

Mallet, *David*, or Malloch, an Engliſh poet, born in Scotland about 1700, and educated at Edinburgh. He was tutor to the ſons of the duke of Montroſe, and after travelling with his pupils, he ſettled in London, where he was the companion of the great, the learned, and the witty. In 1724, he commenced author, and in 1738, paid his court to Pope in his "verbal criticiſm." In 1740, appeared his life of lord Bacon, diſplaying more knowledge of hiſtory than of ſciences, and ſoon after he undertook the life of the duke of Marlborough, at the requeſt of the ducheſs, but the work never appeared. Mallet afterwards became ſecretary to the prince of Wales with a ſalary of 200l. a year, and aſſiſted Thomſon in the compoſition of his maſque of Alfred, repeatedly acted before the prince at Cliefden, 1740, and alſo at Drury lane, 1751. The poet died 1765. His works have been collected in 3 vols. 12mo. but poſſeſs little poetical merit.

Mallet, *Edmund*, a French divine, born at Melun 1713. He was profeſſor of divinity in the college of Navarre at Paris, where he died 1755. He was one of the writers of the encyclopedia, on the articles of divinity, and belles lettres, and compoſed ſeveral works on poetry and eloquence—eſſay on orators—a hiſtory of the civil wars under Francis II. Charles IX. &c. from the Italian of Davilla.

Mallet, *Henry*, a writer of Geneva, author of a hiſtory of Denmark, of northern antiquities, &c.

Mallet du Pan, *James*, a native of Geneva, educated under the patronage of Voltaire, at Caſſel where he was profeſſor of belles lettres. Afterwards he continued the annals of Linguet, and the mercure de France. After being 115 times denounced during the revolution as a dangerous man, and finding no ſafe aſylum either in France, or in Switzerland, or at Geneva, he came to London, where he conducted the mercure Britannique. In this periodical work, by wiſhing to pleaſe every party, he offended all. He poſſeſſed great powers of mind, independence of ſentiment, and integrity of character, and died at Richmond, 1800, in the houſe of his friend Lalli-Tollendal, leaving a wife and five children, for whoſe maintenance a handſome ſubſcription was raiſed. He wrote beſides, the influence of philoſophy on literature, 8vo.—diſcourſe on eloquence and political ſyſtems, 12mo.—conſiderations on the French revolution, 8vo. &c.

Malouin, *Paul James*, a native of Caen, profeſſor of medicine at Paris, and phyſician to the queen. He wrote a treatiſe on chemiſtry—and the chemical articles in the encyclopedie. He died at Paris 1777, aged 76.

Malpighi, *Marcello*, an Italian phyſician, born 1628, near Bologna. He ſtudied anatomy and phyſic at Bologna, and was appointed profeſſor by the ſenate of Bologna, but ſoon ſettled at Piſa, where his curious experiments were aſſiſted by his friend Borelli. In 1659, as the air of Piſa did not agree with him, he returned to Bologna. In 1662, he was prevailed upon to go to Meſſina as profeſſor, and in 1691, Innocent XII. ſent for him to Rome, and made him his phyſician. He died 1694, in conſequence of a paralytic ſtroke. By his delicate diſſections he found out the lobules of the liver, and the nature of the formation and mechaniſm of the kidnies, and of the reins, and of the heart. His works were printed, London, 1697, folio, &c.

Malvezzi, *Virgilio, marquis of*, an Italian writer, born at Bologna 1599. He ſtudied the law, but afterwards applied himſelf to arms, and was employed by Philip IV. of Spain, and admitted into his council of war. He died at Bologna 1654. He wrote various works in Spaniſh and Italian, and a diſcourſe on Tacitus' firſt book of annals tranſlated into Engliſh.

Mambrun, *Peter*, a French jeſuit, born at Clermont, 1581. He has written ſome elegant Latin eclogues, and georgics in the ſtyle of Virgil, beſides a heroic poem in 12 books, called Conſtantine, &c. He died 1661.

Man, *Cornelius de*, a native of Delft, who ſtudied painting in Italy and France nine years, and acquired celebrity at home by his repreſentation of hiſtorical pieces, converſations, &c. He died 1706, aged 85.

Manasseh, ſucceeded his father Hezekiah, at the age of 12. He was, 677 B. C., carried by Eſarhaddon, king of Aſſyria, to Babylon. His miſfortunes produced repentance, and when reſtored to his kingdom he became an exemplary monarch, and re-eſtabliſhed the worſhip of the God of his fathers. His excellent prayer is preſerved in the apocrypha. He died B. C. 643.

Mancinelli, *Antonio*, an Italian poet and orator, born at Velitri 1452. He publiſhed a poem, "ſilva vitæ ſuæ, &c." and died 1506.

Manco-Capac, founder of the Peruvian empire, declared himſelf the deſcendant of the ſun. After civilizing his ſubjects, and uniting them under one monarchy, he was worſhipped as a deity after his death.

Mandeville, *ſir John*, an Engliſh traveller, born at St. Albans 1300. He left England 1332, and during an abſence of 34 years viſited the various countries of Scythia, Armenia, Egypt, Arabia, Perſia, Chaldea, &c. and made himſelf well acquainted with their language and manners. At his return he wrote an "itinerary," in Engliſh, French, and Latin, intereſting and curious, but abounding with the marvellous and the fictitious. He died at Liege 1372.

Mandeville, *Bernard de, M. D.* a Dutch phyſician, born 1670. He came over to England in the beginning of the 18th century, where he wrote ſeveral books. His "virgin unmaſked," a moſt licentious performance, was publiſhed 1709, and in 1711, his

"treatise of the hypocondria and hysteric passions," a work of some merit. In 1723, he published his poem with notes, called "the fables of the bees, or private vices made public benefits," a work reprehended by the grand jury of Middlesex, and attacked from various quarters. The author took no notice of his opponents till 1728, when he published another volume, called the second part of the fables of the bees. He in this improperly confounds superfluities and faults, and by representing human nature as low and vicious, and men as knaves and libertines, he destroys all the noble incentives to virtue. In 1720, he published "free thoughts on religion," and in 1732, an inquiry into the origin of honor, &c. He died 1733.

MANDRILLON, *I.* a native of Bourg-en-Bresse, who travelled in America and Holland. He settled in Holland, but his opposition to the stadtholder made him unpopular, and he returned to France, where Robespierre ordered him to the guillotine, 1793. He wrote the American spectator, 8vo. a work of merit, and other things.

MANES, the founder of the sect of the Manichees. He began to propagate, about 277, his doctrines which indeed he had derived from others. Mingling the pure doctrines of christianity with paganism, he taught that there were two principles of all things, coeternal and coeval, that is, God and the devil, that from the former all good, and from the latter all evil proceeded. The good being he called the author of the new testament, the bad of the old. God, he added, created the soul, the devil the body. He pretended also to work miracles, and he was therefore sent for by Sapor king of Persia to cure his son, but his pretended power failed him, the child died in his arms, and the disappointed father ordered the prophet to be flead alive, and his skin stuffed with chaff to be hung up at the gates of the capital, where Epiphanius who refuted his doctrines saw it.

MANETTI, *Gianozzo*, a native of Florence, one of those to whom the revival of literature may be attributed. He studied under Chrysoloras, and read lectures at Florence, and afterwards retired to Rome, where he became secretary to pope Nicholas V. He next went into the service of Alphonso king of Naples, where he died 1459, aged 63. Besides a Latin translation of the Greek testament, he wrote the lives of Dante, Petrarch, Boccacio, Nicholas V.—a treatise against the Jews—on the works of Aristotle, &c.

MANETTI, *Rutilio*, a native of Siena, eminent as a painter. His works adorn Florence and Pisa. He died 1639, aged 68.

MANETTI, *Xavier*, professor of botany and medicine at Florence, was keeper of the imperial garden, and author of catalogus horti academiæ Florent—viridarium Florent. 8vo.—ornithologiæ tomus quintus, &c. He died 1785 at Florence.

MANFREDI, *Eustachio*, an Italian mathematician, born 1674, at Bologna, where he was mathematical professor. He died 1739. He wrote ephemerides, 4 vols. 4to.—de translatu mercurii per solem, 1723—de annuis stellarum aberrat.—and also sonnets and canzonets.

MANFREDI, *Bartholomew*, a painter of Mantua, 1574. He imitated his master Michael Angelo, and in his representation of soldiers, sailors, peasants, and drunken scenes, &c. was much admired.

MANGEY, *Thomas*, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, rector of St. Mildred's Bread-street, vicar of Yealing, and prebendary of London, published an edition of Philo-Judæus, 2 vols. folio,—remarks upon Nazarenus, against Toland, 8vo.—and practical discourses on the Lord's prayer, &c. He died 1755.

MANLEY, *Mary*, an English writer, born at Guernsey, where her father was governor. She lost, when young, her parents, and was enticed into a marriage with a relation of the same name, to whose care she had been entrusted. The new husband, who had another wife, took his bride to London, and cruelly deserted her. She afterwards became acquainted with the duchess of Cleveland, but upon being dismissed by her, she determined to spend the rest of her life in retirement. Her "royal mischief," a tragedy, when represented at Lincoln's inn fields theatre, proved so popular that she was flattered by men of wit and gallantry, and in an evil hour she yielded to temptation. Her "memoirs of the new atalantis," in 4 vols. in which she described in wanton language the amours of some distinguished characters, in feigned names, drew upon her a prosecution. Her printer and publisher were apprehended, but she nobly appeared before the king's bench to take the blame upon herself, and was at last admitted to bail, and finally liberated. She wrote in favor of queen Anne's ministry, and died 1724. She was author of Lucius king of Britain, a tragedy, —lost lover, or the jealous husband, besides letters, &c.

MANNERS, *John, marquis of Granby*, son of the duke of Rutland, distinguished himself in the German wars, under Ferdinand of Brunswick, as general of the British forces at the battles of Minden, Warburg, Kirk-Denkern, &c. He died 1770, aged 49.

MANNINGHAM, *Thomas*, D.D. a prelate, educated at Westminster school, and New college, Oxford. He became rector of East Tyttead, Hants, preacher of the Rolls, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, canon, and afterwards dean of Windsor, and 1709, bishop of Chichester. He published some sermons, and died 1722.

MANNORI, *Lewis*, author of memoirs and pleadings, in 18 vols. 12mo. a work curious and interesting, was an advocate of the parliament of Paris, and died 1778, aged 82. He was satirized by Voltaire.

MANNOZZI,

MANNOZZI, *John*, a painter, born near Florence. He was patronized by Lorenzo de Medicis, whofe palace he adorned by the labors of his art. He was a man of capricious and irafcible character, and he died 1636, aged 46.

MANSARD, *Francis*, a French architect, born 1598. His genius was difplayed in the erection of the gate of the church of the Feuillans, of the church of les Filles Ste. Marie, the hotels de Bouillon, and other edifices in Paris, and in the provinces. He was firft architect to the king, and was fucceeded by his nephew; alfo an ingenious man, who was honored with the order of St. Michael. He died 1666, and his nephew 1708, aged 69.

MANSFELD, *Peter Ernefi, count de*, an able ftatefman in Germany. He was made prifoner at Ivoy, 1552, and when liberated, obtained the government of Luxembourg, where his adminiftration was prudent and popular. He died 1604, aged 87.

MANSFELD, *Ernefi de*, natural fon of count Mansfeld, was legitimated by Rodolphus II. He was refufed the fucceffion of his father's honors and poffeffions, in confequence of which he joined the proteftants in 1610, and fhowed himfelf a vigorous enemy of Auftria. He died 1626, aged 46.

MANSFIELD, *earl of*, *Vid.* MURRAY.

MANSTEIN, *Chriftopher Herman de*, a Ruffian writer, born at Peterfburg, 1711. He was diftinguifhed in the fervice of the Ruffian and Pruffian monarchs. He was fhot in the war of 1757. He wrote a valuable work, memoirs of Ruffia, 2 vols. 8vo.

MANTEGNA, *Andrea*, an Italian painter, born near Padua, 1451. He was originally a fhepherd, but his rough drawings were feen and admired; and he improved fo much, that at the age of 17 he painted the altar-piece of St. Sophia, in Padua. He painted alfo another celebrated piece for the duke of Mantua, the triumphs of Julius Cæfar, now in the collection of Hampton court. He died at Mantua, 1517.

MANTON, *Thomas*, D. D. a native of Lawrence Lydiard, Somerfetfhire, educated at Wadham college, Oxford. He was curate of Colyton, Devonfhire, and then fettled at Stoke Newington, and became a popular preacher in London, and before the parliament. He loft his preferment in 1662, for non-conformity, and in 1671 was imprifoned for officiating in a conventicle. He died 1677, aged 57. His works are, fermons, and other calviniftic tracts, in 5 vols. folio.

MANTUAN, *Baptift*, an Italian poet, born at Mantua, 1448, the natural fon of Spagnolo, a man of diftinction. He entered among the carmelites, of whofe order he became general, but he quitted them in difguft, 1515, and devoted himfelf to literature. He died the next year. His works, which poffefs not much animation, were in 3 vols. folio.

MANUEL, *Commenus*, emperor of the Eaft, after his father John, 1143. He made war againft Dalmatia, Hungary, and Egypt, which he might have conquered, if not abandoned by Amaury, of Jerufalem. He died 1180.

MANUEL, *Palæologus*, fon and fucceffor of John, at Conftantinople took the monaftic habit, and died 1425, aged 75.

MANUTIUS, *Aldus*, a celebrated printer, born at Baffano. He was the firft who printed Greek with elegance; and he introduced that form of letters ftill in ufe, called italics. His editions of the claffics were held in high eftimation. He died at Venice, where he had long exercifed his profeffion with fucceffs, 1516. One copy of his capital works was always on vellum.

MANUTIUS, *Paul*, fon of Aldus, was librarian to Pius IV. and feconded his attempts to print all the fathers in an elegant manner. He acquired, by the frequent reading of Cicero, fuch facility of compofition, that Scaliger fays, a Roman could not have written better. He wrote epiftles very labored—commentaries on Cicero, 4 vols. folio—de legibus Romanorum, &c. He died 1574.

MANUTIUS, *Aldus*, the younger, fon of Paul, was alfo a printer. He promifed greater celebrity than his father and grandfather; but proved unfortunate. Negligence produced diftrefs, and he became fo indigent, that he fold the excellent library of 80,000 volumes, collected by his anceftors, to maintain himfelf. Pope Clement VIII. made him director of the Vatican prefs. He died very poor 1597, at Rome. He wrote commentaries on Cicero—a treatife on orthography—notes on ancient writers—the lives of Cofmo de Medicis, and of Caftruccio Caftricani, &c.

MANZO, *John Baptift*, an Italian, who, after ferving in the Spanifh army, devoted himfelf to literature at Naples, where he affifted in the foundation of the Degli Otiofi academy. He wrote a life of Taffo, 12mo.—del amore dialogi, 8vo. &c. and died at Naples, 1645, aged 84.

MAPES, *Walter*, a poet, chaplain to Henry II. He was canon of Salifbury, precentor of Lincoln, and archdeacon of Oxford. He wrote in Latin, in a fatirical ftyle, and fome of his verfes are ftill read and admired.

MAPLETOFT, *John M. D.* an Engliſh divine, born 1631, at Margaret-Inge, in Huntingdonfhire, and educated at Weftminfter fchool, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He travelled with the fons of the earl of Northumberland, and at his return fettled as a phyfician in London. Here he was diftinguifhed as the friend of Willis, of Locke, of Tillotfon, and other learned men, and in 1670 he went with lord Effex to the court of Denmark. In 1675 he was chofen profeffor of phyfic of Greſham college, and in 1676 attended the ambaffador Montague to France. He married in 1679, and then abandoning medicine, applied himfelf to divinity; and obtained the rectory of Braybrook, Northamptonfhire, &c. When Wiliam was at Cambridge 1689, he took his degree of D. D. and in 1707 was prefident of Sion college. He continued to preach in his church of St. Lawrence,

ence, Jewry, till he was turned of 80, and ied 1721, at Weſtminſter, aged 91. He tranſated Sydenham's medical obſervations into Latin, nd wrote beſides, the principles and duties of he chriſtian religion, 8vo.—and other things.

MARAIS, *Marin*, a celebrated muſician, born at Paris, 1656. He compoſed ſome admired pieces for the theatres, eſpecially Alcides —Semele and Alcyone, his beſt performance. He died 1728, aged 72.

MARALDI, *James Philip*, a mathematician, of Perinaldo, near Nice, 1665. He was engaged with Caſſini, in conſtructing the great meridian line through France. He died 1729, aged 64, leaving behind him a catalogue of the fixed ſtars, and curious obſervations, &c.

MARANA, *John Paul*, author of the Turkiſh ſpy, a work once read with avidity, and conſidered as authentic, but now regarded as half fictitious, was born at Genoa. He reſided at Paris, and then returned to his own country, where he died 1693, aged 51. The Turkiſh ſpy was firſt publiſhed in 6 vols. 12mo.

MARAT, *John Paul*, one of the atrocious leaders of the French revolution, was born at Beaudry, near Neufchatel, Switzerland, 1744. He ſtudied medicine, and acquired public notice by paſſing as an empiric, and by ſelling a water which he pretended could cure all diſeaſes. After viſiting England he returned to Paris, at the revolution, and with the ardor of a man who wiſhes to profit by the miſeries of the public, he attacked the character of the miniſters, eſpecially Necker, in his publiciſte Pariſien. To this vile, but popular publication, ſucceeded l'ami du peuple, in which he recommended revolt, pillage, and murder; he excited the ſoldiers to aſſaſſinate their generals, the poor to ſeize the property of the rich, and the profligate to cut off their enemies. Though the aſſembly ſeized his papers, he continued his labors, under the patronage of the jacobins. Delighting in blood, he promoted the murders of September, and by repeated accuſations, carried the moſt virtuous of the citizens, and the braveſt of the generals, to the guillotine, and declared with exultation, that the happineſs of France required for its conſolidation the ſacrifice of 300,000 more lives. This execrable wretch might ſtill have added to the number of his victims, but a heroine rid the world of his tyranny. Charlotte Corday obtained acceſs to him while in his bath, and with a blow of a dagger ſhe laid the monſter dead at her feet, 1793. His remains were honored with all the diſtinction due only to a hero, and were depoſited in great pomp in the pantheon. But the public opinion ſoon changed, his memory was inſulted, and his very body dug up, and thrown into a common ſink. This worthleſs tyrant was, in his perſon, diſagreeable and ferocious; he ſpoke with animation, but his looks betrayed the black purpoſes of his heart. He wrote man, or the principles of the influence of the ſoul on the body, and of the body on the ſoul, 1775. 2 vols. 12mo. a work ſeverely criticiſed by Voltaire—diſcoveries on fire, electricity, and light, 8vo. 1779—diſcovery on light, &c.

MARATTI, *Carlo*, an Italian painter, born 1625, in the march of Ancona. His fondneſs for painting was early diſcovered, and at Rome he acquired celebrity by the grace and beauty of his figures. He was knighted, and appointed painter in ordinary to Lewis XIV. He chiefly excelled as the painter of female ſaints and madonnas. He died at Rome, loaded with honors and opulence, 1713, aged 88.

MARBACH, *John*, a proteſtant of Lindau, author of a curious book, called ſides Jeſu e jeſuitarum, in which he compared the doctrines of Jeſus with thoſe of the jeſuits. He died 1581, aged 60.

MARCA, *Peter de*, a French prelate, born 1594, at Gart, in Bearn. He was preſident of the parliament of Bearn, and in 1639, counſellor of ſtate at Paris. He publiſhed in 1640 "the hiſtory of Bearn," which widely eſtabliſhed his reputation as an elegant writer, and a good politician, and then engaged to defend the Gallican church, which ſome enemies of Richelieu repreſented as deſirous of ſeparating from Rome. His book, "de concordiâ ſacerdotii & imperii," 1641, though written at the command of the French king, gave ſome offence to the pope, and when the author was nominated to the ſee of Conſerans, his conſecration was delayed till he had made his peace with his eccleſiaſtical maſter, by the publication of another treatiſe, de ſingulari primatu Petri, in which he aſſerted the ſupremacy of the pope. He went, in 1644, as viſitor general to Catalonia, and executed his office with ſuch popularity, that when ill, the public prayers of the province were offered for his recovery. He was next raiſed to the ſee of Touloufe, and in 1658 was made miniſter of ſtate. In 1660 he was engaged on determining the boundaries of the French and Spaniſh territories in the Pyrenées, and he obtained in 1662 the dignity of archbiſhop of Paris, but died there in June, on the ſame day that the bulls arrived from Rome to confirm his elevation. He was a man of extraordinary talents.

MARCELLI, *Benedict*, the prince of muſic, according to the flattery of the Italians, was a Venetian, who excelled alſo in philoſophy, and in poetry. His "faſhionable ſtage," in Italian, in which he ridicules modern operas, is his beſt proſe compoſition, and his chief poetical work is the comedy toſcaniſmo, &c. He died 1739, aged 53.

MARCELLINUS, ſucceeded Caius in the popedom, 296, and died eight years after.

MARCELLUS I. pope after Marcellinus, 308, died 310.

MARCELLUS II. pope after Julius III. died a few weeks after his elevation, 1555.

MARCH, *Auſias*, a poet of Valencia in the 15th century. He wrote amatory verſes in praiſe of his fair countrywoman, Thereſa Bon, as Petrarch celebrated his Laura, and from the ſimilarity

ſimilarity of their poetry they have been accuſed of ſtealing one from the other.

MARCHAND, *Proſper*, quitted France to profeſs the proteſtant religion in Holland. He publiſhed "the literary journal," and died at a great age, 1756. He publiſhed beſides, "the hiſtory of printing,"—dictionaire hiſtorique, two ſmall folio vols. &c.

MARCHETTI, *Alexander*, a phyſician and poet, born near Piſa, 1633. He was profeſſor of mathematics at Piſa, and preferred reaſon and experiment to authority, and to Ariſtotle. He died 1714. He wrote poems in 4to.—an Italian tranſlation of Lucretius,—a tranſlation of Anacreon, &c.

MARCHIN, *Ferdinand count*, of Liege, ſignalized himſelf at Fleurus and Nerwinde, and at the ſiege of Charleroi. He was ſent, in 1701, as ambaſſador from Lewis XV. to Spain, and refuſed the rank of nobility from the Spaniſh court. He was afterwards in the army in Germany, and commanded the retreat at the fatal battle of Hochſtet. He was wounded at Turin, where they fought againſt his advice, 1706, and he died by the amputation of his thigh.

MARCILIUS, *Theodore*, a German critic of Arnheim, in Gueldres, 1548. He was educated under his father, and at Deventer and Louvain. He taught belles lettres at Paris, and in 1602 was made royal profeſſor of the Latin tongue. He died 1617. Though abuſed by Scaliger, he was a learned man, and publiſhed Pythagoras' golden verſes, with annotations, &c.

MARCION, a heretic of the ſecond century. Breaking his vows of continence, he was excommunicated by his father, and unable to be reconciled to the church, he embraced the heretical opinion of Cerdo, to which he added the wild principles of Manes, with incoherent doctrines of his own.

MARE, *William de la*, a Latin poet of Cotentin. Diſguſted with the court, where he was ſecretary to the chancellor, he retired to Caen, where he was rector of the univerſity. He wrote two poems, chimæra—de tribus fugiendis, venere, ventre & plumâ.

MARECHAL, *George*, of Calais, was very ſkilful in ſurgical operations. His attention to Lewis XIV. when attacked by an abceſs in the neck, 1696, was rewarded with the appointment of ſurgeon to the royal houſehold, &c. He died at Bievre, 1736, aged 78.

MARECHAL, *Peter Sylvan*, of Paris, ſtudied the law, and afterwards was a periodical writer at the revolution. He wrote nineteen different things, ſome of which were very profane and indecent, among which were, a book eſcaped from the deluge—the pantheon—dictionary of atheiſts—voyage of Pythagoras, 6 vols. &c. He died at Paris, 1803.

MARETS, *John des*, a French writer, very debauched in his youth. He afterwards became a great ſaint, and propheſied, as from divine revelation, that the French king would deſtroy the Turkiſh empire, and the religion of Mahomet, after uniting all the princes of Europe to ſupport the tenets of the ſee of Rome. He wrote ſome dramatic pieces, in which are "les viſionaires," beſides a paraphraſe of David's pſalms—the chriſtian virtues, a poem in eight cantos—Clovis, an epic poem, in 26 books—&c. He was a great enemy of the janſeniſts, and died 1676, aged 81.

MARETS, *Samuel des*, a proteſtant divine of Picardy, 1599. He ſtudied at Paris, Saumur, and Geneva. He was of ſmall ſtature, and went by the name of the little preacher; but he grew up to his 25th year, and attained nearly the full ſize. He was miniſter at Laon, &c. profeſſor at Groningen. He was afterwards invited to Lauſanne, and to Leyden, but as he prepared to remove to this place, he died at Groningen, 1663. He was engaged in controverſies for 18 years, with Boctius. He alſo attacked Grotius, for his explanations about Antichriſt, and alſo Comenius, Labadie, &c. His works were numerous, and ſhowed aſtoniſhing marks of knowledge and erudition.

MARGARET, daughter of the king of Denmark, and wife of Haquin, king of Norway, aſcended, in 1387, the throne of Denmark, and that of Norway, on the death of her ſon, Olaus. When the Swedes, diſſatisfied with Albert, their king, offered her the crown, ſhe accepted the conditions, and after a bloody war of ſeven years, ſhe placed the crown on her own head, 1394, and deſerved the ſurname of the Semiramis of the north. Thus miſtreſs of three kingdoms, ſhe took meaſures to render their connection indiſſolubl by the law called the union of Calmar, but unfortunately regarding little the ſolemnity of agreements, ſhe rendered herſelf unpopular, and her government odious. She died 1412, aged 59, after a reign of 26 years.

MARGARET, daughter of Robert, of Burgundy, married Lewis Hutin, of France, 1305. She poſſeſſed great perſonal charms, but unfortunately diſgraced herſelf by the groſſeſt ſenſuality. Her lover was condemned to be ſlead alive, and ſhe was ſtrangled to death, 1315.

MARGARET, daughter of Maximilian I. was betrothed to the dauphin, afterwards Charles VIII. but did not marry him. She was afterwards married to the infant of Spain, and took for her next huſband, Philibert, duke of Savoy. She was governeſs of the Netherlands, and diſplayed her zeal againſt the Lutherans. She died 1530, aged 50.

MARGARET of Valois, ſiſter of Francis I. married, 1509, the duke of Alençon, and afterwards, Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre, by whom ſhe had Jane, mother of Henry IV. She paid particular attention to the encouragement of commerce, of agriculture, and of the arts, among her ſubjects. Her partiality for the proteſtants was ſo great, that ſhe wrote the mirror of a ſinful ſoul. She died 1549, aged 57, of a catarrh, which it is ſaid ſhe caught in making obſervations

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on a comet. She wrote heptameron, after the manner of Boccace, a work which, though in a pleaſing ſtyle, is dangerous, from its licentious and indelicate expreſſions. She wrote alſo poetical pieces, called les marguerites de la marguerite des princeſſes, &c.

MARGARET of France, daughter of Henry II. married Henry IV. but unhappily diſgraced herſelf by her licentiouſneſs. She was divorced, 1599, and devoted the reſt of her life to religious exerciſes. She died 1613, aged 65.

MARGARET of Anjou, daughter of René, king of Sicily, married Henry VI. of England. She was a woman of maſculine character, but her heroiſm was unhappily tainted with cruelty. More calculated to govern than to obey, ſhe guided the counſels of her weak huſband during the wars of York and Lancaſter, and ſhe levied an army to reſcue him from priſon and defeated her enemies. In 1460 ſhe was routed by Warwick, at Northampton, and her huſband was taken; but undiſmayed, ſhe again gave battle to her opponents at Wakefield, and left the duke of York dead in the field. Warwick was next defeated near St. Alban's, but another battle at Santon, in Yorkſhire, and at Hexham, proved fatal to her cauſe. Margaret was taken priſoner in the field of battle, 1471, but recovered her liberty four years after, by paying a ranſom of 50,000 crowns. After defending the cauſe of her huſband in 12 battles, ſhe retired to France, where ſhe died 1482, aged 59.

MARGARET of York, ſiſter of Edward IV. married Charles duke of Burgundy. She oppoſed the elevation of Henry VII. to the throne of England.

MARGARET, counteſs of Richmond and Derby, was born in Bedfordſhire, 1441. She married Edmund, earl of Richmond, half brother to Henry VI. and by him had Henry VII. She next married ſir Henry Stafford, and for her third huſband, in 1482, took Thomas Stanley, earl of Derby, who died 1504. To all the virtues of private life, ſhe united great intelligence, and a deep regard for learning. She founded two colleges at Cambridge, St. John's and Chriſt's, and eſtabliſhed there, and at Oxford, a theological profeſſorſhip. She died at Weſtminſter, 1509, ſurviving only three months, her ſon, the king. She is deſcribed by Fiſher, who preached her funeral ſermon, as allied to 30 kings and queens, &c.

MARGARITONE of Arezzo, eminent as a painter, invented the mode of gilding with leaf gold on Armenian bole, and diſplayed great taſte in his repreſentation of hiſtorical ſubjects, in freſco and in diſtemper. He died 1275, aged 77.

MARGON, *William de*, a French journaliſt, born at Languedoc. He publiſhed ſuch ſevere reflections againſt the janſeniſts, that the court baniſhed him to Lerins, but reſtored him to liberty, 1740, provided he removed to the monaſtery of the bernardines, where he died 1760. He wrote memoirs of marſhall Villars, 3 vols.—memoirs of the duke of Berwick, 2 vols.—memoirs of Tourville.

MARGRAAF, *Andrew Sigiſmund*, of Berlin, ſtudied chemiſtry, and acquired celebrity by his ingenious experiments. He diſcovered the ſemi-metal, called manganeſe, and by his labors, he rendered more eaſy the chemical ſyſtem. This indefatigable man died at Berlin, director of the academy, 1782, aged 78.

MARGUNIO, *Maſſimo*, eſtabliſhed in 1547 an office at Venice, for the printing of Greek books. When his houſe was deſtroyed by an incendiary, he returned to Candia, and became biſhop of Cerigo. He died 1602, aged 80. He wrote Greek anacreontic odes —poems, &c.

MARIA THERESA, empreſs, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of Charles VI. was born 1717. On the death of her brother ſhe was deſtined by her father to ſucceed to all his honors, according to the famous pragmatic ſanction. In 1736 ſhe married Francis Stephen of Lorraine, and in 1740 ſhe was raiſed to the throne. On her elevation, the king of Pruſſia ſeized Sileſia, and ſubdued Moravia, and Charles of Bavaria, ſupported by France, made rapid conqueſts in the imperial dominions, and was crowned king of Bohemia at Prague, and emperor by the title of Charles VII. 1742. Maria in the midſt of theſe diſaſters quitted Vienna, and throwing herſelf, with her infant ſon in her arms, in the midſt of the aſſembled ſtates of the Hungarian nation, ſhe thus addreſſed them in Latin: "Abandoned by my friends, perſecuted by my enemies, attacked by my neareſt relations, I have no reſource left but in your fidelity, courage, and conſtancy: I entruſt into your hands the children of your kings, they depend on you for life and ſafety." The appeal was received with applauſe. Let us die for our queen Maria Thereſa was the general reply, and ſoon after, Maria, who had lately ſcarce a town where to give birth in ſecurity to her child, ſaw her faithful Hungarians advance to her aid. Lintz, Paſſau, Munich, opened their gates to the conqueror, and by a treaty with England, ſhe obtained ſuccours in money, and in troops, and defeated the king of Sardinia, and detached Pruſſia from the general alliance, by ceding the provinces of Sileſia and of Glatz. Maria was crowned queen of Bohemia at Prague, 1743, and ſoon ſaw the king of England in perſon obtain in her cauſe the famous victory of Dettingen. Soon after, however, Pruſſia was in arms, Bohemia, and the Low Countries were invaded. The battles of Fontenoy, Rocoux, and la Feldt, were fought; and ſhe had the ſatisfaction to place the imperial crown on the head of her huſband at Frankfort, 1745, and ſhe again detached from her enemies the king of Pruſſia by the treaty of

Dreſden.

Dreſden. At laſt after a war of eight years the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 18th Oct. 1748, ſettled the diſſenſions of the continent, and Maria Thereſa devoted herſelf to repair the ravages of war. The ports of the Mediterranean and of the north were open to commerce, the arts were munificently patronized, her armies were well diſciplined, and military inſtitutions encouraged with particular attention. Fortifications were built in the moſt impregnable places, and obſervatories for the encouragement of ſcience and aſtronomy were erected at Vienna, Gratz, and Tyrnau. Hoſpitals were opened for the reception of thoſe brave men who had bled for their country, and the relations of the meritorious ſoldier were rewarded with all the munificence which became a patriotic and humane princeſs. Again Pruſſia invaded Saxony 1756, but at laſt the enemy retreated before Daun, who relieved Bohemia in ſo maſterly a manner, that Maria Thereſa, commemorating the heroic exploit, eſtabliſhed the military order of her name 1757. The battles of Hock-kirchen, Kunnerſdorf, Maxen, Landſhut, and Siplitz, were favorable to the cauſe of the empreſs, and though her forces were defeated at Liſſa, and Breſlaw, ſhe at the peace of Hubertſburg in 1763, kept poſſeſſion of the ſame territories which ſhe held before the war. In 1764 ſhe cauſed her ſon Joſeph to be crowned king of the Romans. In 1772 ſhe joined Pruſſia and Ruſſia in the diſmemberment of Poland, and ſome time after obtained a ſmall portion of the Bavarian dominions. After a long reign, checkered by proſperity and adverſity, Maria Thereſa died at Vienna, 1780, aged 63. She had the ſingular felicity, if it deſerves the name of felicity, of ſeeing all her children, at her deceaſe, placed on thrones, or allied to crowned heads. She deſerved and received the appellation of mother of her country, and the pureſt virtues of charity and benevolence profuſely exerciſed, rendered her eſteemed among her ſubjects.

Maria Antoinette, queen of France, daughter of Francis I. and of Maria Thereſa, was born at Vienna 1755. In 1770 ſhe married the dauphin of France, afterwards Lewis XVI. On that occaſion, however, it was obſerved, that the two ſtorms of thunder and rain which prevailed, forebode her future misfortunes, and on the feſtivities of the city of Paris more than 1200 perſons were cruſhed to death by the falling of a temporary building, and numbers periſhed in the Seine by being precipitated from the Pont royal. Theſe melancholy accidents were alleviated by the humanity of the foreign princeſs, who ſent all her money to the lieutenant of police, for the relief of the ſufferers, and every where conciliated the affection of the people. Other acts of charity have been recorded to her honor, and form ſome of the moſt pleaſing ſubjects which employed the pencil of Dagoti, and on the death of Lewis XV. when according to ancient uſage a tax is contributed for the girdle of the new queen, as it is called, Maria declined the compliment. In the ſevere froſt of 1788 ſhe contributed much to the relief of the poor, and her munificence was acknowledged by the gratitude of the Pariſians, who erected a pyramid of ſnow to her honor. Theſe marks of reſpect were nearly as tranſitory as the ſnowy pyramid; Antoinette, ſurrounded by flatterers, was repreſented as voluptuous and criminal, and the celebrated trial concerning the necklace, in ſome degree raiſed the indignation of the public againſt her conduct. The poverty of the treaſury was attributed to her extravagance; but though liberal in her expences, nothing criminal could be proved againſt her. As if foreſeeing the calamities of the ſtate, ſhe oppoſed the convocation of the ſtates which were to lead her and her huſband to the ſcaffold; but though calumniated, ſhe made the happineſs of her huſband the firſt wiſh of her heart. The ferocious revolution brought on the 6th of October, when the cannibals of Paris appeared at Verſailles. The doors of her apartment were battered down, and the bed from which ſhe had juſt eſcaped was pierced with a thouſand ſtabs; yet Antoinette exhibited her uſual ſerenity, and preſenting herſelf alone on the balcony, ſhe changed the fury of the populace into admiration and ſhouts of applauſe. Accompanying the king to Paris, in a journey of ſix hours, while the heads of two of her murdered body guards were raiſed on pikes by the ſide of her carriage, and while blaſphemies every moment rent the air, ſhe preſerved the ſame undaunted courage. After the flight to Varennes, her magnanimity did not deſert her, and when queſtioned, ſhe replied with becoming dignity. On the 20th June, and the 10th Auguſt, 1792, ſhe again ſaw herſelf inſulted and with difficulty ſaved from aſſaſſins, and in the aſſembly ſhe heard unmoved the decrees which robbed the monarch of his throne. She no ſooner heard of the condemnation of her huſband than ſhe congratulated him on the termination of his ſufferings, and after parting from him in an agony of grief, her only requeſt to his murderers was to give her a ſuit of mourning, which ſhe wore till her own fate was decided. That ſhe might not feel the comforts of the afflicted in ſharing her ſorrows with her family, ſhe was torn from her ſon 1793, and a month after, an armed force entered her cell in the night, and forced her from her bed of ſtraw to a damp dungeon. On the 3d of October ſhe was carried before the revolutionary tribunal, and accuſed of ſquandering the public, and of holding a traiterous correſpondence with the enemies of her country; but the crimination could not be proved, and her ſufferings excited intereſt in her favor even among her prejudiced judges. It was then that the miſcreants charged her with attempts to corrupt the morals of her own ſon; a ſcandalous imputation which roufed all her feelings; I appeal, exclaimed ſhe in a burſt of indignation, I appeal to all mothers, whether

whether an action so odious is possible. Nothing could avail, she retired fatigued to her dungeon, after being detained 18 hours before her cruel judges, and the following morning at eleven she was summoned to ascend the cart which was to conduct her to the scaffold. She obeyed with dignity, and in profound silence, and after viewing, as she passed, the palace of the Thuilleries, the former scene of her greatness and of her pleasures, she mounted the scaffold with precipitation, and falling on her knees, prayed for forgiveness on her murderers, and bidding adieu to her absent children, to whose father she was again to be united, she laid down her head on the fatal machine, and lifting up her eyes to heaven, closed them in death 16th October, 1793. She was then near 38, but it is remarkable that her misfortunes had changed the color of her hair to a silvery white, and her countenance, which, with every feature of beauty once beamed benignity and love, had assumed an aspect of settled melancholy, and she had nearly lost the use of one of her eyes from the unwholesome air to which she was exposed. Her body was thrown into the Magdalen church-yard, and immediately consumed with quick lime. In the powers of her mind Antoinette had been carefully cultivated, she spoke French with purity, and the Italian as her native tongue, and she was so well acquainted with Latin, that when twice addressed in that language, she made an immediate extemporaneous reply in the same language, and with elegance. She had four children, Maria Theresa Charlotte, born 1778, who married her cousin the duke of Angoulcme; Louis, born 1781, who died 1789; Charles Louis, born 1785, who died 1793; and a daughter who died an infant. Her life, by mad. Guenard, 3 vols. 12mo. is recommended by the French biographers.

Mariana, *John*, a Spanish historian, born in Castile, 1537. He was of the society of the jesuits, and was professor of divinity four years at Rome, two in Sicily, and five at Paris, after which he spent the remainder of his life at Toledo. He made himself known by his tract, "de rege & de regis institutione," in which he defended the assassination of Henry III. of France, and supported, that the authority of the people was superior to that of the prince. This work, which it is said inspired Ravaillac with the scheme of murdering Henry IV. was burnt at Paris by order of the parliament, and drew upon the author and the jesuits severe censures. His greatest performance is, the history of Spain, in 30 books, originally written by him in Latin, but also published in Spanish. He brought the history to the end of Ferdinand's reign, as he dreaded to treat about more modern times. He afterwards wrote a supplement to the year 1621, when Philip IV. succeeded to the crown; and the work was continued by Salcedo, and after him by de Soto, to 1669. This excellent history is commended by Rapin and others, for the greatness of the design, and the nobleness of the style, every where sublime and interesting. Mariana died at Toledo, 1624, aged 87. He wrote also, a treatise on weights and measures—notes on the old testament, a valuable work, &c.

Marianus, *Scotus*, a Scotch monk, related to the venerable Bede, and author of a chronicle, from Jesus Christ to 1083, continued to 1200. He died 1086, aged 58.

Mariette, *Peter John*, son of a Paris bookseller, was secretary to the French king, and chancery comptroller, and died 1774. He wrote, traité des pierres gravées, 2 vols. folio—lettres sur la fontaine de la rue grenelle, &c.

Marignan, *John James, marquis de*, of Milan, favored for his valor by Francis Sforza, duke of Milan. Sforza prevailed upon him and upon another officer, to murder Visconti, a Milanese noble, and after this horrid deed, took measures to destroy both of them, that the suspicion might never attach to him. One fell, but Marignan escaped, and was made governor of Musso, which he exchanged for the service of the emperor, and the command of Marignan, of which he assumed the title. He was successful, in 1554, against the French troops under Strozzi, whom he defeated, and he took Sienna, where he permitted his troops to commit horrid cruelties. He died 1555, aged 60.

Marigny, *James Carpentier de*, an ecclesiastic, born at Marigny, near Nevers. He was the friend of de Retz, and was severe against Mazarin. He died of an apoplexy, 1670, distinguished more for his wit than the purity of his morals. He wrote some poems, and, according to some, he is the author of "Alleyn's book," in which the killing of a tyrant, after the example of Moses, is defended as lawful.

Marikowsky, *Martin*, of Rosenau in Hungary, was eminent as a physician. He examined the causes of the epidemic diseases of the Hungarian and Turkish armies; in consequence of which he published his observations in the ephemerides Sirmienses, 1763. He translated Tissot's advice on health into the Hungarian language; and died 1772, aged 44.

Marillac, *Louis de*, a French officer, patronized by Henry IV. and raised under Louis XIII. to the rank of marshal of France. Though favored by Richelieu, it is said, that he conspired with his brother Michael against that powerful minister. The cardinal was informed of their machinations, and the two brothers were tried, and on pretence of being guilty of extortion they were condemned. Louis was beheaded at Paris, 1632, and the other died in a dungeon.

Marin, *Michael Angelo*, a novel writer, born at Marseilles. He became an ecclesiastic, and published the acts of martyrs, which he did not finish. His romances are esteemed as promoting virtue and religion. He died of a dropsy in the heart, 1767, in his 70th year.

Marinella, *Lucretia*, a Venetian lady, who in 1601 wrote a book, in which she asserted the superiority of the female sex above

the male. She alſo publiſhed "la Columba ſacra," &c.

MARINI, *John Ambroſe*, of Genoa, is author of il caloandre fidelle, 1641, 8vo. a romance, tranſlated by Scuderi and Caylus into French—nuova gare de diſperati, ten times edited, alſo tranſlated into French. Theſe romances were popular, and were the firſt to deſcribe the manners and heroic deeds of ancient chivalry.

MARINO, *John Baptiſt*, an Italian poet, born at Naples, 1569. His father intended him for the law, but the youth ſold his books to purchaſe poetry. This ſo exaſperated his father, that he turned him away from his protection, but the brilliancy of his genius procured him patrons. He viſited Turin, and gained the friendſhip of the duke Charles Emanuel; but excited the jealouſy of Murtola, the duke's ſecretary, who viewed him with envy. From abuſive language and ſatirical ſonnets little miſchief could be expected, but Murtola at laſt diſcharged a piſtol at his rival, and nearly killed him. Marino next went to Paris, at the invitation of Margaret, and found, after her death, a liberal patroneſs in Mary de Medicis. He returned to Rome, and died at Naples of a retention of urine, 1625. He wrote, ſtrage degli innocenti, a poem, 1633—but the beſt of his works is, "Adonc," a heroic poem, which ranks with the Aminto of Taſſo, and the paſtor fido of Guarini.

MARIO NUZZI, or MARIO DE FIORI, a painter, whoſe flowers and landſcapes were deſervedly admired. He died at Rome, 1673, aged 70.

MARIOTTE, *Edme*, of Dijon, is known as an able mathematician. He wrote a treatiſe on the motion of waters—on the movement of pendulums—on philoſophy, &c. and died 1684.

MARIVAUX, *Peter Carlet de Chamblain de*, a dramatic writer, born at Paris, 1688. He was ſucceſsful in his theatrical pieces, as well as his romances; and as he conveyed an uſeful moral under the veil of wit and ſentiment, he wiſhed, as he ſaid, to make men more juſt and more humane. He joined de la Motte in the well known diſpute about the ſuperiority of the ancients over the moderns. This ſtrenuous advocate of religion and virtue died at Paris 1763, aged 75. His works are, pieces de theatre, 5 vols. 12mo.—the French ſpectator, 2 vols. 12mo.—vie de Marianne, 4 vols. 12mo. left unfiniſhed, but one of the beſt French romances—le payſan parvenu, 12mo. a much-admired compoſition—new don Quixote, &c.

MARK, *St.* an evangeliſt, the diſciple of Peter, by whoſe directions he is ſuppoſed to have written his goſpel for the uſe of the Roman chriſtians, A. D. 72.

MARK, *pope*, after Silveſter I. 335, died the ſame year.

MARKHAM, *Gervaſe*, an author in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. born at Gotham, Nottinghamſhire. He was captain under Charles, and diſtinguiſhed for his valor as well as learning. He wrote "Herod and Antipater," a tragedy—ſome books on huſbandry—on horſemanſhip—on military diſcipline—on the art of fowling, &c.

MARKLAND, *Jeremiah*, a learned critic, born 1693. He was educated at Chriſt's hoſpital, London, and Peterhouſe, Cambridge. He was diſtinguiſhed by his epiſtola critica, 1723, addreſſed to Hare. He publiſhed alſo Statius' Sylvæ—remarks on the epiſtles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero—and a diſſertation on the four orations aſcribed to Cicero. In 1761 he publiſhed his excellent little treatiſe de Græcorum quintâ declinatione, &c.—quæſtio grammatica, of which only 40 copies were printed; but it appeared at the end of Euripides' ſupplices mulieres, 1763. After being an active tutor at Cambridge, Markland retired to Twyford; but refuſed to take orders, and thus loſt the preferment which his friend, biſhop Hare, intended for him. From the year 1744 to 52, he reſided at Uckfield, Suſſex, and afterwards boarded in a farmhouſe at Milton, near Dorking, in Surrey, where he died of a ſevere attack of the gout, attended with fever, 1776, in his 83d year. Some of his learned notes on the two Iphigeniæ, were printed by Dr. Heberden, 1771. He wrote ſome other things, and liberally aſſiſted his friends.

MARLOE, *Chriſtopher*, a dramatic writer, educated at Cambridge. He became a player, and trod the ſtage with Shakeſpeare. In his opinions he was an atheiſt. It is ſaid by Wood, that he was fond of ſome vulgar female, but that he found a rival in his footman, and when full of jealouſy, he attempted to ſtab him, his opponent wreſted the dagger from his hand, and plunged it into his heart. He died of the wound, 1693. His plays were ſeven in number.

MARLORAT, *Auguſtin*, an Auguſtine monk of Lorraine, who embraced the tenets of the proteſtants. He was murdered at Rouen, when the place was taken by the king, 1562. His works are, theſaurus locorum commun. S. ſcripturæ—commentaries on the bible, &c.

MARMION, *Shakerley*, a dramatic writer, born at Aynhoe, Northamptonſhire, 1602. He was educated at Thame ſchool; and Wadham college, Oxford. He ſquandered his property, which amounted, ſays Wood, to 700l. a-year; and afterwards ſerved in the army in the Netherlands, and againſt Scotland under Charles I. He died 1639. He wrote four comedies, much eſteemed in his time—beſides Cupid and Pſyche, an epic poem, &c.

MARMONTEL, *John Francis*, a French writer, born at Bort, in Limouſin, in 1719. Though but the ſon of a taylor, he was well educated at Toulouſe, where he obtained ſome poetical prizes, and afterwards, in 1745, he came to Paris in the habit of an abbé. The friendſhip of Voltaire and his own merits procured him the favor of the great; he obtained the place of hiſtoriographer to the king's buildings, and conducted the periodical journal, called

called Mercury. A fevere parody from one of Cinna's fcenes, in which he fatirized a courtier of influence, drew upon him the difpleafure of the government, and he was fent to the baftille. His fame was eftablifhed by his tragedies and his operas, but his contes moraux procured him greater celebrity. In the revolution he retired into obfcurity from the obfervations of the world; and though reduced to indigence, he bore his misfortunes with compofure. He was in 1797 elected member of the council of ancients, and he fhowed himfelf firm, correct in his opinions, and the friend of virtue and religion. He died of an apoplexy, 1798, at Abbeville, near Gaillon, where he had retired. His other works are, Belifarius, a romance—the charms of ftudy—the literary obferver—Lucan's Pharfalia tranflated—the incas, or deftruction of Peru, 2 vols. —poetique Françoife, 3 vols. 8vo.—eflay on the revolutions of mufic, 8vo.—elements of literature, 6 vols. &c. His literary character chiefly depends on his contes moraux, 3 vols. 12mo. which have been tranflated into every European language, and are known to every reader as full of agreeable and pleafing delineations of character, but too often artfully fafcinating and immoral in their tendency.

Marnezia, *N. de Lezia*, of Befançon, from a foldier became a ftatefman during the revolution. Reprobating the violent meafures of the national aflembly, he retired in difguft to America, and on his return in 1793, he fell under the difpleafure of the ruling tyrants, and was fent to prifon; but though he furvived the fall of Robefpierre, he never recovered his health. He died 1797. He wrote, le bonheur dans les campagnes—la nature champêtre, a poem—plan of education for a young lady, &c.

Marolles, *Michael de*, a French writer, born 1600. He tranflated Terence, Plautus, Lucretius, Horace, Virgil, Juvenal, Perfius, &c. but not always with fuccefs. He alfo collected prints, one hundred thoufand of which afterwards adorned the king's cabinet. He wrote alfo memoirs of his own life, 3 vols. 12mo. befides indifferent poetry. He died 1681.

Marot, *John*, a French poet, born near Caen, 1463. He was noticed by Anne of Bretagne, queen of France, and he attended Lewis XII. to Genoa, and was in the fervice of Francis I. He died 1523. His poems are with thofe of his fon Clement.

Marot, *Clement*, fon of the above, was born at Cahors, 1496, and became valet-de-chambre to Francis I. He was wounded at the battle of Pavia; and as he was a proteftant, he found his refidence in France unfafe, and retired to Geneva, where it is faid by Cayet, that his licentious conduct expofed him to danger, and even drew upon him the punifhment of public whipping in all the crofs ways of the city. From Geneva, Marot went to Piedmont, and died at Turin, 1544, aged 49, very poor. His poetical powers were fo highly efteemed, that he was called in France the poet of princes, and the prince of poets. To his fertile invention the French are indebted for the rondeau, and alfo for the modern form of the fonnet, the madrigal, &c. Though licentious in character and opinions, Marot undertook to tranflate the pfalms of David into French verfe, dedicated to Francis I. The verfion, though elegantly and faithfully completed, met with much cenfure, as the work of a libertine, but it was recommended by a preface from Calvin himfelf. His works, conlifting of epigrams, fonnets, elegies, and ballads, were publifhed with thofe of his father, and thofe of his fon *Michael*, who was alfo a poet, but of inferior merit.

Marquet, *Francis Nicholas*, of Nancy, was a phyfician and botanift, and wrote an account of plants in Lorraine, 10 vols. 8vo.—obfervations on the cure of feveral difeafes, 2 vols. 12mo.—method to learn the ftate of the pulfe by the mufical notes, 12mo. He died 1759, aged 72.

Marracci, *Luigi*, a learned Italian, born at Lucca, 1612. He was profeffor of rhetoric, and confeffor to pope Innocent XI. and died at Rome, 1700. He edited the koran in Latin and Arabic, 2 vols. folio, 1698, with learned notes.

Marrier, *D. Martin*, of Cluni, died at Paris, his native town, 1644, aged 72. He made a curious collection of ancient eccleliaftical writers, publifhed under the title of bibliotheca Cluniacenfis.

Marsais, *Cæfar Chefneau du*, a French grammarian, born at Marfeilles, 1676. From an advocate he became tutor in noble families, and kept a fchool, till, after many adverfe accidents, he received from the count de Lauragais, an annuity of 1000 livres. He was engaged in the encyclopedie, and his articles on grammar, &c. are drawn up with great correctnefs and judgment. He was at firft a fceptic, but in the latter part of life became ftrictly religious. He died 1756, aged 80. He wrote an explanation of the doctrines of the Gallican church, with refpect to the pretences of the court of Rome, 12mo.—a rational method of learning the Latin language, 12mo.—the true principles of grammar, 4to.—logic, &c.

Marsh, *Narciffus*, an Iriih prelate, born at Hannington, Wiltfhire, 1638. He was educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, and Exeter, and in 1673 was made principal of St. Alban's hall. The duke of Ormond appointed him provoft of Dublin college, and in 1682 he was made bifhop of Leighlin and Ferns; in 1690 tranflated to Caflel, to Dublin 1699, and in 1703 to Armagh. The bifhop was very charitable. He built a noble library at Dublin, which he enriched with valuable books; he repaired feveral churches and alms houfes in his dioceles, and erected and endowed an almshoufe for 12 clergymen's widows, at Drogheda. He died 1713, aged 75. He was a good orientalift, and a well informed philofopher. He publifhed inftitutiones logicæ in ufum juventutis academicæ, Dublin, 1681—an introduction to the doctrine of founds, &c.

MARSHALL, *Walter*, an Engliſh divine, educated at Wincheſter and New college. He was ejected from his living at Hurſley, Hants, for non-conformity, 1662, and became a diſſenting miniſter at Goſport, where he died 1690. He wrote the goſpel myſtery of ſanctification, 1692, 8vo.

MARSHALL, *Thomas*, D. D. an Engliſh divine, born at Barkly, Leiceſterſhire, 1621. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, and bore arms in defence of king Charles, but afterwards he went to Rotterdam, where he became miniſter to the merchants there and at Dordt. He was in 1668 choſen fellow, and in 1672, rector of his college. In 1681 he was made dean of Glouceſter, and died at Lincoln college, 1685. He was well ſkilled in the Saxon and in the oriental languages. He publiſhed, obſervationes in evangeliorum verſiones per antiquos duas, ſcilicet Gothicas & Anglo-Saxonicas—an explanation of the catechiſm—epiſtle, prefixed to Dr. Hyde's tranſlation into the Malayan language, of the four goſpels, &c.

MARSHALL, *Nathanael*, D. D. an Engliſh divine, chaplain to George II. He held ſome preferment in London, and was canon of Windſor. He publiſhed the works of St. Cyprian, folio, a defence of our conſtitution in church and ſtate, 8vo.—ſermons on ſeveral occaſions, 3 vols. 8vo. &c. inſcribed to queen Caroline, by his widow.

MARSHAM, *ſir John*, a learned author, born 1602, in London, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and St. John's college, Oxford. In 1625 he travelled on the continent, and was, in 1629, at the ſiege of Boiſleduc. He ſtudied the law at the Middle Temple, and in 1638 was one of the ſix clerks in chancery. During the civil wars he followed the king to Oxford, and was a great ſufferer by the plunder of the republicans; but in 1660, he was elected member for Rocheſter, and was knighted, and made a baronet by Charles II. He died at Buſhy-hall, Herts, 1685. He is known for his excellent work, called diatriba chronologica, or a chronological diſſertation, wherein he examines the principal difficulties which occur in the chronology of the old teſtament, 4to. 1649. The work was afterwards altered in his canon chronicus, Ægyptiacus, &c.—diſquiſitiones, London, folio, reprinted at Leipſic, 1676, and at Francker, 1696, 4to.

MARSIGLI, *Lewis Ferdinand*, an Italian author, born at Bologna, 1658. He viſited Conſtantinople, 1679, with the eyes of a philoſopher and of a military man, and there offered his ſervices to the emperor of Germany againſt the Turks. He was in 1683 taken by the Tartars, who ſold him to the Turks. The next year he obtained his ranſom, and immediately repaired to Vienna, where the emperor made him a colonel, and afterwards a marſhal. In the Spaniſh ſucceſſion war he was unfortunate. Briſac ſurrendered, in 1703, after a ſiege of 13 days, when longer reſiſtance was expected, and the governor was condemned to loſe his head, and Marſigli, next in command, was ſtripped of his honors, and had his ſword broke over him. He attempted in vain to juſtify himſelf, but finding the tide of unpopularity againſt him, he returned to privacy. He retired to Bologna, where he founded 1712, with the conſent of the ſenate, as patrons, an academy of arts and ſciences, with a muſeum for the advancement of knowledge, and of the arts. He alſo erected a printing houſe. He died 1730. He wrote a philoſophical eſſay on the ſea, tranſlated into French by le Clerc, fol.—a deſcription of the Danube, 6 vols. fol.—a Latin treatiſe on coffee, 12mo.—on muſhrooms, folio, &c.

MARSOLLIER, *James*, a French hiſtorian, born at Paris, 1647. He was archdeacon of Uſez, and died there, 1724. His works are ſtill read with applauſe. He is author of a hiſtory of cardinal Ximenes, 2 vols. 12mo.—hiſtory of Henry VII. of England, 2 vols. 12mo.—hiſtory of the inquiſition, 12mo. &c.

MARSTON, *John*, an Engliſh dramatic author. He wrote eight plays, acted with applauſe at the Black-friars theatre, beſides ſatires, &c. He was of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, and was the friend of Ben Jonſon. He was living in 1633.

MARSY, *Francis Marie de*, a jeſuit, born at Paris. His "analyſis of Bayle," 4 vols. 12mo. was proſcribed by the parliament of Paris, and produced his confinement in the Baſtille. He died ſuddenly, 1763. He is author of the hiſtory of Mary Stuart, 3 vols. 12mo.—memoirs de Melville, from the Engliſh, 3 vols. 12mo.—abridged dictionary of painting and architecture, 2 vols. 12mo.

MARTELIERE, *Peter de la*, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, diſtinguiſhed in the celebrated trial between the univerſity of Paris and the jeſuits. His ſpeech on the occaſion was publiſhed, and much applauded. He died 1631.

MARTELLI, *Lewis*, an Italian, whoſe poems, ſerious and groteſque, and dramatic pieces, were publiſhed at Florence. He was born at Florence, and died at Salerno, 1527, aged 28.

MARTIGNAC, *Stephen Algai, lord of*, a French writer, who publiſhed the lives of the biſhops of Paris, and tranſlated into proſe, Horace, Terence, Juvenal, Perſius, Ovid, Virgil, in 9 vols. 12mo. He died 1698, aged 70.

MARTIN I. pope after Theodore, 649, cauſed the doctrines of the monothelites to be condemned in a ſynod at Rome. He died 655.

MARTIN II. pope after John VIII. 882, died two years after, 884.

MARTIN III. a native of Rome, pope after Stephen VIII. 942. He died 946.

MARTIN IV. a Frenchman, pope after Nicholas III. 1281. He died at Perouſe, 1285.

MARTIN V. *Otho Colonna*, an illuſtrious Roman, pope after Gregory XII. 1417. He died of an apoplexy, 1431, aged 63.

MARTIN,

MARTIN, *David*, a proteſtant divine, born in Languedoc, 1639. He left his country at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and ſettled at Utrecht, where he gave lectures, and died of a violent fever, 1721. He was a moſt amiable character. He publiſhed a hiſtory of the old and new teſtament, 2 vols. folio, with 424 plates—eight ſermons, 8vo.—a treatiſe on natural religion, &c.

MARTIN, *Dom James*, a Benedictine, born in Upper Languedoc. He removed to Paris, where he died a martyr to agonizing ſufferings from the gout and gravel, 1751, in his 70th year. He wrote a treatiſe on the religion of the antient Gauls, 2 vols.—a hiſtory of the Gauls, 2 vols.—explication of difficult texts of ſcripture, 2 vols. 4to. &c.

MARTIN, *Thomas*, an antiquarian, born at Thetford, 1697. He was with his brother, as an attorney, but wiſhed for a Cambridge education, in which, however, he was not gratified, as he in 1722 married at Thetford. By his wife, who died 1731, he had eight children, and by the widow of Peter le Neve, whom he ſoon after took for his ſecond wife, he had as many children, nine of all whom reached the years of manhood. He died 1771. He wrote monumenta Anglicana—the hiſtory of his native town, 4to. &c.

MARTIN, *Benjamin*, an optician and globe maker of Fleet-ſtreet, and the publiſher of a ſcientific magazine, was originally a ſchoolmaſter at Chicheſter. He acquired ſome reputation as a travelling lecturer in experimental philoſophy, and ſettling in London, made ſome improvements in philoſophical and mathematical experiments. In his old age he was afflicted with domeſtic loſſes in conſequence of truſting too much to falſe friends, and in a fit of deſpair attempted his life, and the wound, though not mortal, haſtened his end. He died 1782, aged 78. His foſſils and curioſities were ſold for little after his death. He publiſhed a philoſophical grammar—young gentleman and lady's philoſophy, 2 vols. 8vo.—philoſophia Britannica, 3 vols. 8vo. &c.

MARTIN, *Claude*, a native of Lyons. At the age of 20 he embraced the profeſſion of arms, and embarked for India, under Lally. Ill treatment diſguſted him, and at the ſiege of Pondicherry, he deſerted to the Engliſh, and obtained the rank of colonel. He was employed to make a map of the territories of the Nabob of Oude, and there he introduced the arts and commercial inſtitutions of Europe, and opened a bank, which proved highly productive. Afterwards ſettling at Lucknow, he built a magnificent edifice for his reſidence, and another alſo on the banks of the Ganges, and formed in his muſeum a very curious and valuable collection. His garden was alſo enriched with all the beautiful varieties of the climate; his obſervatory was provided with the beſt inſtruments, and he exhibited the firſt balloon that ever floated in the atmoſphere of Aſia. He died in 1799.

MARTINDALE, *Adam*, maſter of a mathematical ſchool at Warrington, and at Dunham, was ejected from the living of Roſthorn, Cheſhire, for non-conformity, 1662. He afterwards lived as chaplain with lord Delaware, and died 1700. He is author of the land meter's vade mecum, 12mo.—two country almanacks—12 problems about intereſt, &c.

MARTINI, *Martin*, a jeſuit, long reſident in China, where he wrote ſome valuable books. He returned to Europe in 1651, and again reviſited China, where he died, aged 74. He publiſhed "Sinicæ hiſtoriæ decas prima a gentis origine ad Chriſtum natum, 4to.—China illuſtrata, folio.—a Latin hiſtory of the wars of the Tartars againſt China, 8vo. &c.

MARTINUSIUS, *George*, a native of Croatia, who from a lighter of ſtoves became biſhop of Great Waradin, and the miniſter of John Zapol king of Hungary. At his death, 1540, the king left him guardian of his ſon, but a quarrel with the queen's mother obliged him to leave the kingdom, and he retired to the court of Ferdinand I. He was afterwards ſuſpected of plotting with the Turks againſt his benefactor, and was meanly aſſaſſinated at Vints, 1551.

MARTIRELLI, a landſcape painter of eminence, born at Naples, where he died 1720, aged 50.

MARTYN, *John*, an Engliſh botaniſt, born in London 1699. By the friendſhip of Dr. Sherard, his attention was directed to literary and not to mercantile concerns. By publiſhing, in 1720, Tournefort's hiſtory of the plants in the neighbourhood of Paris, he formed the plan of compoſing a catalogue of thoſe near London. The London ſociety of botaniſts was eſtabliſhed by him and Dillenus; but afterwards he left the metropolis, to ſucceed as botanical profeſſor of Cambridge. He acquired ſome reputation as a phyſician in London and Chelſea, and then retired to Streatham, in 1752. He reſigned, in 1761, his Cambridge profeſſorſhip, in which he was ſucceeded by his ſon, and he died at Chelſea, 1768. His works are, tabulæ ſynopticæ plantarum officinal. ad method. Ray.—methodus plantarum circa Cantabrig. naſcent. 12mo.—hiſtoria plantarum rariorum, decad. 5, fol.—firſt lecture of a courſe of botany, introductory, 8vo.—Virgil's bucolics and georgics tranſlated with notes, 2 vols. 8vo. and 4to, a valuable work—diſſertations on the Æneid, 12mo. &c.

MARTYR, *Peter*, a native of the Milaneſe, employed as negociator by Ferdinand V. of Caſtile, and alſo engaged in the education of his children. He obtained ſome eccleſiaſtical honors, and died 1525, aged 70. He was author of an hiſtory of the diſcovery of America, under the name of de navigatione et terris de novo repertis, 1517—letters reſpecting the hiſtory of Spain, &c.

MARTYR, *Peter*, an eminent divine, born at Florence 1500. He became an Auguſtine monk at Fieſoli, and afterwards ſtudied at Padua.

dua. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the pulpit, and as a profeſſor of philoſophy and divinity at Rome, Venice, and other cities; but the writings of Zuinglius and of Bucer, and the converſation of Valdes, ſhook his faith; and after preaching the doctrines of the proteſtants in ſecret, he removed to Zurich. He next viſited Baſil, and then Straſburg, where he married a nun. From Straſburg, Martyr was invited by Cranmer to England, and appointed divinity profeſſor at Oxford in 1549. Though ridiculed by the papiſts, he continued his lectures, and in approbation of his zeal the king made him canon of Chriſt-church. At the acceſſion of Mary he retired to Straſburg, and to Zurich, where for ſeven years he was a popular divinity profeſſor. He had liberal offers afterwards to ſettle at Geneva, and his friend Jewel ſolicited him to return to England after Mary's death, but he continued at Zurich, where he died 1562, aged 63. On Mary's acceſſion, ſuch was the impotent virulence of the papiſts, that the bones of his wife, who had died at Oxford, were dug up and buried in a dunghill by cardinal Pole, till Elizabeth reſtored them to conſecrated ground. Martyr, as a writer, was learned and well informed, as a diſputant he was acute, ſenſible, and penetrating, as much admired by the proteſtants as he was dreaded by the papiſts. He was zealous as a reformer, but ſincere, and in his greateſt triumphs over ſuperſtition, wiſely moderate and humble. He wrote ſeveral books againſt the papiſts, &c. but his "defence of the orthodox doctrine of the Lord's ſupper," againſt Gardiner, is particularly famous. He is accuſed by father Simon of making a vain and unneceſſary diſplay of learning in his commentaries, though it muſt be confeſſed in the words of Jewel, that he is a man never to be named without the higheſt reſpect and honor.

Marucelli, *John Stephen*, an Italian painter, who died 1706, aged 60. One of his beſt pieces is Abraham entertaining the angels.

Marvell, *Andrew*, an ingenious writer, born 1620, at Kingſton upon Hull. At 13 he was ſent to Trinity college, Cambridge, but here he fell into the hands of the jeſuits, till his father reſtored him to the wholeſome tenets of the univerſity. He took his firſt degree 1638, and about that time loſt his father, who was drowned in croſſing the Humber, while attending a female friend's daughter. The afflicted mother, now childleſs, beſtowed all her property on the ſon of her deceaſed friend, and Marvell, thus enabled to travel, paſſed through France, and extended his viſit to Conſtantinople. On his return he was made aſſiſtant to Milton, the Latin ſecretary to Cromwell. He was choſen member of parliament for his native town in 1660, and continued to repreſent it, and with the honorable grant of a penſion from his approving electors, till his death, and though he ſeldom ſpoke in the houſe, his opinion was reſpected out of doors. He wrote a ſevere anonymous attack on Dr. Parker, who was virulent in favor of arbitrary government, and another pamphlet againſt biſhop Croft's "naked truth," but his moſt violent compoſition was "an account of the growth of popery and arbitrary government in England, &c." for the diſcovery of the author of which the miniſtry offered a reward. Theſe tracts, written in a ſtrain of humor and ſarcaſm, were very popular, and expoſed to deriſion thoſe againſt whom the ſatire was directed. Though an enemy to the miniſtry, Marvell was courted, and even the king himſelf was pleaſed with his converſation, and endeavored by all means in his power to gain him to the meaſures of the court. After enjoying the company of this facetious ſubject, Charles the next morning ſent to him his miniſter Danby, who with difficulty found his obſcure lodging, up two pair of ſtairs, in one of the courts of the Strand. Marvell ſuppoſed his viſitor had loſt his way, but when informed that Danby came from the king, who wiſhed to know what he could do to ſerve him, he anſwered that it was not in his majeſty's power. When preſſed farther to accept any office the court could give, Marvell anſwered, that he could not accept the offer, ſince if he did, he muſt prove either ungrateful to the king in voting againſt him, or falſe to his country in giving in to the meaſures of the court. Danby further declared that he was the bearer to him of 1000l. from the king as a mark of his reſpect, but this he rejected, though after the courtier was gone he was obliged to borrow a guinea of a friend. This great man died 1678, aged 58, not without ſtrong ſuſpicions of being poiſoned. Some papers were afterwards impoſed upon the public as his, by a woman with whom he lodged, and who impudently aſſerted thoſe papers to have been in the hand writing of her late dear huſband. His poems and letters were publiſhed, London, 1726, in 2 vols. 12mo. with an account of his life by Cooke.

Marvielles, *N. de*, a French officer, known as the author of ſome poetical pieces of merit, in Latin and in French. He died about 1775.

Marullus *Michael Tarchaniſis*, a learned Greek who left Conſtantinople, when taken by the Turks. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a ſoldier, as well as a poet in Italy, but he was an impious atheiſt. He was drowned on horſeback in the river Cæcina near Volaterra 1500. His poems and epigrams both in Greek and Latin were printed at Florence 1497, 4to. They are elegant, but very licentious. He greatly admired Lucretius, and ſaid that other poets were to be read, but Lucretius and Virgil to be got by heart.

Mary, the mother of our bleſſed Saviour, was of the tribe of Judah, and of the royal race of David. She was betrothed to Joſeph, and her miraculous conception was announced to her by the angel Gabriel. From Bethlehem, where the Saviour was born, ſhe went to Egypt, and afterwards returned to Nazareth,

where she saw her son grow up in stature and in wisdom. Little is mentioned of her in the gospels, but that she was present at the crucifixion, when Jesus recommended her to his favorite disciple John, who took her to his own house.

Mary, wife of Cleophas, is called in scripture the sister of the virgin, and the mother of James the less, Simon, and Jude, and Joseph. She early believed in the miracles, and the mission of our Saviour, she attended his crucifixion, and the burial of his body, and she was one of the women to whom his resurrection was announced at the sepulchre by a vision of angels.

Mary, queen of England, eldest daughter of Henry VIII. by Catharine of Arragon was born at Greenwich, 1517. She was educated by Linacer and Vives, and she acquired such a knowledge of Latin that she translated Erasmus's paraphrase of St. John's gospel, which was finished by her chaplain, Mallet. The treatment of her mother by her father alienated her from filial duties, and so exasperated was the monarch at her obstinate conduct, that he would have put her to death had not the virtuous Cranmer interfered. She refused to join the protestant communion, and in consequence of this, the young king set her aside, and appointed the lady Jane Gray for his successor. Though Jane was proclaimed, yet Mary's interest prevailed, and she entered London in triumph. Her partialities for the popish tenets now displayed themselves, and, guided by the counsels of Gardiner, she assented to those excesses which have so deservedly fixed upon her the appellation of the bloody Mary. The faggot and the stake were the instruments used to make converts to the church of Rome, and not only lady Jane and her husband were sacrificed, but the great Cranmer who had saved her from destruction was condemned to the flames. In 1554 she married Philip of Spain, son of Charles V. but the happiness which she expected was destroyed by the coldness of her husband, and the disgraceful loss of Calais so preyed upon her spirits, that she fell a sacrifice to the attacks of a fever, 1558. In her character Mary was violent, superstitious and bigoted, and from the influence of her advisers she was often prevailed to commit what was dishonorable, flagitious, and oppressive.

Mary, queen of England, wife of William III. was daughter of the second James, by the daughter of Clarendon. She married at 15 William prince of Orange, and at the revolution, when her father had abdicated, she accompanied her husband, and was crowned queen. Mary is represented as of a meek inoffensive character, little inclined to meddle with public affairs. She died in 1694, at the age of 32, of the small-pox, leaving no issue. She was in her character benevolent and humane, exhibiting in her conduct great gravity and little attachment to feminine trifles.

Mary, daughter of Henry VII. of England, married Lewis XII. After his death she took for her second husband, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by whom she had a daughter, the mother of the unfortunate lady Jane Gray. She died 1534, aged 37.

Mary de Medicis, daughter of Francis II. duke of Tuscany, was born 1573, and married in 1600, Henry IV. of France. After her husband's death she was declared regent, but her partiality for the worthless d'Ancre, excited against her the public indignation, and the opposition of her son Lewis XIII. Though a reconciliation was effected by the means of Richelieu, she conceived so great a hatred against this her former favorite, that all her powers were directed to seek revenge. Lewis supported the cardinal as the best means of consolidating his government, and Mary was banished, and her favorites sent out of the kingdom, or confined in the bastille. From Compiegne, where she was exiled, she retired to Brussels, and died in poverty at Cologne, 1642, aged 69.

Mary of Cleves, married Henry I. prince of Condé. She was loved with such ardor by the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. that when called to the throne of Poland, he wrote to her with all the warmth of affection, and signed his name with his blood. When raised to the French throne, he formed the design of annulling Mary's marriage with his rival, but Catharine de Medicis opposed it, and the sudden death of Mary, 1574, at the age of 18, as is supposed by poison, left him disconsolate and wretched.

Mary of Austria, daughter of Philip, king of Spain, married, 1521, Lewis king of Hungary, who was slain five years after at the battle of Mohatz. She was governess of the Netherlands, under her brother Charles V. and behaved with great courage, in opposing the arms of Henry II. of France. She was the friend of the protestants, and a great patroness of literature. Her fondness for the sports of the field procured her the name of Diana, and from her military prowess, she was called by the Spaniards, the mother of the camp. She died 1558 in Spain.

Mary Stuart, queen of Scots, daughter of James V. of Scotland and Mary of Lorraine, was born 1552, and eight days after her birth inherited the throne by the death of her father. Henry VIII. of England solicited her hand for his son Edward, and when refused he invaded Scotland. Uninfluenced by the momentary successes of the English, the Scotch betrothed their young queen in 1558 to Francis the dauphin of France, and she was educated there, and imbibed those principles of foolish levity which afterwards embittered her life. Two years after her marriage, the widowed queen left, with tears of regret, that country where some of the happiest of her days had been passed. Returned to Scotland, she found her subjects agitated by party zeal

and ſhe diſcovered a powerful rival in her neighbour Elizabeth of England, whom ſhe had offended by aſſuming in France the empty title of queen of England. By publicly celebrating the maſs in her chapel, Mary offended the feelings of her ſubjects, who were rigid preſbyterians, and who, in their zeal for the reformation, had ſpared neither cathedrals, nor abbeys, nor monuments which bore the marks of popiſh ſuperſtition. Thus expoſed to fanatical violence, Mary could purſue no better ſtep than to call to ſhare her throne, a man of ſagacity, firmneſs, and virtue. In this ſhe was unfortunate; in marrying Henry lord Darnley, a youth of engaging appearance, but of weak intellects, and impetuous paſſions, ſhe is accuſed of conſulting her licentious deſires. Fondneſs ſoon gave way to indifference and diſguſt. Darnley became diſagreeable to the queen, and their mutual diſcontents were increaſed by the arts of their reſpective flatterers. As Mary had placed her confidence on Rizzio, an Italian muſician, Darnley was perſuaded that her attachment was criminal. Determined on revenge, he abruptly entered her apartments with ſome aſſaſſins, and ſeizing the terrified favorite, plunged a dagger into his heart. Mary felt the indignity offered to her perſon, and inſtead of reconciliation, ſhe looked with horror on the murderer, and on every occaſion manifeſted her abhorrence. Darnley deſpiſed at court, retired to his country houſe near Edinburgh, where his life was terminated by a moſt fatal cataſtrophe. The houſe was blown up in the night by gunpowder, and the unfortunate monarch's body was found in the garden adjoining, but without any marks of violence upon it. This foul deed was fixed, with ſome degree of truth, upon the earl of Bothwell, who had ſucceeded Rizzio in the favor of the queen, and Mary herſelf eſcaped not the imputation of acceſſary guilt. Bothwell was tried and acquitted, but as if rejoicing in his iniquity, he ſeized the queen, 1567, and prevailed upon her at the caſtle of Dunbar to marry him. This proceeding, which ſome hiſtorians aſſert to have been with the conſent of Mary, roufed the Scotch nobles, and Bothwell, unable to ſtem the torrent of popular fury, fled to Denmark, where he died wretched and deſtitute. Mary in the mean time was compelled by Murray, the regent, her greateſt enemy, to reſign the crown in favor of her infant ſon, James VI. To make Mary odious, ſhe was publicly accuſed of being the murderer of her huſband, and letters were produced, which if true would have proved moſt fully her guilt. Time, however, has ſhown theſe to be forgeries. Mary a priſoner in Lochleven iſland, under the care of Murray's mother, found means to eſcape to Hamilton, where ſhe declared the acts extorted from her to be illegal. Though here joined by above 6000 men, ſhe found herſelf unable to cope with the regent who diſperſed her troops, and obliged her to fly. Unknowing where to fly ſhe came towards England, 1568, and implored the protection of Elizabeth. Elizabeth with hypocritical condolence welcomed her, but after drawing her to Carliſle, ſhe refuſed to ſee her till ſhe had cleared herſelf of the imputations caſt upon her character. Mary, who expected to be reſpected as a ſovereign, found herſelf too late treated as a criminal; but after ſubmitting to a trial which inveſtigated her innocence, and hearing Elizabeth declare that nothing had appeared to impeach the good character of her ſiſter, ſhe ſtill felt that ſhe was a priſoner. Her misfortunes roufed the general feelings of the nation towards her, but while ſhe hoped for deliverance from the offers of the duke of Norfolk to marry her, ſhe found that Elizabeth not only oppoſed the union, but impriſoned and put to death her ſuitor. Not ſatisfied with her degradation, Elizabeth had her arraigned on pretence of conſpiring againſt her life. Forty-two members of parliament and five judges were ſent to Fotheringay caſtle, Northamptonſhire, where the unhappy princeſs was immured, and though ſhe refuſed to acknowledge their authority, and aſſerted her innocence, the matter was removed to Weſtminſter, where ſhe was declared guilty. Mary, who had lingered more than 18 years in confinement, rejoiced at an event which was to terminate her ſufferings and her misfortunes. Though ſome foreign powers interfered, and James with noble indignation proteſted againſt the tyranny of Elizabeth, the bloody ſentence was carried into execution. Mary in her laſt moments behaved with great dignity, ſhe aſſerted her devotion to the church in whoſe tenets ſhe had been educated. She ſuffered in Fotheringay caſtle, 8th Feb. 1587, imploring forgiveneſs on her murderers. Her remains were interred in Peterborough cathedral, but afterwards removed to Weſtminſter abbey. Mary, diſtinguiſhed by all thoſe ſuperior charms of perſon which command admiration, poſſeſſed high qualities of mind. She was well acquainted with Latin, French, and Italian, and beſides her letters, many of which are ſtill extant, ſhe wrote ſome poems not devoid of merit. Her character, attacked by various writers, is ably vindicated by Whitaker and others, who regard her more as unfortunate than guilty, and more the victim of dangerous times, than the licentious and profligate culprit.

MASCARON, *Julius*, a French biſhop, born at Marſeilles, 1634. He, as preacher, diſplayed ſo much eloquence, that the court gave him the biſhopric of Tulle, 1671, from which he was tranſlated to Agen. He died in his dioceſe of a dropſy in the cheſt, 1703. It is ſaid, he converted 28,000 out of 30 thouſand, of the Huguenots, whom he found in his dioceſe. His funeral orations on the queen mother—on Turenne—Seguier, &c. are admired.

MASCHERONI, *Laurent*, of Bergamo, was eminent

eminent as a mathematician, and the well-known author of geometria del compaſſo, or compaſs geometry. He aſſiſted in the experiments made by the academy of Bologna, to aſcertain the figure of the earth by the deſcent of bodies. He publiſhed alſo, notes on the calculus integer of Euler, and died at Paris 1800, aged 50.

Masclef, *Francis*, a French theologian, made canon of Amiens, and removed from the office when accuſed of being a janſeniſt. He died 1728, aged 66. He wrote, a Hebrew grammar, improved by de la Bletterie, 2 vols. 12mo.—the catechiſm of Amiens, &c.

Mascrier, *John Baptiſt de*, a French writer. He was born at Caen, and died at Paris, 1760, aged 68. He wrote, a deſcription of Egypt from Mallet's memoirs, 4to.—an idea of the ancient and modern government of Egypt, 12mo. &c.

Masenius, *James*, a jeſuit of Dalen, profeſſor of eloquence and poetry at Cologne. He was author of Sarcothea, a Latin poem, on the fall of man, from which Lauder ſuppoſed that Milton had drawn the ſubject of his celebrated poem—palæſtra eloquentiæ ligatæ, 4 vols. 12mo. &c. He died 1681, aged 75.

Masham, *lady Damaris*, daughter of Cudworth, and ſecond wife of ſir Francis Maſham, was a moſt learned lady, born at Cambridge, 1658. Her knowledge of hiſtory, geography, and philoſophy, was greatly enlarged by the attention of Mr. Locke, who lived ſeveral years in her family, and died in her houſe at Oates. She wrote, a diſcourſe concerning the love of God, 8vo.—occaſional thoughts in reference to a virtuous and chriſtian life, 8vo. and was deſervedly reſpected not only for learning, but for every virtue. She died at Bath, 1708.

Maso, *Thomas*, a goldſmith of Florence, ſaid to have invented, by accident, the art of taking impreſſions from engravings on copper. He floriſhed 1480.

Mason, *Francis*, a native of Durham, educated at Oxford. In 1599, he obtained the living of Orford, Suffolk, and was afterwards chaplain to James I. and archdeacon of Norwich. He died 1621, aged 55. His vindiciæ eccleſiæ Anglicanæ is a work of great merit.

Mason, *ſir John*, a ſtateſman of eminence. Though but of obſcure origin he received a good education under his uncle, who was one of the monks of Abingdon abbey; and after being at All Soul's, Oxford, he roſe in the ſervice of Henry VIII. who employed him in ſeveral embaſſies abroad. He maintained his influence under Edward and Mary, and Elizabeth appointed him treaſurer of her chamber. He was chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, and died 1566. His favorite maxim was, do, and ſay nothing. In gratitude for the education received at Abingdon, he was a munificent benefactor to this his native town, and left a handſome eſtate for the endowment of an hoſpital, which ſtill ſhelters under its roof the infirm, the aged, and the indigent.

Mason, *John*, a diſſenting miniſter. He was honored with the degree of M. A. from a Scotch univerſity, and died 1763. He wrote ſelf-knowledge, a valuable ethical work—eſſay on elocution, 8vo.—fifty-two practical diſcourſes for the uſe of families, 2 vols. 8vo.—the power of poetical and proſaic numbers, 8vo. &c.

Mason, *William*, an Engliſh poet. He was ſon of a Yorkſhire clergyman, and was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and in 1749, was elected fellow of Pembroke hall. He became chaplain to the king, and obtained the living of Aſton, in Yorkſhire, and afterwards the pre-centorſhip of York cathedral. During the American war, his conduct as advocate for public liberty, was ſo offenſive to the government, that his name was craſed from the liſt of king's chaplains. The cenſure was too ſevere; Maſon was the friend of political freedom and rational government; but that he was the enemy of violent innovations, is abundantly proved by the abhorrence which he expreſſed againſt the wild theories of the French revolution. He died in 1797, in conſequence of a wound received in getting out of his carriage, which, from being neglected, became gangrenous and fatal. The abilities of Maſon as a poet, are highly reſpectable. He firſt attracted the public attention in 1748, by his Iſis, a poem, which the Oxonians conſidered as an attack on their alma mater, and which therefore was anſwered in a very ſpirited and beautiful poem, by Thomas Warton, called the triumphs of Iſis. His Elfrida, and Caractacus, on the model of the Greeks, poſſeſs great merit, for boldneſs of conception, nervous language, and ſublime deſcription. He wrote beſides, the Engliſh garden, a poem—du Freſnoy's art of painting, tranſlated into Engliſh verſe, with learned notes from ſir Joſhua Reynolds—a book on pſalmody, &c. Maſon was one of the executors of his friend Gray, and he evinced his reſpect for him by publiſhing his letters, with his life, and by writing his epitaph in Weſtminſter abbey.

Mason, *George*, an Engliſh writer, author of an eſſay on deſigns in gardening, 1796, with appendix—anſwer to T. Paine—ſupplement to Johnſon's Engliſh dictionary 4to.—life of lord Howe, 1803, &c. He made a valuable collection of Engliſh and foreign literature, and died at Aldenham lodge, Herts, of a fit of apoplexy, 1806, aged 71.

Masque de Fer, or Iron Mask, a perſon confined in the caſtle of Pignerol, and afterwards in the iſles of St. Margaret, and always diſguiſed in a maſk with ſteel ſprings, which concealed his features, without incommoding him in receiving his nouriſhment. He died in the Baſtille, 1703. Though no perſon ever could diſcover who he was, it is certain that he was a man of high birth, as he was treated with ſingular reſpect by his keepers, and

as infinite pains were taken to prevent his holding communication with other perſons.

Massieu, *William*, a French writer, born at Caen, and educated by the jeſuits. He was tutor to de Sacy's children, and afterwards was penſionary of the academy of inſcriptions, profeſſor royal of the Greek language, &c. He was afflicted in the latter part of life with two cataracts, which deprived him of his ſight, and he died of a paralytic ſtroke, 1722. He publiſhed an edition of the Greek teſtament—hiſtory of French poetry—a tranſlation of Pindar—a Latin poem on coffee. His lectures on Pindar, Homer, Theocritus, and Demoſthenes, were much admired.

Massillon, *John Baptiſte*, a famous French preacher, born at Hieres, 1663. He was of the congregation of the oratory, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much at Vienne, by his oration on the archbiſhop of that city, that he was called to Paris, where his eloquence aſtoniſhed crowded audiences. His mode of preaching was peculiarly his own; intereſting, natural, and ſimple, his appeals were directed to the heart, and ſucceeded far above the efforts of all other competitors. The court heard him with applauſe, and Lewis XIV. paid him this ſincere compliment, "Father," ſaid he, "when I hear other preachers, I go away pleaſed with them, but whenever I hear you, I go away diſpleaſed with myſelf." On one occaſion, when diſcourſing on the ſmall number of the elect, his eloquence was ſo awfully ſtriking, that an involuntary murmur of applauſe aroſe in the congregation, and aſſiſted the preacher more forcibly to convey his pathetic appeal. He was in 1717 appointed biſhop of Clermont. He died 1742, aged 79, and his name is almoſt become proverbial as a powerful maſter of eloquence. His works were publiſhed, 14 vols. 12mo.

Massinger, *Philip*, a dramatic poet, born at Saliſbury, 1585. He entered at St. Alban's hall, Oxford, and then came to London, where he wrote for the ſtage. He was courted by the learned of the times, and was aſſiſted in ſome of his plays by Fletcher, Middleton, Rowley, Field, and Decker. He died ſuddenly at his houſe, Bankſide, Southwark, 1639. He wrote 24 plays of his own, beſides thoſe in which he was aſſiſted by his friends. His works appeared in 4 vols. 8vo.

Masson des Granges, *Daniel*, author of the modern philoſopher, or unbeliever condemned at the tribunal of reaſon, was a French eccleſiaſtic, who died 1760, aged 60.

Masson, *Papirius*, a French writer born at Forez, 1544. He was educated by the jeſuits, and was advocate of parliament, though he never pleaded but one cauſe, and that ſucceſsfully. He died 1611. He wrote four books of French annals, from Pharamond to Henry II. 1598, 4to. &c.

Masson, *John*, quitted France to enjoy liberty of opinion in England, and died in Holland about 1750. He wrote, in French, a critical hiſtory of the republic of letters, 15 vols. 12mo.—vitæ Horatii, Ovidii, & Plinii, jun. 3 vols. 8vo.—hiſtory of Bayle, &c.

Mastelleta, *John Andrew*, a painter, born at Bologna, 1577. He is blamed for employing too much black in his paintings. He died in a monaſtery, where, under a fit of melancholy, he had retired.

Mather, *Increaſe*, *D. D.* of New England, left his church at Glouceſter at the reformation, to retire to his native country, where he died 1723, aged 84. He wrote a brief hiſtory of the wars with the Indians in New England, 1676—divine right of infant baptiſm—diſcourſe on the perſon of Chriſt, &c.

Mather, *Cotton*, *D. D.* ſon of the preceding, born at Boſton, America, 1663, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his learning, and became miniſter of Boſton, where he exerted all his influence in the moſt benevolent plans. He formed various ſocieties for ſuppreſſing riots, for reforming manners, and for compoſing differences. The univerſity of Glaſgow conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1710, and he eloſed an uſeful life, 1728. He wrote, it is ſaid, not leſs than 382 pieces, the beſt known of which are an eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of New England from 1620 to 1698, folio,—the chriſtian philoſopher, 8vo.—the wonders of the inviſible world, &c.

Mathias, *St.* one of the 12 apoſtles in the room of the traitor Judas. He ſuffered martyrdom.

Mathias, ſon of Maximilian II. was emperor of Germany after Rodolphus II. 1612. He made peace with the Turks, 1615, and died at Vienna, 1616, aged 63.

Mathias Corvinus, king of Hungary and Bohemia, was ſecond ſon of John Huniades, and obtained the kingdom, 1458. He broke the conſpiracy of Hungarian lords, who invited Frederic III. in oppoſition to him, and he bravely defeated the Turks, who had invaded the kingdom. He obliged alſo his rival to reſign the conſecrated crown of Stephen which he had ſeized, and in a new war he penetrated to Vienna, which he took. The emperor, terrified, made peace agreeable to the terms dictated by the conqueror, 1487. After eſtabliſhing wiſe regulations, reforming abuſes, and checking duels and litigious quarrels, this great man was ſeized with an apoplexy, which carried him off 1490, at Vienna, as he was preparing war againſt the Turks.

Mathon de la Cour, *James*, a mathematician, born at Lyons, and died there, 1770. He wrote a memoir on the beſt method of ſupplying the action of wind on large veſſels—elements of dynamics and mechanics, 3 vols. 12mo. &c.

Mathon de la Cour, *Charles Joſeph*, ſon of the preceding, was born at Lyons, 1738. Diſtinguiſhed at Paris by his literary labors, he gained univerſal eſteem at home by the benevolence of his character. After the ſiege of Lyons in 1793, he was condemned to death by

the bloody tribunal, and ſhared with ſeveral hers the fatal blow. Among his ingenious ces theſe rank high, diſſertation on the uſes which altered the laws of Lycurgus at acedæmon, a prize eſſay, 1771—diſcourſe on e danger of reading books hoſtile to religion, prize compoſition—teſtament de fortuné Ri-rd, 1781, long aſcribed to Franklin—Idylles proſe, &c.

Matilda, or Maud, daughter of Henry I. ng of England, married Henry IV. of Ger-any, and was in 1135 publicly announced as r father's ſucceſſor on the Engliſh throne. n her father's deceaſe, Stephen, who was on e ſpot, ſeized the kingdom, and Matilda oming at laſt to conquer her father's inherit-ice, defeated Stephen and was acknowledged ueen. Her pride offended the nobles, and tephen conciliating the affection of all partics y his courteous behaviour, was taken from his ungeon to be reſtored to the throne, and the ueen fled from the kingdom. After Stephen's eath, Henry II. the ſon of Matilda, by Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, whom he had married after her firſt huſband's death, as appointed king of England. Matilda died 167, aged 67.

Matsys, *Quintin*, a native of Antwerp, who from a blackſmith became an eminent painter. His works were chiefly portraits and hiſtorical pieces, and in a very maſterly ſtyle. The beſt of his pieces is a deſcent from the roſs, in Antwerp cathedral. He died 1529, ged 69.

Mattei, *Paolo da*, of Naples, ſtudied painting under Giordano, and excelled by the correctneſs of his pieces and the accuracy with which he copied the ableſt maſters. He died 1728, aged 67.

Matthew, or Levi, ſon of Alpheus, a tax-gatherer, who was called by our Saviour to be-come his diſciple. He wrote his goſpel about 64, and ſome imagine it was originally written in Hebrew or Syriac, and afterwards tranſlated into Greek.

Matthew Cantacuzenus, ſon of John of Conſtantinople, was partner on the throne with him, 1354. On the father's abdication, Matthew took for his aſſociate John Palæolo-gus, but the divided power produced quarrels, and Matthew being defeated, reſigned the crown to his opponent and retired to mount Athos, where he compoſed commentaries on Solomon's ſong.

Matthew of Weſtminſter, a Benedictine of the abbey of Weſtminſter, known as an hiſ-torian. His work called "flores hiſtoriarum," &c. treats of Engliſh affairs from the beginning of the world to the year 1307, and was pub-liſhed in London, 1567. The work is divided into three books, the firſt extends from the creation to the chriſtian era, the ſecond to the Norman conqueſt, the third to the be-ginning of the ſecond Edward's reign, after-wards continued to the death of Edward III. 1327. The author, though credulous, is uni-verſally reſpected as a faithful and candid hiſtorian.

Matthews, *Tobias*, an able Oxford divine in the reign of James I. made biſhop of Dur-ham, and in 1606 tranſlated to York, where he died, 1628, aged 82. A Latin ſermon of his againſt Campian has been publiſhed. His ſon *Tobias*, after receiving his education at Chriſt-church, Oxford, became a jeſuit, and diſgraced his name and abuſed his talents by being the ſpy of the court of Rome in England. He died 1655.

Matthews, *Thomas*, a native of Glamor-ganſhire, eminent as a naval commander. He fought in the Mediterranean in 1744, a battle off Toulon, but as he was not ably ſupported by his ſecond in command, Leſtock, inſtead of obtaining a glorious victory, he had only an in-deciſive action. Though he had done his duty, he was diſmiſſed by a court martial, and Leſtock was acquitted. He died in Glamorganſhire, 1751.

Matthieu, *Peter*, a French hiſtorian. He favored the Guiſes, and afterwards became hiſtoriographer to Henry IV. and attended Lewis XIII. at the ſiege of Montauban. He died at Touloufe, 1621, aged 58. He wrote a hiſtory of memorable events in the reign of Henry the Great, 8vo.—the hiſtory of Henry's death, folio.—the hiſtory of St. Lewis, 8vo.—the hiſtory of France from Francis I. to Lewis XIII. 2 vols. folio.

Matthiolus, *Peter Andrew*, a phyſician, born at Sienna. He publiſhed commentaries in Italian, on Dioſcorides, 4to. &c. enriched with the notes of Gaſpard Bartholin. He died of the plague at Trent, 1577, aged about 77.

Maturino of Florence, was eminent as a painter. He aſſiſted his maſter Raphael in ſe-veral of his deſigns, and afterwards offered his ſervices to Carravaggio, whoſe works he rivalled in correctneſs and execution. He died 1527, aged 37.

Maty, *Matthew*, a phyſician, born in Hol-land, 1718. He took his degrees at Leyden, and in 1740 ſettled in England. He intro-duced himſelf to public notice 1750, by his "journal Britannique," printed at the Hague, and giving an account of Engliſh publications. In 1758 he was choſen fellow, and 1765, ſe-cretary of the royal ſociety, and in 1772 he became chief librarian of the Britiſh muſeum. He died 1776, after a life devoted to the offices of humanity, and the labors of ſcience. He was a great advocate for the inoculation of the ſmall-pox, when it was conſidered as dan-gerous. His memoirs of the earl of Cheſter-field, nearly finiſhed before his death, were pre-fixed, by his ſon-in-law Juſtamond, to the works of that nobleman, 2 vols. 4to.

Maty, *Paul Henry*, ſon of the above, was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He went abroad on a travelling fellowſhip, and was chaplain to lord Stormont at the court of France. Some con-ſcientious ſcruples about thoſe articles of faith

to which before he had subscribed, prevented his rise in the church, and in 1776 he totally withdrew from the duties of a minister of the church of England. The rest of his life was devoted to literary pursuits. He became assistant librarian to the British museum, and in 1778 succeeded Dr. Horsley as secretary to the royal society. He began, January 1782, a monthly review of new publications, which from ill health he discontinued in 1786. In the disputes in the royal society in 1784, about the re-admission of Dr. Hutton, he took a warm part, and resigned in disgust. A sedentary life weakened his constitution, and he fell a martyr to an asthmatic complaint, 1787, aged 42. He translated Riesbach's travels through Germany, and after his death a volume of his sermons appeared.

MAUCROIX, *Francis de*, a French translator, born at Noyon, 1619. He died 1708. He translated the Philippics of Demosthenes—the Euthydemus, and the greater Hippias of Plato —some orations of Cicero, &c.

MAUDUIT, *Michael*, an eminent divine, born at Vire in Normandy, 1634. He died at Paris 1709. He wrote some useful works, a treatise on religion against atheists, deists, &c. —analyses of some of the books of the new testament, 8 vols. 12mo. &c.

MAUDUIT, *Israel*, a political writer, born at Exeter, 1708. He was educated for the ministry among the dissenters, but soon quitted his clerical employment to be partner with his brother Jasper, a London merchant. In 1760 he wrote his "considerations on the German war," and he was afterwards appointed agent for the province of Massachusets, and consequently became a warm partizan in the disputes with the mother-country. In 1769, he wrote his short view of the history of the New England colonies, and in 1774 he espoused the cause of the dissenters by his pamphlet "on the case of the dissenting ministers," &c. He published other pamphlets, and died 1787, aged 79.

MAUPERTUIS, *Peter Lewis Moreau de*, an able philosopher, born at St. Malo's, 1698, He quitted a military life for the labors of science. He was member of the French academy, and when visiting London, he was honored with the title of fellow of the royal society. In 1736, he was at the head of the academicians sent by the king of France to the north to ascertain the figure of the earth. He was afterwards invited to Berlin to be president of the learned society there, and with a spirit of adventure he accompanied the Prussian prince to the war against the Germans. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Molwitz, and conveyed to Vienna, but soon set at liberty, and permitted to return to Berlin. He returned to Paris, but instead of settling in the pursuit of science and philosophy, he went back to Berlin, and engaged in some literary quarrels with Koenig, professor of philosophy at Francker, and with Voltair The unsettled disposition of Maupertuis was not calculated to conciliate esteem, but Voltaire was so severely satirical on him whom he had long called his friend, that even the king of Prussia interfered and arrested the poet. Maupertuis went afterwards on a visit to the Bernoullis at Basil, and died at their house, 1759. His works are very valuable, and display a great, well-informed, and penetrating mind. They have been collected into 4 vols. 8vo, 1756, consisting of the figure of the earth determined—the measurement of a degree of the meridian—discourse on the figure of the stars—elements of geography—nautical astronomy—elements of astronomy—physical dissertation on a white negro—essay on cosmography—reflections on the origin of languages—essay on moral philosophy, &c.

MAUPERTUY, *John Baptist Drouet de*, of Paris, studied the law, and afterwards held a place under government. He wrote the history of the holy church at Vienne—the dangerous commerce between the two sexes. He died 1736, aged 86.

MAUPIN, *N. Aulignay*, a singer at the Paris opera. She possessed great personal courage, and on some occasions assumed a man's dress to avenge on her opponents those insults which her sex forbade her openly to resent. Her best character was Medea in the opera of Medus, by la Grange. She died 1707, aged 33.

MAUR, *St.* a disciple of St. Benedict, who died about 584. A congregation bearing his name was formed in France in the seventeenth century, which was approved by the pope, and has produced some learned men.

MAUR, *Don Charles de*, an eminent mathematician and engineer, employed in the Spanish army, and in the construction of canals, of public roads, and other great national works. He wrote a treatise on dynamics and elements of mathematics, and died 1785.

MAUREPAS, *John Frederic Philippeaux, count of*, a French statesman. In 1715 he was made secretary at court, and was afterwards appointed superintendant of the king's household, and of the marine, 1723, and minister of state, 1738. Though he evinced sagacity and genius, he was exiled by the intrigues of madame Pompadour, and continued in disgrace till Lewis XVI., in 1774, recalled him to direct public affairs. His spirited measures, in favor of the Americans, were very imprudent, and have since produced the ruin of his master. He died 1781, aged 80. His correspondence precise and correct, together with his memoirs, negligently written, appeared at Paris, 1792, 2 vols. 8vo.

MAURICE of Nassau, prince of Orange succeeded, though only 18, on his father's murder, 1584, to the government of the Low Countries. As captain-general of the United States, he confirmed the newly established republic, supported its liberties, and enlarged its provinces by the conquest of Breda, Zutphen, Deventer, Nimeguen, Gertruydenberg, &c

e archduke Albert was defeated in 1597, and Spaniards were forced to evacuate Holland, though he raised the siege of Dunkirk in 00, Maurice avenged this trifling disaster by total defeat of Albert, near Nieuport. The quest of Rhinberg, &c. followed these glous labors; but while Maurice aimed at the reeignty of his country, his views were opsed by the unyielding integrity of Barneveldt, o, unhappily for the memory of his rival, s sacrificed in an unguarded moment. Maue, sensible of his cruelty, and still more disased by the loss of Breda, which after a ge of six months fell into the hands of the aniards, became the prey of sudden grief, d died of a broken heart, 1625, aged 55.

Mauriceau, *Francis*, eminent in midwifery, d in an extensive knowledge of female diseases, ote a treatise on the disorders of pregnant men—on midwifery—diseases of mothers and w-born infants, a useful work, &c. and died Paris, 1709.

Maussac, *Philip James*, a counsellor in e parliament of Toulouse, a most elegant reek scholar, died 1650, aged 70. He blished notes on Harpocration—remarks on utarch's treatise on mountains and rirs, &c.

Maximilian I. of Austria, son of Frederic . was born 1459. By his marriage with ary, daughter of Charles, last duke of Burndy, he rose to consequence, and in 1486 was elected king of the Romans, and in 493 emperor. He was successful against rance, but his forces were defeated in Italy d Switzerland. He afterwards made an alnce with Henry VIII. against France, and en served as a private individual in the nglish army on the continent. He was unady in his attachments, and though possessed good sense, little to be depended on in polical affairs. He died 1519, in consequence of ting melons to excess. He was author of me poems, &c.

Maximilian II. son of Ferdinand I. was ected king of the Romans, 1562, and suceded two years after as king of Hungary and ohemia, and emperor of Germany. He was a peaceful disposition, and therefore suffered om the inroads of the Turks. He died 1576, ed 50.

Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, deserved the le of defender of Germany, and by his wisom that of Solomon. He gained the battle Prague, 1620, and for his services as a arrior, and as the supporter of the catholic ith, he was made an elector of the German npire. He died 1651, aged 70.

Maximilian, *Emanuel*, elector of Baria, was at the siege of Neuheusel, in 1685, hen the Turks were defeated, and afterwards the siege of Buda, and at the battle of Mohatz. He in 1689 took from the Turks he city of Belgrade, and next commanded the mperial troops at the siege of Mentz, and on he banks of the Rhine. In 1692 he was governor of the Low Countries, but during the war of the Spanish succession he sided with France, and exposed himself to the resentment of the emperor, who deprived him of his electoral honors, to which he was restored at the general peace. He died 1726.

Maximilian, *Leopold*, elector of Bavaria, son of Charles VII. succeeded to the electorate of Bavaria, 1746. He died 1777, and as he left no issue, the succession to his dominions occasioned a war, terminated by the peace of Teschen, 1779.

May, *Thomas*, an English writer, born in Sussex, 1594. He was of Sidney college, Cambridge, and afterwards entered at Gray's-inn. He was the friend of sir Kenelm Digby, Ben Jonson, sir John Suckling, and others, and became the favorite of Charles I. and of his queen. Under the sunshine of royal patronage he wrote "the heir," a comedy, Cleopatra, Antigone, and Agrippina, tragedies—the old couple, a comedy, &c. and also by the king's command, "the reign of Henry II." a poem in 7 books, and "the reign of Edward III." a poem in 7 books. As a translator he acquired some reputation. Virgil's Georgics appeared 1622, with notes, and his Lucan's Pharsalia, 1627. This last work is a very respectable performance, and the poet increased his fame by a continuation of the poem to the death of Julius Cæsar, in verses much admired, and which Dr. Johnson preferred to the Latin of Cowley or of Milton. May, respected as the friend of the monarch, became despicable in the civil wars. He embraced the party of the parliament, was made their historiographer, and published the "history of the parliament of England," to the first battle of Newbury, 1643. He wrote also a "breviary of the history of the parliament of England," a few months after the publication of which he died suddenly, 1650, aged 55. He was buried in Westminster-abbey, but at the restoration his body was dug up and deposited in St. Margaret's church yard.

Mayenne, *Charles of Lorraine, duke of*, son of Francis, duke of Guise, was born 1554. He distinguished himself at the sieges of Poictiers and Rochelle, and at the battle of Moncontour, and defeated the protestants in Guienne, Dauphiné, and Saintonge. When his brothers were assassinated at Blois, he proclaimed himself chief of the league, and declared Bourbon king, under the name of Charles X. He opposed, with an army of 30,000 men, Henry IV., but was defeated at Arques, and again at Ivry, and after many losses he was at last reconciled to his victorious enemy, who made him his friend and governor of the isle of France. He died at Soissons, 1611.

Mayer, *John Frederic*, a lutheran divine of Leipsic, successively professor at Wittemberg, Hamburgh, and Stettin, and superintendant of the churches of Pomerania. He died 1712. He wrote a treatise on the method of studying holy scripture—dissertations on particular parts

of the bible, &c. but his great work is bibliotheca biblica, 4to, 1713.

MAYER, *Tobias*, an eminent aſtronomer, born at Maſpach. He was ſelf inſtructed, and in the formation of machines and inſtruments, diſplayed wonderful ingenuity. He was profeſſor of mathematics in Gottingen univerſity, and died 1762, aged 39, exhauſted by his uncommon application. He ſtudied the nature of the moon, and its influence upon the earth with ſuch ability, and approached ſo nearly the problem of longitude, that his widow obtained a reward of 3000l. from the Britiſh parliament. His diſcoveries in aſtronomy and geometry were very great and important. He publiſhed tables of refractions—theory of the moon—aſtronomical tables—a mathematical atlas, &c.

MAYERNE, *ſir Theodore*, a phyſician, born at Geneva, 1573. He ſtudied at Heidelberg, and Montpellier, and then went to Paris, where he became phyſician to Henry IV. who promiſed him his patronage, and endeavoured, by the means of cardinal Perron, to convert him to the catholic faith. He in 1616 ſettled in England, and died at Chelſea, 1665. His works were in one folio volume.

MAYNARD, *ſir John*, an able Engliſh lawyer, celebrated for his eloquence, and his public ſpirit. He waited upon William with an addreſs of congratulation after the abdication of James, and when the new king, obſerving his age, told him he muſt have outlived many of the lawyers of the ſtate, of his own ſtanding, yes, replied ſir John, and I ſhould have outlived the law too, if your majeſty had not come to the throne of this country. He died 1690, aged 88.

MAYNARD, *Francis*, a poet, one of the 40 of the French academy, born at Touloufe, 1582. He was ſecretary to queen Margaret, and by his wit was the delight of the court, who flattered him with compliments, but ſettled no favor on him. He retired in diſguſt, and died 1646. His odes, ſongs, epigrams, &c. were much admired.

MAYNE, *Jaſper*, an Engliſh poet, born at Hatherleigh, Devonſhire, 1604, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Chriſt-church, Oxford. He was preſented to the livings of Carlington, and of Pyrton, near Watlington, Oxfordſhire, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as author of the "city match," a comedy, and the "amorous work," a tragi-comedy. In 1648 he was deprived of his Oxford ſtudentſhip and of his livings; but at the reſtoration he was made canon of Chriſt-church, archdeacon of Chicheſter, and chaplain to the king. He died 1672. In his character he was cheerful, and in thoſe times of fanatical melancholy very facetious. In his will he left to his ſervant, who had long lived with him, and was too fond of drinking, a trunk, with ſomething in it which he ſaid would make him drink. No ſooner was his maſter dead, than the ſervant ran eagerly to the valuable trunk, but inſtead of a treaſure, he found a red herring. He wrote beſides, a poem on the naval victory of the duke of York over the Dutch—ſermons—Lucian's dialogues tranſlated, &c.

MAYNWARING, *Arthur*, a learned Engliſhman, born at Ightfield, Shropſhire, 1668. He was educated at Shrewſbury ſchool, and Chriſt-church, Oxford, and then ſtudied the law in London. An acquaintance with Dorſet, Burlington, and Somerſet, baniſhed his prejudices againſt the revolution, and he became a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms, and in the beginning of Anne's reign, auditor of the impreſt, worth 2000l. per annum. He ſat in parliament for Preſton, and died at St. Alban's, 1712. His executrix was Mrs. Oldfield, the actreſs, by whom he had one ſon, and with whom he lived nine years, againſt the repreſentations of his friends. He wrote various pieces in proſe and verſe, eſpecially epilogues, &c. delivered with particular effect by his favorite actreſs.

MAYO, *Richard*, an Engliſh divine, ejected from his living of Kingſton, Surrey, for nonconformity, 1662. He wrote a life of Dr. Staunton—two conferences between a Jew and a papiſt, and between a proteſtant and a Jew—comment on the epiſtle to the Romans, &c. He died 1695.

MAYOW, *John*, a phyſician, born in Cornwall, 1645. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, and fellow of All-Souls, and practiſed phyſic chiefly at Bath. He died 1679. His works were collected and publiſhed at Oxford, 1674. He was a man of extenſive powers, and well ſkilled in chemiſtry, according to the opinion of Dr. Beddoes, who, in a well written pamphlet in 1790, proved that the beſt part of modern diſcoveries with reſpect to air, was known to this active experimentaliſt.

MAZARD, *Stephen*, a native of Lyons, who improved the manufacture of hats in France. He was in England to make obſervations on the genius of the Engliſh manufacturers, and he carried back with him ſeveral able workmen. He died 1736, aged 76.

MAZARIN, *Julius*, cardinal, and chief miniſter of France, was born at Piſcina, in the province of Abruzzo, 1602. He recommended himſelf to the notice of the pope, and by his intrigues, was ſucceſsful in preventing a battle between the French and Spaniards before Caſſel, and he effected a reconciliation between them. This gained him the good opinion of Richelieu, and of Lewis XIII. and from keeper of the ſeals, and vice legate to Avignon, he was in 1641, raiſed to the dignity of cardinal. On the death of Richelieu, he became the prime miniſter of Lewis XIII. and continued in office during the minority of Lewis XIV. and the regency of Anne of Auſtria. Though at firſt popular, the jealouſy of the nobles, and the diſtreſſes of the poor, raiſed a clamor againſt him, and he at laſt retired from the kingdom. But though a price was ſet upon his head, the general hatred

natred subsided, and by degrees his return to power became the popular wish. Restored to greatness, he applied himself to consolidate the happiness of France; he effected a peace with Spain, and cemented the union of the two monarchies by the marriage of his master with the Spanish infanta. Excessive application at last produced disorders which proved fatal. He died at Vincennes, 1661, aged 59. He was buried in the college which he had founded. His letters, 103 in number, were published 1694.

MAZEAS, *John Mathurin*, of Landernau, in Britany, died at Paris, 1802, aged 88. He wrote elements of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, with an introduction to conic sections —institutiones philosophicæ, 3 vols. 12mo.

MAZELINE, *Peter*, a sculptor of Rouen, died 1708, aged 76. His works were highly esteemed, and are still admired in the gardens of Versailles, especially Europa, a Pythian Apollo, &c.

MAZOCHI, *Alexius Symmachus*, an Italian antiquary, born near Capua. He died at Naples, where he was divinity professor, 1771, aged 87. His works on ancient medals and inscriptions were valuable. His best publication is the antiquities of the campagna di Roma.

MAZUIER, *Claude Lewis*, a native of Bellevre, elected to the convention. His conduct in this violent assembly was moderate, and he not only voted for the banishment of the king, but defended the measure as the most salutary for the happiness of the nation. His boldness in accusing the public plunderers of the state marked him for destruction, and he was dragged to the guillotine, 1794, aged 34.

MAZZUOLI, *Francesco*, better known by the name of Parmeggiano, or Parmesan, was an eminent painter, born at Parma, 1604. His application was so great, that when Rome was sacked by Charles V. he remained engaged with his pencil, like another Protogenes, unconscious of surrounding dangers. He excelled also in etching, of which he has, by some, been called the inventor. He died of a violent fever at the early age of 36, 1540. For sweetness of manner, elegance, and grace, he has been regarded as the rival of Correggio, and in genius and invention he had few equals. Another artist of the 16th century, of the same name, and related to him, excelled chiefly in historical painting.

MEAD, *Matthew*, rector of Great Brickhill, Bucks, and afterwards of Stepney, near London, was ejected in 1662 for non-conformity. He was suspected during the Rye-house plot, but after appearing before the council, he was honorably dismissed. He died 1699, at Stepney, where he preached to a congregation of dissenters. He was author of the almost christian tried and cast, 8vo. a work of some merit—sermons on Ezekiel's wheels, &c.

MEAD, *Richard*, a distinguished physician, son of the preceding, was born at Stepney, 1673. He studied, in 1689, at Utrecht, under Grævius, and then removed to Leyden, where he contracted a strong intimacy with Boerhaave. He took his degree of M. D. at Padua, 1695, and returning to England, the next year he settled in his native place. His "mechanical account of poisons," 1702, was received by the public with avidity; and he, in 1704, was admitted into the royal society, in 1707, chosen one of the council, and in 1717, appointed vice-president. From Stepney he removed to Crutched Friars, and seven years after, to Austin Friars. In 1707, he was honored with the degree of M. D. by the university of Oxford; and he was one of the physicians who attended queen Anne in her last illness. He was in 1719 consulted by government upon the best means of preventing the importation of the plague, which raged at Marseilles, and he published, in consequence, his discourse on pestilential contagion, which, in one year, passed through seven editions. In 1727, he was physician to George II. and had the satisfaction of seeing, in the same situation, his two sons-in-law, Drs. Wilmot and Nicholls. He died 1754, and was buried in the Temple church, near his brother Samuel, a counsellor; but though no stone is placed over his remains, there is a monument erected to his honor in Westminster abbey, by his son, with an inscription by Dr. Ward. By his first wife he had ten children, three only of whom survived him, a son, and the two daughters whose husbands we have mentioned; and by his second he had no family. Dr. Mead attained high honors and celebrity in his profession, so that in one year he made more than 7000l. by his practice. As a man of letters, he was respectable, and as the patron of the learned, universally admired; so that no foreigner of eminence ever came to London without soliciting, as an honor, an introduction to him. His collection of books and prints was very valuable, and sold for more than it had cost him. With the most pleasing manners, Dr. Mead, united the greatest liberality; he gave his advice to the poor gratis, and he never would receive a fee from any clergyman except one, who disputed with him on the propriety of his prescriptions. His works were, a treatise de imperio solis & lunæ—de morbis biblicis—monita medica. All his medical works were published together in 1762, 1 vol. 4to.

MEADOWCROFT, *Richard*, born in Staffordshire, was educated at Merton college, Oxford. In 1733 he was made canon of Worcester, where he died 1769. He published in 1732, notes on Milton's paradise regained, mentioned with commendation by bishop Newton. He wrote also small tracts, 11 sermons, &c.

MECHAIN, *M.* a native of Lyons, who made observations on the eclipse seen at Versailles, 1774. His work on the great comet of 1661, whose appearance was again expected in

1790, procured him the prize of the academy in 1782; and he was employed in 1792, to measure a degree of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona. He finished the work in 1798, and proposed to extend it to the Baleares, but he died before the completion of his labors of a fever, on the coast of Valencia, 1805. He edited the connoissance des temps, and was much respected for his general information.

MEDE, *Joseph*, B. D. a native of Berden, Essex, educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. He refused preferment from his friends, especially Usher, who wished him to be provost of Trinity college, Dublin. His works, in 1 vol. fol. are chiefly on divinity; and in his commentary on the apocalypse, he has been followed by Newton, and other divines. He died 1638, aged 52.

MEDICIS, *Cosmo*, furnamed the elder, was the founder of his illustrious family. Successful in commerce, his riches were superior to those of the potentates of his times, and he indulged the noble sentiments of applying the resources of his fortune to the patronage of the sciences. He collected a valuable library, which he enriched with curious manuscripts; but while he expected respect he found that his conduct was viewed with jealousy. Yielding to the ingratitude of his countrymen, he retired in exile to Venice, where he was received with the homage due to a sovereign prince; but the Florentines became sensible of their cruelty; Cosmo was recalled, and made for 34 years the arbiter of the destines of his country. He died 1464, aged 75, and his fellow-citizens engraved on his tomb these glorious words, "the father of his people, the deliverer of his country."

MEDICIS, *Lorenzo de*, furnamed the great, and the father of letters, was born 1448. He was son of Peter, and the grandson of Cosmo, and was brother to Julian de Medicis. A dreadful conspiracy was formed against him and his brother by the Piazzi, at the instigation of Ferdinand of Naples, and pope Sixtus IV. Julian fell by the dagger of an assassin, while celebrating mass, 1478, but Lorenzo escaped, though wounded, with his life; and was conducted back to his palace by the multitude, in the general acclamations of condolence and of joy. Inheriting the beneficent qualities of his grandfather, he patronized literature, and was regarded as the Mecænas of the age. The Florentines saw with pride their opulent countryman selling in one hand the products of the East, and with the other guiding the public concerns of the state; at one time giving audience to ambassadors, at another splendidly entertaining merchants, and now relieving the necessities of the poor, exhibiting public shows to the multitude, or adorning his native city with the most splendid buildings, for purposes of magnificence and hospitality. These services were not lost in the gratitude of the Florentines; Lorenzo was named chief of the republic, and so equitable was his government, that foreign princes submitted their disputes to his impartial decision. Lorenzo was surrounded by the learned and the brave, and to render Florence the emporium of whatever was rare in literature, John Lascaris, a man of classical taste, was sent into the East, to collect the choicest manuscripts to enrich his library. Lorenzo himself wrote poetry with success, and his sonnets, songs, &c. in Italian, have often been printed, and deservedly admired. He died 1492, aged 44; but though so universally respected, his glory was obscured by his passion for the female sex, and his great indifference in religious duties. He left two sons. *Peter*, who succeeded him at Florence, and who was banished 1494, and died 1504, and *John*, who filled the papal chair under the name of Leo X. His history is become interesting in the luminous pages of Mr. Roscoe.

MEDICIS, *John*, furnamed the invincible, was son of John, and learnt the art of war under Lorenzo, against the duke of Urbino. He was in the service of the pope, and of Francis I. of France, and died at Mantua, 1526, aged 28, in consequence of a wound received in the knee, at the siege of Governolo.

MEDICIS, *Lorenzo de*, descended from the brother of the great Cosmo, caused to be assassinated in 1537, Alexander de Medicis, whom Charles V. had appointed duke of Florence, and he courted popularity by his patronage of literature.

MEDICIS, *Hippolyto de*, natural son of Julian, was made cardinal by his cousin, Clement VII. in 1529, and sent as legate to Germany. When the pirate Barbarossa threatened the coast of Italy with devastation, Hippolyto was employed against him, and obliged him to retire. He contributed to the elevation of Paul III. to the papal chair, and afterwards formed a plan for the assassination of Alexander de Medicis, the governor of Florence, which failed. He died suddenly, as some imagine, in consequence of poison, 1535, aged 24.

MEDICIS, *Sebastian de*, of the same illustrious family, wrote, de venatione, piscatione, & aucupio, 8vo.—de fortuitis casibus, &c.

MEDICIS, *Peter de*, a painter of Florence, 1586, of the same illustrious family. As an historical painter he possessed celebrity from the strong expression, as well as the grace of his characters, and the correctness of his style, and his judicious coloring.

MEDINA, *John Baptiste*, a painter of Bruffels, who studied Rubens with such effect, that his own pieces poffeffed all the beauties of that master. He was for some years settled in England, and was the last knight created in Scotland by the high commissioner of the kingdom. He died 1711, aged 51.

MEHEGAN, *William Alexander*, a French historian, of Irish extraction, born at Salle, in the Cevennes, 1721. He was an elegant writer, and wrote the origin of the Guebres—

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conſiderations on the revolutions of art—a picture of modern hiſtory, the beſt of his works, tranſlated into Engliſh. He died 1766.

Meibomius, *John Henry*, profeſſor of phyſic at Helmſtadt, was afterwards firſt phyſician at Lubeck. He wrote a Latin life of Mecænas—de cereviſiis, 4to.—tractatus de uſu flagrorum in re medicâ & venereâ, and died 1655, aged 65.

Meibomius, *Henry*, ſon of John Henry, was born at Lubeck, and ſtudied at Groningen, Franeker, and Leyden. He married in 1664, and died profeſſor of medicine, hiſtory, and poetry, at Helmſtadt, 1700, aged 62. His publications are, ſcriptores rerum Germanicarum, 3 vols. folio.—ad Saxoniæ inferioris hiſtoriam introductio, 4to, &c.

Meibomius, *Marcus*, a learned critic, of the ſame family. He publiſhed a tranſlation of Greek authors on muſic—an edition of the Greek mythologiſts—de fabrica triremium, &c. He was for ſome time at the court of Chriſtina of Sweden, but left it in diſguſt. He died 1711.

Meibomius, *Henry*, of Helmſtadt, is celebrated for his knowledge of medicine, as well as for his great learning. His works are valuable, preſerved in the Germanicarum rerum ſcriptores, 4to. He died 1625.

Meier, *George Frederic*, a German philoſophical writer, born in Saxony, 1718. His beſt works are, a repreſentation of a critic—inſtructions how any one may become a modern philoſopher, &c. He died 1777.

Meissonier, *Juſtus Aurel.* a native of Turin, eminent as a painter, goldſmith, and architect. The French king appointed him his deſigner and goldſmith, in which employment he exhibited the moſt beautiful ſpecimens of his ingenuity and of his art. He died 1750, aged 55.

Melanchthon, *Philip*, a celebrated reformer, born 1497, at Bretten, in the palatinate of the Rhine. His father's name was Schwartſerdt, which ſignifies black earth; but the word was changed, according to the affectation of the times, by his friend Reuchlin, into the Greek Melanchthon, of ſimilar meaning. He ſtudied at Bretten, Heidelberg, &c. and at 13 wrote a comedy of ſome merit. He left Heidelberg in 1512, becauſe refuſed a degree on account of his youth, and then paſſed to Tubingen, where he gave public lectures on Virgil, Terence, and other claſſics. In 1518, by the recommendation of Reuchlin, he was appointed Greek profeſſor at Wittemberg; and here began that intimacy with Luther, which contributed ſo much to the progreſs of the reformation. He was in 1527 appointed by the duke of Saxony to viſit the churches of the electorate, and afterwards prepared thoſe articles of faith which have received the name of the Augſburg confeſſion, becauſe preſented to the emperor at the diet of that city. In his controverſial diſputes he diſplayed great candor and mildneſs, which his friend Luther attributed more to timidity than to the meekneſs of the chriſtian character. His moderation was ſo univerſally acknowledged, that Francis I. invited him to come to France to ſettle the diſputes of the proteſtants; but the offer was declined; as likewiſe a ſimilar invitation from England. He was engaged in the various conferences on religious ſubjects at Frankfort, Reinſpurg, Worms, Spires, and Ratiſbon; and every where evinced the deepeſt learning and the moſt peaceable temper. The times, and not inclination, rendered him a controverſialiſt, and his anſwer to his mother diſplayed the great and the good man. When aſked by the aged woman, who repeated before him her prayers in a ſimple but pious manner, what ſhe muſt believe in this great confuſion of creeds, he replied, "Go on mother to believe and pray as you have done, and never trouble yourſelf about controverſies." He died at Wittemberg, 1560, and was buried by the ſide of his friend Luther. Among the reaſons which, on his death-bed, he aſſigned for conſidering diſſolution as happineſs, he ſaid, that it delivered him from theological perſecutions. His works were numerous, and as they were written in controverſy, and eccleſiaſtical avocations, they were not always ſo correct in language as they proved uſeful in advancing the reformation. A chronological catalogue of theſe was publiſhed in 1582, and they appeared altogether in 4 vols. folio, 1601.

Melchisedeck, high prieſt of God, and king of Salem, met Abraham after his defeat of the king of Sodom, and gave him his bleſſing. As he is repreſented by St. Paul without father and mother, ſome heretics have imagined that he was no other but Jeſus Chriſt; and hence aroſe the ſect of the Melchiſedecians.

Melcthal, *Arnold de*, one of the founders of Swiſs liberty. His father was deprived of his eyes by the order of Griſler, the Auſtrian governor; and the ſon, irritated at the ſufferings of his parent, united in 1307, with Stouffacker, Furſt, and Tell, to break the chains of their ſervitude, and after defeating 20,000 men at the paſs of Morgarten, with only 500 men, the liberty of Switzerland was eſtabliſhed.

Mellan, *Claude*, a French engraver, born at Abbeville, 1601. He died at Paris, 1688. Charles II. wiſhed in vain to invite him to ſettle in England. His mode of engraving was peculiar to himſelf. His moſt admired piece is a head of our Saviour, formed of one ſpiral line, beginning at the top of the noſe.

Melmoth, *William*, a learned man, born 1666. He was bencher of Lincoln's-inn, and joined Peere Williams in Vernon's reports. He is known for his treatiſe of "the great importance of a religious life," a work of infinite merit, and of the moſt benevolent tendency, of which, beſides large editions, not leſs than 42,000 copies were publiſhed in the 18 years preceeding 1784. Melmoth died 1743.

Melmoth, *William*, ſon of the preceding,

was born 1710. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as the tranſlator of Pliny's and Cicero's epiſtles, in a very elegant ſtyle, and publiſhed beſides, memoirs of his father—ſome poems in Dodſley's collection—and letters under the name of ſir Thomas Fitzoſborne. He died 1799.

MELON, *John Francis*, a native of Tullc, who ſettled at Bourdeaux, as ſecretary to the academy which, by his influence with la Force, had been founded there. He wrote a political eſſay on commerce, 12mo. a work of merit—Mahoud, the Gafvenide, an allegorical hiſtory of the duke of Orleans' regency—diſſertations, &c. He died at Paris 1738.

MELOT, *John Baptiſt*, a French writer, of Dijon, eſteemed for his memoirs, and for an edition of Joinville's life of St. Lewis, with a gloſſary. He was librarian to the king, and died at Paris, 1760, aged 63.

MELVIL, *ſir James*, third ſon of lord Keith, was page to Mary, queen of Scots, when dauphineſs of France, and was next in the ſervice of Montmorency, prime miniſter of France. After travelling over Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, he returned to Scotland to attend his widowed miſtreſs. He was made a privy counſellor, and entruſted with the moſt important affairs of the kingdom. He merited this confidence by his loyalty to the queen, whom he attended till her confinement at Lochleven, and he held the ſame rank of truſt and of honor in the cabinet of her ſon. When James ſucceeded to the Engliſh crown, Melvil, too infirm to ſhare in the affairs of ſtate, came to England to pay a viſit of reſpect and duty to his ſovereign, and returned to Scotland, where he wrote his memoirs for the information and inſtruction of his ſon. Theſe memoirs contain a very intereſting detail of the ſtate affairs of Scotland for ſeveral years. He died at Halhill, 1606, aged 76.

MENAGE, *Giles*, a Frenchman, the Varro of his time, was born at Angers, 1613. He became an advocate and pleaded with great popularity at Angers, Paris, and other places. But diſguſted with his laborious profeſſion, he, againſt his father's deſire, took orders. On the death of his father he converted all his property to an annuity, that his literary engagements might be leſs diſturbed with family affairs. He became the companion of the great and the learned, and obtained ſome preferment, but the wit of his converſation, and the propenſity of uttering a joke, even at the expence of a friend, brought upon him enemies, and among them Boileau, Cotin, Salo, Bouhours, Baillet and others. Mazarin too was jealous of his influence, and a Latin elegy addreſſed to him by the poetical eccleſiaſtic was conſidered as a ſatire, not a compliment to the all-powerful miniſter. Menage honored with a place at the Florentine academy, was, when propoſed to the French academy, rejected. He, late in life, put his thigh out of joint, by a fall, and died 1692, of a defluxion of the ſtomach, aged 79. This ingenious and learned writer, poſſeſſed a moſt retentive memory, and from this great ſtorehouſe, and the inexhauſtible reſources of a poliſhed mind, could ſay, as Bayle obſerves, a thouſand good things in a thouſand pleaſing ways. Of his works the beſt known are, origines de la langue Françoiſe, 4to.—miſcellanea, or a collection of ſome of his poetical and proſe pieces in Greek, Latin and French—la requete des dictionaires, an ingenious ſatire about the French academy's dictionary—poemata, 12mo. 1656.—origini della lingua Italiana, 4to.—obſervations ſur la langue Françoiſe, 2 vols. 12mo. &c.

MENANDRINO, *Marſilio*, of Padua, a learned lawyer of the 14th century, was excommunicated by the pope 1327, for writing "defenſor pacis," in favor of his maſter the emperor Lewis of Bavaria, in which he proved the imperial power ſuperior to that of the pope, in temporal and ſpiritual affairs. He wrote beſides de tranſlatione imperii, &c. and died 1328.

MENARD, *Claude*, of Angers, was an eminent antiquarian. He loſt his wife in his old age, and in conſequence became an eccleſiaſtic. He died 1652, aged 72. He publiſhed Joinville's hiſtory of St. Lewis, with learned notes—St. Auſtin's books againſt Julian, &c.

MENASSEH-BEN, *Iſrael*, a Portugueſe rabbi, of the ſect of the Phariſees. He ſucceeded to the ſynagogue of Amſterdam, and afterwards went to Baſil, and attempted in London to obtain from Cromwell a toleration of the Jews. He died at Middleburg, 1660, aged 56. He publiſhed an edition of the Hebrew bible, without points, 2 vols. 4to.—the talmud, with notes, 8vo.—el conciliador, 4to.—de reſurrectione, 8vo.—de fragilitate humanâ, &c.

MENCKE, *Otto*, a learned German, born at Oldenburgh, Weſtphalia, 1644. He became, in 1668, profeſſor of morality at Leipſic, was five times rector of the univerſity, and ſeven times dean of the faculty, and died there, 1707. He publiſhed Marſham's canon chronicus, 4to.—Camden's annals of Elizabeth—jus majeſtatis circa venationem, 4to. &c. and was the firſt author of the "acta eruditorum" of Leipſic, a valuable work, 1682, 4to.

MENCKE, *John Burchard*, ſon of Otto, was born at Leipſic, 1674. He ſettled at Leipſic as profeſſor of hiſtory. Frederic Auguſtus king of Poland made him his hiſtoriographer and aulic counſellor, as a mark of his eſteem. He died 1732. His works are numerous and learned. He wrote de charlataneria eruditorum declamationes duæ, 8vo.—ſcriptores rerum Germanicarum, 3 vols. folio.—two Latin diſcourſes on the empiriciſm of learned men, 12mo, a weak performance. He continued alſo the "acta eruditorum," &c.

MENDAJORS, *John Peter de*, of Alais, in Languedoc, was known as the author of an hiſtory of Gaul Narbonenſis, 12mo.—Arlequin, valet de deux maitres, &c. He died 1747, aged 68.

MENDEZ PINTO, *Ferdinand*, a Portugueſe, who,

who, from a menial ſervant, became celebrated in conſequence of his adventures. He embarked for the Indies, 1587, and after 21 years returned to Portugal. He publiſhed an account of his adventures, in which he aſſerts that he was 13 times made a ſlave, and ſold 16 times. The work is intereſting for the particulars of the hiſtory of Japan, Brama, Pegu, Siam, Java, Achem, &c.

MENDEZ, *Moſes*, an Engliſh writer of Jewiſh extraction, known as a poet and dramatic writer. He was honored with the degree of M.A. by the univerſity of Oxford, and he died 1758. He wrote alſo ſome poems preſerved in Dodſley's collection.

MENDELSOHN, *Moſes*, a Jew of Berlin. He quitted commerce for literature, and died 1785, aged 56. He publiſhed Jeruſalem, 1755, ſupporting that the Jewiſh religion is but deiſm—Phædon, 8vo. in which he maintains the immateriality of the ſoul, in ſuch ſenſible language, that he has been called the Socrates of the Jews—philoſophical works, 2 vols 8vo.—letter to Lavater, 8vo.—tranſlation of Geneſis—commentary on Eccleſiaſtes, &c.

MENDOZA, *Gonzales Peter le*, archbiſhop of Seville and afterwards of Toledo, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in literature, and by his fidelity in the ſervice of the kings of Caſtile. He alſo ably ſerved Ferdinand and Iſabella, and after a life of wiſdom and moderation, died 1495. He tranſlated in his youth, Salluſt, Homer's Iliad, Virgil, and part of Ovid.

MENDOZA, *John Gonzales*, an Auguſtine friar, of Caſtile, ſent by the king of Spain to China, 1584. He wrote an hiſtory of China, 1589, 8vo. in Spaniſh, tranſlated into other languages. His laſt preferment was the biſhoprick of Propajan in the Weſt-Indies.

MENESES, *Alexis de*, a Portugueſe Auguſtine monk, ſent to Goa as archbiſhop. On his return to Europe he was promoted to the ſee of Braga, and made viceroy of Portugal by Philip II. of Spain. He compiled an hiſtory of his order in Portugal, and died 1617.

MENESTRIER, *John Baptiſt le*, author of medals, coins, and ancient monuments of the Roman emperors; and of illuſtrious medals of emperors of Rome, was born at Dijon, and died 1634, aged 70.

MENESTRIER, *Claude Francis*, a jeſuit, of Lyons, 1633. He wrote hiſtory of Lewis XIV. by medals, emblems, &c.—conſular hiſtory of Lyons—the art of heraldry—the philoſophy of images, &c. He poſſeſſed a very aſtoniſhing memory, and it is ſaid, that to try him Chriſtina of Sweden pronounced in his preſence 300 unconnected words, which he immediately repeated in the ſame order. He died 1705, aged 72.

MENGS, *Antony Raphael*, a famous painter, born at Auſſig in Bohemia, 1726. His father, who was a painter, encouraged his riſing abilities, and after ſtudying at Rome for four years, the young painter returned to Dreſden. Charles III. of Spain granted him a penſion with a houſe and equipage; but though thus favored, he reſided not in Spain but at Rome, where, grief for his amiable wife and the ignorance of an empiric, put an end to his life, 1779. His five daughters and two ſons were honorably provided for by the king of Spain. The chief of his paintings are preſerved at Madrid and Rome, and in them he ſucceſsfully united the graces and the beauties of Raphael, Correggio, and Titian. The altar-piece of All-ſouls' chapel, Oxford, is alſo one of his admired pieces. His works, with notes by d'Azara, appeared in 2 vols. 4to. containing reflections on beauty and taſte in painting—the life of Correggio—the principal pictures at Madrid, &c.

MENINSKI, *Franciſcus à Meſgnien*, a German orientaliſt, born in Lorraine, 1623. He ſtudied at Rome, and became ambaſſador to the Porte, and for his ſervices was honored with the addition of *Ski* to his name. He was afterwards in the emperor's ſervice, and in 1669 went to Jeruſalem. He obtained the dignity of counſellor of war to the emperor, and died at Vienna, 1698. His great work "theſaurus linguarum orientalium," appeared at Vienna, 1680, in 4 vols. folio, and in 1687 another volume was added. This work was re-printed in 1780, at the expence of Maria Thereſa, who thus favored the wiſhes of ſir William Jones, who had expreſſed a deſire to ſee the ſcarce volume re-publiſhed.

MENNO, *Simonis*, an eccleſiaſtic of Frieſland, who embraced the tenets of the anabaptiſts, and after being again baptized, became a powerful leader of his ſect. He denied that Jeſus Chriſt received a human ſhape from his mother, and while he maintained the neceſſity of again baptizing adults, he inveighed againſt infant baptiſm. He gained a great number of followers in Weſtphalia, Holland, and Brabant; but though a price was ſet on his head, he eſcaped his perſecutors. He was, in his opinions, more moderate than the reſt of the anabaptiſts. His followers are ſtill to be found in the Low Countries, under the name of Mennonites, divided into two ſects. He died at Oldeſlo, between Lubec and Hamburgh, 1565.

MENOCHIUS, *James*, a civilian of Pavia, called the Baldus and Bartholus of his age. He was profeſſor of law in Italy, and ſettled at Milan, where he was made preſident of the council, and where he died, 1607, aged 75. He wrote de recuperandâ poſſeſſione, de adipiſcendâ poſſeſſione, 8vo.—de præſumptionibus, 2 vols. folio, &c. His ſon *John Stephen*, was a jeſuit, well known for his learning and his virtues. He died 1656, aged 80. He was author of political and œconomical inſtitutions—a learned treatiſe on the republic of the Hebrews—a commentary on the ſcriptures, 2 vols. folio, all in Latin, and works of merit.

MENTEL, *John*, a printer of Straſburg, to whom ſome have attributed the invention of printing. He was originally an illuminator of manuſcripts, in the ſervice of the biſhop of Straſburg, and he firſt introduced the art of printing there. His firſt publication was a

bible, 1466, in 2 vols. folio, and other works followed. He obtained celebrity and opulence by his profeſſion, and was ennobled by Frederic IV. He died at Straſburg, 1478.

MENTZEL, *Chriſtian*, a native of Germany, celebrated for his knowledge of medicine and botany. He wrote index nominum plantarum, 1696, folio, improved 1715---a chronology of China, 4to.—natural hiſtory of Brazil, 4 vols. folio, &c. He died 1701, aged 79.

MENZIKOFF, *Alexander*, a Ruſſian prince. His father was a poor peaſant, and he himſelf was apprentice to a paſtry-cook, and carried pies about the ſtreets, till czar Peter ſaw and admired his wit and liveline ſs. From this low ſituation, young Menzikoff became a favorite, and was appointed governor of Ingria; and in reward for his ſervices, was raiſed to the rank of prince and of major-general. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Poland 1708, but being accuſed of peculation, he was diſgraced, till his maſter again reſtored him to power, and ſent him ambaſſador to Poland 1722. He alſo gained the good graces of the empreſs Catherine, and after the death of Peter, the imperial heir, afterwards Peter II. was deſtined to marry the daughter of the favorite. At the acceſſion of the young czar, Menzikoff inſtead of ſecuring the marriage of his daughter, behaved with haughtineſs, and even treated the monarch with contempt, ſo that his enemies took advantage of his folly, and he was ſoon baniſhed from the court, and ſent to end his days in Siberia. He bore his misfortunes with great reſignation, and died in his exile, 1729.

MENZINI, *Benedict*, an Italian poet born at Florence 1646. His genius roſe ſuperior to his original poverty, and though unnoticed by thoſe to whom he dedicated the efforts of his muſe, and obliged to maintain himſelf by dictating extempore ſermons to eccleſiaſtics, he gained the patronage of Chriſtina of Sweden, and was made canon of St. Angelo in Piſcina. He died of a dropſy 1704, aged 58. His poetry was much admired, and his ſatires poſſeſſed great ſpirit. His works containing, elegies, hymns, art of poetry—a treatiſe on the irregular conſtruction of the Tuſcan language, &c. are in 4 vols. 4to.

MERCADO, *Michael de*, a native of Tuſcany, firſt phyſician to pope Clement VIII. and his ſucceſſors, and inſpector of the botanical garden of the Vatican, where he formed a cabinet of metals and foſſils. Ferdinand grand duke of Tuſcany, raiſed him to the honors of nobility. He wrote ſome works on botany, beſides a learned treatiſe in Italian on the obeliſks of Rome He died 1593, aged 53.

MERCATOR, *Gerard*, an eminent geographer, born at Ruremonde 1512. He compoſed a chronology—geographical tables—atlas, larger and ſmaller—harmonia evangeliſtarum, 4to.—a treatiſe on the creation, &c. and he engraved and colored his own maps himſelf. He died 1594, aged 82.

MERCATOR, *Nicolas*, a well known mathematician and aſtronomer. He was born in Holſtein, and ſettled in England about the reſtoration, and became a fellow of the royal ſociety. He publiſhed coſmographia—rationes mathematicæ—de emendatione annuâ diatribæ duæ, &c.---hypotheſis aſtronomica---inſtitutionum aſtronomic. &c. He was very credulous, and fond of aſtrology. He died about 1690.

MERCIER, *John*, a philologer, born in Languedoc, where he died 1562. He was Hebrew profeſſor at Paris, 1547, after Vatablus. He wrote lectures on geneſis, and on the prophets,---commentaries on Job, proverbs, eccleſiaſtes and canticles, 2 vols. fol. &c. His ſon *Joſias* publiſhed notes on ancient authors, &c. and died 1626.

MERCIER, *Bartholomew*, known as abbé de St. Leger, was born at Lyons 1734. He was noticed in 1764 by Lewis XV. and made abbot of St. Leger in Soiſſons. He was a very learned and intelligent man, and wrote letters on the bibliography of Debure,—letter to Caperonier —letters on the true author of Richelieu's political teſtament—ſupplement to Marchand's hiſtory of printing, 4to.—letter on the maid of Orleans—notice on the curious book called pedis admirandæ—letters on the letters attributed to Ganganelli—notice on the tombs of the dukes of Burgundy—library of romances from the Greek, 12 vols. &c. The revolution reduced him from comfort and independence, to poverty. He died 1799.

MERCURIALIS, *Jerome*, an Italian phyſician, born at Forli, 1530. He took his degrees at Padua, and practiced at Forli, and was ſent as ambaſſador by his countrymen to Pius IV. Courted and patronized by cardinal Farneſe, by the emperor Maximilian, and by the Venetians, and admitted as profeſſor at Padua, Bologna, and Piſa, he retired to Forli, where he died of the ſtone, 1606. His chief works are de arte gymnaſticâ—de morbis mulierum—de morbis puerorum —conſultationes et reſponſa medicinalia, &c.

MERCY, *Francis de*, a native of Longwy, general of the Bavarian army, and diſtinguiſhed in various campaigns. He took Rotweil and Friburg, 1643, but loſt the battle near Friburg, and was mortally wounded at Nordlingen, 1645. His body was buried on the field of battle, where theſe words marked the ſpot;

Sta! Viator, Heroem calcas.

His grandſon *Florimond*, marſhal of the empire, fell gloriouſly at the battle of Parma, 1734.

MERDDIN, ſon of Mervyn, a Welſh poet, called with Merdyn Emris, and Talieſſin, one of the 3 great bards of Wales. He floriſhed about 560.

MERE, *George Broſſin, Chevalier de*, a French writer, admired for his learning. He wrote diſcourſes of wit and converſation—the elegancies of diſcourſe---treatiſes on politeneſs, eloquence, and ſpeech---letters, &c. He died 1690, at an advanced age.

MERIAN, *Maria Sibylla*, a lady celebrated for her ſkill in drawing inſects, flowers, &c. daughter of an engraver, was born at Frankfort

on the Maine, 1647, and married Graff, a painter and architect at Nuremberg. In her zeal for reputation she went on a voyage to Surinam, accompanied by her two daughters, to delineate the insects, the reptiles, and natural curiosities of that country, and after two years' residence she returned to Holland, and published her dissertatio de generatione et de metamorpho. insect. Surinam. folio, containing sixty plates, to which her daughters afterwards added 12. She wrote besides the origin of caterpillars, &c. in Dutch, 2 vols. 4to. She died at Amsterdam 1717, aged 70.

Merlin, *Ambrose*, a British writer about 480. Little but what is fabulous is known of him, though he is still regarded as a prophet and magician. Superstitious tales represent him as begotten by an incubus, and it is said that he did not die but fell asleep, and after a certain period he will again rise to life. Some suppose that by magic he placed the stupendous stones of Stonehenge in Salisbury plain from Ireland.

Merovæus, king of France after Clodion 448, defeated Attila 451, near Mery-sur-Seine, and extended his kingdom from the Somme to Treves. He died 456. He was the progenitor of the Merovingian race.

Merret, *Christopher*, a native of Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, educated at Oxford. He practised physic in London, and wrote pinax rerum natural. Britannic. continens vegetabil. anim. fossil. 8vo.---short view of the frauds and abuses practised by apothecaries, 4to.---collection of acts, charters, &c. belonging to the college of physicians, 4to.---Neri's art of coloring glass, translated, &c. He died 1695, aged 81.

Merrick, *James*, an English poet, educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he became a fellow, 1744. He published a translation of Tryphiodorus---prayers, &c.---poems on sacred subjects, &c.---annotations on John, 1, c. i. 14. &c.---the psalms translated and paraphrased, a most excellent work, breathing piety in the noblest accents of poetry. He died at Reading, where he had been educated, 1769.

Merry, *Robert*, son of a London tradesman, was educated at Harrow and at Christchurch, Oxford, after which he became an officer in the guards, and a man of fashion and gallantry. He wrote Lorenzo, a tragedy, and various trifling poems in the newspapers, under the signature of Della Crusca. He married Miss Brunton the actress, and went to America, where he died 1798.

Mersennus, *Marin*, of the Minims, eminent as a mathematician and divine, was born at Oyse, 1588. He studied at La Fleche with Descartes, and afterwards at the Sorbonne, and then taught philosophy at Nevers. He settled at Paris 1620, and there gained great reputation by his learning, so that Descartes never ventured to publish any thing without his previous approbation. He is known for his discovery of the curve called a cycloid, to which he gave the name of Roulette, and which excited much admiration among the learned of Europe. He published---quæstiones in genesim, in fol. 1623, in which he mentions that there were in his time 50,000 atheists in Paris---universal harmony, on the theory and practice of music, 2 vols. fol.---de sonorum naturâ---recreations of learning---the spheries of Menelaus---impiety of deists refuted, 2 vols. 8vo. &c. He died of an abcess in his side, 1648, aged about 60.

Merville, *Michael Guyot de*, a French journalist. After travelling through Germany, Italy, Holland, and England, he settled as bookseller at the Hague. He afterwards went to Paris, where he wrote for the stage, but returned to Switzerland, and in a fit of melancholy drowned himself in the lake of Geneva, 1765. He wrote besides his journal, histoire literaire, 6 vols. 12mo.---voyage historique, 2 vols. 12mo. several comedies, &c.

Merula, *George*, an Italian, of Alexandria in the duchy of Milan. He taught youth at Venice and Milan for 40 years, and published antiquitates vicecomitum Mediolan. fol.—description of Vesuvius and Montferrat—commentaries on Martial, Statius, Juvenal, Plautus, Varro, Columella, &c.—epistles, &c. He died at Milan of a quinsey, 1494, aged 74.

Merula, *Paul*, a learned Hollander. After travelling to France, Germany, Italy, and England, he settled at Dort as an advocate, and was next professor of history at Leyden after Justus Lipsius. He died 1607, from excessive application, aged 49. He published Ennius—urbis Romæ delineatio—vita D. Erasmi—cosmographia generalis, &c.

Mery, *John*, of Vatan in Berry, was surgeon in the hospital of invalids at Paris. He was eminent in his profession, and wrote physical problems on the fœtus—observations on the operation for the stone, &c. He died 1700, aged 55.

Mesenguy, *Francis Philip*, a French ecclesiastic, of Beauvais, for some time professor of belles lettres at Beauvais, and at Paris. He died at Paris 1769. He wrote exposition of the christian doctrine, 6 vols. 12mo. a work condemned at Rome 1761—abridgment of the history of the old and new testament, 10 vols. 12mo. —the new testament with notes, 3 vols. &c.

Mesnager, *Nicholas*, a native of Rouen, knight of the order of St. Michael, and raised to the honor of nobility by Lewis XIV. by whom he had been employed as a negociator on Indian affairs with Spain, and with Holland. He was one of the plenipotentiaries that signed the treaty of peace between England and France in 1711, and he afterwards was with Polignac at the conferences at Utrecht. He died at Paris 1714, aged 56.

Mesnardiere, *Hippolytus Julius Pillet de la*, a French poet, born at Loudun 1610. He was patronized by Richelieu and became maitre d'hotel to the king. He died 1663. He wrote a treatise on melancholy—poetique —Alinde, et la pucelle d'Orleans, two indifferent tragedies—Pliny's three first books of letters translated, &c.

Messenius, *John*, a learned Swede, profeſſor of law in Upſal univerſity. His celebrity excited the envy of his rivals, and he was at laſt cruelly accuſed of traitorous correſpondence with the enemies of his country. The accuſation was believed, he was thrown into priſon 1615, and died there 21 years after. He is author of Scandia illuſtrata, 14 vols. fol. a work of merit. His ſon *Arnold* was hiſtoriographer of Sweden, and wrote an hiſtory of the Swediſh nobility, fol. He wrote ſome ſatires, reflecting on the royal family, for which he was beheaded 1648. His ſon, though but 17, ſuffered with him.

Meston, *William*, a Scotch poet, born at Midmar, and educated at Aberdeen Mariſchal college, and made profeſſor of philoſophy there. He was deprived of his profeſſorſhip in 1715, and after concealing himſelf eſcaped by the act of indemnity. He afterwards attempted a ſchool at Elgin, and in other places, but as he was too fond of conviviality, he did not ſucceed, and ſubſiſted upon the liberality of his friends. He died of a languiſhing diſorder 1745. His poetical pieces were ſatirical, and poſſeſs merit.

Metastasio, *Pietro Bonaventura*, the moſt illuſtrious poet of modern Italy, was born at Rome 1698. At the age of ten he often collected little audiences in the ſtreets, who liſtened with admiration to the ſweetneſs of his extemporary verſes. The celebrated Gravina admired his riſing talents, he became his inſtructor and friend, but while he wiſhed him to follow the law, he found poetry his favorite purſuit. This propenſity was indulged, and Metaſtaſio at 14 produced his tragedy of Giuſtino. He accompanied his patron to Naples, and again applied himſelf to the law, and then aſſumed a clerical habit. The death of his friend left him diſconſolate in 1718; he bewailed his misfortune in his elegy "la ſtrada della gloria," and found afterwards that he was the heir of his fortune, worth 15,000 crowns, which in two years diſappeared in the midſt of cheerful conviviality. Again dependent he ſtudied the law, but poetry was more pleaſing, and when prevailed upon to write for the ſtage, he found himſelf admired, courted and flattered. Uniting his eſtabliſhment with that of his friend the ſinger Bulgarella and her huſband, he lived with them in the cloſeſt intimacy, till an invitation from the emperor in 1729, removed him to Vienna, as aſſiſtant imperial laureat, with Apoſtolo Zeno. He ſettled at Vienna, where he divided with punctilious exactneſs his hours of ſtudy, of recreation, and of repoſe. In this honorable abode he was deſervedly reſpected; the city of Aſſiſi, where his family had long lived, granted him the honor of nobility, and he was liberally patronized by the emperor Charles VI. and other princes. In 1734, his favorite Bulgarella died and left him heir to all her property, which he immediately beſtowed on her huſband. He died after a ſhort illneſs 1782. His death was ſoon after followed by that of Farinelli the well known ſinger, who about 1723 had begun his theatrical career with him, and on ſuch friendly terms, and ſuch continued correſpondence that they called each other Gemelli. His works conſiſt of 26 operas, eight oratorios or ſacred dramas, beſides maſques, ſonnets, and other poetical miſcellanies. Of his operas he regarded Atilio Regolo, as the beſt, of the oratorios Betalia liberata, and Artaſerſe as the moſt fortunate of his dramas. Metaſtaſio has found in Dr. Burney an able hiſtorian, and it is evident that his character was moſt amiable as a man and as a writer. His abilities may in ſome degree be attributed to his patron and friend Gravina; but for the ſublimeſt flights of his muſe, he was indebted to the powers of his genius; and the pictures of virtue and morality ſo ſweetly delineated in his writings were drawn from the goodneſs of his heart. It has been queſtioned whether his regard for Bulgarella was purely platonic; but the character of a theatrical heroine, and the manners of Italy forbid the ſuppoſition.

Metelli, *Auguſtino*, a painter born at Bologna 1609. His excellence was in the perſpective, and in architecture; and with Michael Angelo Colonna, he completed ſeveral magnificent buildings, eſpecially under the patronage of Philip IV. of Spain. He died 1660.

Meteren, *Emanuel Van*, a native of Antwerp, who fled to England for a religious aſylum, where he died 1612, aged 77. He wrote the hiſtory of the Low Countries, from 1500, to 1612, in Latin, fol. a work of merit.

Metezeau, *Clement*, a native of Dreux, in the reign of Lewis XIII. He has immortalized his name by the famous dyke which he conſtructed near Rochelle, 4882 feet long, which he completed in 1628. The labor ſeemed ſo difficult that his ſervices were acknowledged in this elegant diſtich;

Dicitur Archimedes terram potuiſſe movere,
Æquora qui potuit ſiſtere non minor eſt.

Metius, *James*, the inventor of teleſcopes about 1609, was born at Alcmaer in Holland. His brother *Adrian* was profeſſor of mathematics at Franeker, where he died 1636, author of doctrina ſphæric. aſtronomiæ univerſa inſtitutio—arithmet. et geometr. practica—de gemino uſu utriuſque globi, &c.

Mettrie, *Julian Offray de la*, a phyſician of St. Maloe's, who ſtudied under Boerhaave. His book, "the natural hiſtory of the ſoul," in which he maintained the materiality of the ſoul, was regarded as impious, and when perſecuted he wrote againſt the medical profeſſion in a book called "Penelope, or the Machiavel in medicine," 3 vols. 12mo. In conſequence of this he was obliged to leave France, and at Leyden he publiſhed "l'homme machine," a pernicious treatiſe of materialiſm which was publicly burnt, and drove the author to Berlin. At Berlin he was patroniſed by the monarch, and he died there in conſequence of his violent ſyſtem of bleeding, 1751, aged 48.

Metzu,

Metzu, *Gabriel*, a Dutch painter, born at Leyden 1615. His women selling fish, fowls, and game, his patients and attending physicians, his chemists, and their laboratories, his shops, &c. were much admired. He died in consequence of being cut for the stone, 1658.

Meursius, *John*, a learned Dutchman, born near the Hague 1579. He was educated at the Hague and Leyden, and at the age of 16 he wrote a commentary on Lycophron. He was afterwards tutor to the children of Barnevelt, and with them for 10 years travelled over Europe. On his return in 1610, he was appointed professor of history, and historiographer to the states of Holland, but upon the execution of Barnevelt he was accused as a partizan of that unfortunate remonstrant, and his enemies endeavoured to expel him from the professorial chair. He resigned in 1625, and on the invitation of the king of Denmark accepted a professorship at Sora. He was there highly respected, and died 1639. In the knowledge of Greek and of antiquity Meursius possessed superior merit, though J. Scaliger has stigmatised him as an ignorant and presumptuous pedant. His works were printed in 12 vols. folio, Florence, 1741. They contain treatises de populis Atticæ—archontes Athenienses—fortuna Attica---de Athenarum origine---de festis Græcorum---historia Danica---archontes Athenienses, &c. His son, who died in Denmark very young, published arborentum sacrum, sive de arborum conservatione, &c.

Meusnier, *Philip*, a French painter, born at Paris 1655. He studied at Rome, and was patronised by Lewis XIV. and XV. His architecture and views of perspective are much admired. He died at Paris 1734.

Meyer, *Felix*, a German painter. He studied in Italy and Switzerland, and in his landscapes of Alpine grandeur exhibited the noblest ideas. He died in Germany, 1713, aged 60.

Mezerai, *Francis Eudes de*, a French historian, born near Argentau, lower Normandy 1610. He was educated at Caen, and on going to Paris he devoted himself to history and to politics. He was commissary of war in some campaigns, and then determined to employ himself in studious retirement. His poverty was relieved by the publication of some severe but popular satires against the court, and at the age of 26 he entered upon the laborious character of historian of France. He was encouraged by Richelieu, and when his history appeared, the first volume of which was published 1643, the second in 1646, and the third in 1653, in folio, it was received with applause, and rewarded with a handsome pension from the king. In 1668, he published an abridgment of the history of France, 3 vols. 4to. but as he had spoken in some parts with more boldness than pleased the court, Colbert retrenched his pension, and at last totally withdrew it. He was in 1649, admitted member of the French academy in the room of Voiture, He died 1683. He wrote besides a treatise on the origin of the French—a continuation of the history of the Turks---history of a mother and son, 2 vols. 12mo.---a translation of Grotius de veritate Chr. relig. As an historian Mezerai is deservedly esteemed, and in integrity, candor and faithfulness he is inferior to none.

Meziriac, *Claude Gaspar Bachet, sieur de*, known as a poet, in French, Latin, and Italian, as a good Greek scholar, and able critic, was born at Bresse. He was a jesuit, and died at Bourg in Bresse 1638, aged 45. He was universally esteemed, so that at one time it was in agitation to appoint him preceptor to Lewis XIII. an honor from which he shrunk with diffidence. He wrote various poems in Italian, Latin and French, he also published the six books of Diophantus, with notes---a life of Æsop, besides several works not printed, and a translation of Plutarch's works, just completed when he died.

Micah, the sixth of the minor prophets, foretold the captivity of his nation, their deliverance, and the coming of the Messiah, in the reign of Jotham, &c.

Mical, *N. abbé* a celebrated French mechanic. He constructed two heads of brass which had the power of articulation, and by means of springs could repeat various passages from authors. These curious but useless labors of human ingenuity were disregarded by the government, and the artist in disappointment, broke them to pieces, and died in indigence, 1789.

Michael I. succeeded Stauracius on the throne of Constantinople, 811. He was a mild and virtuous monarch, but being supplanted by his general Leo, he in 813, retired to a monastery, where he ended his days.

Michael II. a Phrygian of obscure origin, raised to consequence by Leo the Armenian. He seated himself on the imperial throne, 820, and after giving himself up to every extravagance and licentious debauchery, he died 829.

Michael III. surnamed the Drunkard, succeeded 842, though only six years old. He was assassinated, 867.

Michael IV. or the Paphlagonian, ascended the imperial throne, 1034, by the favor of Zoe, the empress, who having fallen in love with him caused her own husband Romanus Argyrus to be assassinated, that she might gratify her criminal desires. Stung by remorse of conscience, he in 1041 retired to a monastery, where he died soon after.

Michael V. surnamed Calafates, succeeded his uncle Michael IV. in 1041, by the intrigues of Zoe. In a popular tumult his eyes were put out, and he was in 1042 sent to a monastery, where he died.

Michael VI. or Warrior, was raised to the throne by the empress Theodora, and soon after resigned the crown to Isaac Commenus 1057. He retired to a monastery, where he died.

Michael VII. *Palæologus*, ſon of Conſtantine Ducas and Eudoxia, was deprived of his throne by his mother, who ſoon after married Romanus Diogenes, whom ſhe proclaimed emperor. He in 1078 fled to a monaſtery, and died archbiſhop of Epheſus.

Michael VIII. *Palæologus*, regent of the eaſtern empire during the minority of John Laſcaris, retook, in 1261, Conſtantinople, after it had been for 58 years under the power of the French. He died 1282.

Michael Palæologus, ſon of Andronicus the elder, ſhared the ſovereign power with his father, and died 1220.

Michael Foederowitz, was elected czar of Ruſſia, 1613. He ſhewed himſelf brave and ſagacious, and after making peace with the Poles and the Swedes, he labored for the happineſs of his ſubjects in the eſtabliſhment of ſalutary regulations. He died 1645.

Michael Angelo, *of Battles*, a Roman painter, who exchanged his name of Cerquozzi, for that of Battles, as expreſſive of the ſubjects which employed his pencil. His pieces were much admired for boldneſs, ſpirit, and correctneſs. He died at Rome, 1660, aged 58.

Michael Angelo Buanarotti, *Vid.* Angelo.

Michael Angelo du Caravagio, *Vid.* Caravagio.

Michaelis, *John David*, a celebrated divinity profeſſor in Gottingen univerſity, who died 1791, aged 75. His works are 49 in number, and are valuable, as chiefly deſigned to explain and illuſtrate the holy ſcriptures. The work moſt known in England, is his introduction to the new teſtament, publiſhed in 1750, and tranſlated into Engliſh, 1761. The work has lately been recommended to the public in a tranſlation, 3 vols. 8vo. with valuable notes, by the Rev. Herbert Marſh, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, for ſome time reſident at Leipſic. The work exhibits great learning and deep reſearch, but doubts and ſcepticiſms are occaſionally introduced, which capriciouſly altering the text or the ſenſe, undermine the authority of ſcripture, and the reſpect due to inſpired writings.

Micheli, *Peter Anthony*, a botaniſt, born at Florence. He was at firſt an errand boy in a bookſeller's ſhop, but ſhowing great zeal in obtaining a plant, which it is ſaid intoxicates fiſh, that he might angle with greater ſucceſs, he was noticed by the monks of Vallombroſa. Under their care he improved and followed his inclinations in botany. The grand duke of Florence appointed him director with Tilly, of the botanical gardens at Piſa and Florence. Under the patronage of the duke he viſited Egypt, Greece, and other parts of the world, in purſuit of botanical diſcoveries, and died 1737, aged 58. Of his works, the beſt known are, nova plantarum genera, 1729, Florence—catalogus plant. horti Cæſar. Florent. fol. &c.

Micheli, *James Bartholomew*, a Geneveſe who ſerved in the French army, but afterwards retired to his native country, devoted to philoſophical and mathematical purſuits. Though abſorbed in literary cares, he felt the troubles of civil diſſention, and was for ſome time impriſoned by the Berneſe government. He died 1766. Beſides tracts on meteorology---the tides---the temperature of the globe---the comet of 1680---the deluge---views of the glaciers of Switzerland, &c. he conſtructed ingenious maps, and invented a new thermometer.

Mickle, *William Julius*, a poet, known as the tranſlator of the Luſiad, was born at Langholm in the county of Dumfries, 1734. He was educated under his father, and after his death, in the high ſchool of Edinburgh, where about the age of 13 he accidentally met Spenſer's Faery Queene, and was enchanted with the poetical imagery. He ſettled at Edinburgh as a brewer, firſt for his aunt and then for himſelf; but his induſtry proved unſucceſsful in trade, and in 1763 he left Scotland for London. He was noticed by lord Lyttleton, but was diſappointed in his expectations of going to the Eaſt or Weſt Indies in ſome mercantile occupation, and at laſt became corrector of the Clarendon preſs at Oxford. In this employment ſo congenial to his taſte, he publiſhed various things, and in 1771, after acquiring a perfect knowledge of the Portugueſe, he publiſhed the firſt book of the Luſiad as a ſpecimen. The work was applauded, and in 1775 was favorably received by the public, and again edited in 1778. Mickle afterwards went to Liſbon as ſecretary to governor Johnſtone, and there he wrote his Almada Hill, a poem, 4to. At his return he married miſs Tomkins, 1782, daughter of the perſon with whom he reſided at Foreſt Hill, after he had retired from Oxford for the more peaceful completion of his Luſiad, and ſettled at Wheatley, near Oxford. He here wrote ſome few things, and made ſeveral communications to the European magazine. He died at Wheatley, 1789, aged 54, leaving a ſon, but with ſcanty reſources. By his Luſiad, an elegant work, rivalled only by the Iliad of Pope, Mickle has obtained immortal fame. His poems were publiſhed 1794, in one vol. 4to. and appear among the Engliſh poets of Dr. Anderſon. He wrote, beſides a letter to Dr. Harwood, on the Arian controverſy, 1769---Voltaire in the ſhades, or dialogues on the deiſtical controverſy, 1770, &c. In his private character Mickle was very amiable; he lived without reproach, and wrote nothing but what virtue approved.

Micraelius, *John*, profeſſor of divinity at Stettin, was honorably noticed by Chriſtina of Sweden, and died 1658. His works are lexicon philoſophicum, 4to.---ſyntagma hiſtoricum mundi et eccleſiæ, 8vo.---tractatus de copiâ verborum, &c.

Middleton, *Richard*, a cordelier, called the profound, from his extenſive learning. He was diſtinguiſhed at Oxford and Paris, and wrote a commentary on Peter Lombard, and other works, and died 1304.

MIDDLETON, *Sir Hugh*, a native of Denbigh, who formed the project of supplying London with water. Though he met with numerous difficulties, he triumphed over all opposition, and brought the united streams of two rivulets in the parishes of Ware and of Amwell, in Hertfordshire, through a course of 10 miles to the capital. The work was begun 1608, and on Michaelmas day, 1613, water was brought into the great cistern at Islington. This useful work was rewarded by James, who had supported the projector, and erected a company of proprietors. He was knighted, and afterwards made a baronet, and under Charles the moiety of the property which he had given to the king's father for his assistance, was re-conveyed to him for an annual sum, and is now a source of princely fortune to the proprietors. He died about 1636.

MIDDLETON, *William*, a native of Denbighshire, who served in the army under Elizabeth, and afterwards commanded a ship of war. He composed a version of the psalms into Welsh verse, 1595, and also wrote a grammar and art of poetry, 1593, &c.

MIDDLETON, *Thomas*, a dramatic writer in the reign of James I. He joined Jonson, Massinger, and Fletcher, in the composition of some pieces, and died 1630.

MIDDLETON, *Conyers*, an eminent critic, the son of the rector of Hinderwell, near Whitby, born at York, 1683. At 17 he was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1709 he joined the society in opposition to Dr. Bentley the master; but soon retired from college by marrying Mrs. Drake, a widow of large property. In 1717, he was created D. D. by royal mandamus, and on this occasion resisted the demand of Dr. Bentley for extraordinary fees. This engaged much of the public attention, and was decided against Bentley, who behaved with great contumacy towards the university, for which he was degraded. In this dispute Middleton published some pamphlets, and when Bentley made proposals for a new edition of the Greek testament, &c. he was treated so severely by his antagonist, in "remarks, &c." that he abandoned the plan. In 1723 Middleton was elected principal librarian at Cambridge, and the following year, in consequence of his wife's death, he visited the continent. In 1725 he drew upon himself the resentment of the medical world by an attack on Dr. Mead, Spon, and others, and in 1729 he offended the catholics by publishing his letters from Rome, showing an exact conformity between popery and paganism. In his letter to Dr. Waterland, who had attacked Tindal's christianity as old as the creation, he spoke with such freedom of religion, and with such contempt of his antagonist, that he was severely censured as an infidel in an answer by bishop Pearce; and when known to be the author of the obnoxious tract, he was very nearly stripped of his academical honors. In 1731 he was appointed Woodwardian professor at Cambridge, but resigned the place in 1734. In 1735 he published a dissertation on the origin of printing in England, and in 1741 appeared his great work, the history of the life of M. Tullius Cicero, 2 vols. 4to. reprinted in 3 vols. 8vo. This performance is of superior eminence, written in correct and elegant language, and abounding in every thing which can interest the heart, inform the understanding, and polish the taste; though it must be confessed he has drawn the character of the orator with more glittering ornaments than belong to him, and in concealing his defects has magnified his virtues. In 1743 he published Cicero's epistles to Brutus, and those of Brutus to Cicero, in Latin and English, with a vindication of their authenticity in answer to Tunstall's objections. In 1745 appeared his Germanæ quædam antiquitates eruditæ monumenta, &c. and in 1747 his treatise on the Roman senate. He also published the introduction of his discourse on the miraculous powers supposed to have existed in the christian church from the earliest ages, &c. 4to, a work which excited in the highest degree the reprehension of the clergy. While preparing to answer his opponents, he made a petulant attack on Sherlock's discourses, once his friend and companion, 1750; but before his reply could be completed, he was seized with a hectic fever, and a disorder in his liver, which proved fatal, 1750, in his 67th year, at Hildersham, Cambridgeshire. His miscellaneous works, not including the life of Cicero, appeared together in 1752, with several new pieces, in 4 vols. 4to. As a writer he ranks high for elegance of language, animated description, and all the graces of profound learning and extensive information. Though attacked and reviled as an infidel, and an enemy to christianity, it appears from his letters to his friend and patron, lord Hervey, that his opinions were not fully orthodox, and though he speaks with indifference of the preferment which was conferred on others not so well entitled to it for learning and abilities as himself, yet it is plain, that his language is the language of a disappointed man, who affected to despise what his intemperate writings had rendered it impossible for him to obtain.

MIDDLETON, *Erasmus*, rector of Turvey, Bedfordshire, and author of a dictionary of arts and sciences, of little merit, of sermons on Jackson and Binns, and editor of biographia evangelica, 4 vols. 8vo. died 1805.

MIEL, *Jan*, a Flemish painter, born 1599, near Antwerp. He was patronized by the duke of Savoy, and died at Turin, 1664. He excels in his historical, hunting, and conversation pieces, and his animals are particularly admired for spirit, and for all the graces of nature.

MIERIS, *Francis*, called the older, was born at Leyden, 1635. His pictures are very scarce and valuable. He died 1681.

MIERIS, *William*, the younger son of the above, was also an eminent painter, and born

as

at Leyden, 1662. He alſo excelled in completing models of clay and wax, and deſerved the name of a good ſculptor. He died 1747. His ſon *Francis*, called the young Francis, was alſo a painter.

MIGNARD, *Nicolas*, a French painter, born at Troyes, 1608. His portraits and hiſtorical pieces were much admired. He died 1668.

MIGNARD, *Peter*, called the Roman, becauſe for 20 years a reſident at Rome, was the younger brother of Nicolas. He was much eſteemed at Rome and at Paris, where Lewis XIV. ſat ten times to him, ennobled him, and made him his chief painter at the death of Le Brun. He died 1695.

MIGNON, *Abraham*, a painter of Frankfort. His flowers and inſects were much admired, eſpecially the drops of dew on fruit, which diſplayed all the tranſparency of real water. He died 1679.

MILBOURNE, *Luke*, *M. A.* an Engliſh divine, educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, became rector of St. Ethelburgh, and lecturer of St. Leonard, Shoreditch. He publiſhed a poetical tranſlation of the pſalms—notes on Dryden's Virgil—thirty-one ſingle ſermons, &c. His name is frequently mentioned with that of Blackmore, by Dryden, and has been introduced by Pope in his art of criticiſm, and in the Dunciad.

MILDMAY, *ſir Walter*, ſurveyor of the court of augmentations under Henry VIII. and under Elizabeth, was a man of great public and private worth, and founded Emanuel college at Cambridge. He died 1589.

MILL, *John*, a learned Engliſh divine, born at Shap, in Weſtmoreland, 1645. He was ſervitor at Queen's college, Oxford, and became fellow. In 1681 he was appointed chaplain to Charles II., and in 1685 made principal of Edmund hall. He publiſhed ſome ſermons, but the work for which he is celebrated is his edition of the new teſtament. This very valuable work, firſt begun by the advice of Fell, biſhop of Oxford, and partly printed at his expence, was the labor of 30 years of application, and was publiſhed about a fortnight before his death, 1707. Dr. Whitby attacked the notes, and the 30,000 various readings which had been collected by the editor, were conſidered as likely to open the way for cavil and ſcepticiſm among free-thinkers and wanton polemics. Theſe arguments were refuted by Bentley, and Dr. Mills' Greek teſtament is now deſervedly regarded as a moſt valuable book.

MILL, *Henry*, an eminent engineer, born about 1680. He was at one of the univerſities, and his mechanical abilities became ſo eminent, that he was, when very young, employed as an engineer by the new-river company. His labors ſo much improved the concern, that the original ſhares of 100l. are now ſold for upwards of 8000l. He alſo ſupplied the town of Northampton with water, for which he was preſented with the freedom of the corporation, and he likewiſe ornamented Houghton, the ſeat of ſir Robert Walpole, with an excellent ſtream. He was ſeized with a fit on Chriſtmas-day, 1770, and expired before the next morning.

MILLAR, *John*, profeſſor of law at Glaſgow, practiſed at the Scotch bar, and for 40 years maintained a high reputation. He was author of an hiſtorical view of the Engliſh government, 4to.—and on the origin of diſtinction of ranks in ſociety, 1 vol. 8vo. He died 1801.

MILLER, *James*, a dramatic poet, born in Dorſetſhire, 1703. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, where he began his famous comedy, "the humors of Oxford," performed 1729. He wrote beſides, comedies, occaſional pieces, and Mahomet the impoſtor, a tragedy, during the popular run of which the author died. Miller, as a clergyman, publiſhed ſome ſermons, and a few weeks before his death he was preſented to the living of Upcerne, Dorſetſhire, which his father had held. He died 1744.

MILLER, *Philip*, author of the gardener's dictionary, was born 1691, in Scotland. He ſucceeded, in 1722, his father as gardener of the company of apothecaries' garden at Chelſea. He was well acquainted with the plans of Ray and Tournefort, and adopted the ſyſtem of Linnæus, with whom he correſponded as a ſcientific and experienced botaniſt. He was fellow of the royal ſociety, member of the Florence botanical ſociety, and honored with the correſpondence of ſeveral learned men in Europe, who called him, with flattery but truth, hortulanorum princeps. Linnæus ſaid of his dictionary, non erit lexicon hortulanorum, ſed botanicorum. He reſigned through infirmity his place at Chelſea, and died 1771, aged 80. He publiſhed his gardener's dictionary 1731, folio, which has paſſed through various editions, and has been tranſlated into ſeveral languages—the gardener's calendar, 8vo.—a ſhort introduction to botany—figures of plants, 2 vols. folio, with 300 plates, &c.

MILLER, *lady*, reſided at Bath-caſton, near Bath, and publiſhed letters from Italy, 3 vols. 8vo.—A collection of poems appeared in her name. She died 1781.

MILLES, *Jeremiah*, *D. D.* a native of Highcleer, Hants, dean of Exeter, and preſident of the antiquarian ſociety. He was engaged in the Chattertonian controverſy, and warmly ſupported the authenticity of thoſe ancient poems, called the works of Rowley. He edited the poems in 4to. with annotations, and died 1784, aged 71.

MILLETIERE, *Theophilus Brachet*, *ſieur de la*, a proteſtant, who ſtudied law at Heidelberg, afterwards took orders, and wrote againſt Tilenus, and aſſerted that it was lawful for the proteſtants to reſiſt by arms the perſecutions raiſed againſt them. He was in conſequence ſuſpected of diſloyalty to the government, and ſent as priſoner to Toulouſe, where he was put to the rack. When liberated he turned catholic,

tholic, and endeavored by his writings to reconcile the Huguenots, and his new friends to the ſame faith. He died 1665, little reſpected.

Millot, *Claude Francis Xavier*, a French hiſtorian, born at Beſançon, 1726. He quitted the jeſuits, and was profeſſor of hiſtory at Parma. He returned to France, and was preceptor to the duke of Enghien, in which ſituation he died, 1785. He was a very diffident man, though amiable and benevolent. His works are valuable and written with ſpirit, and in an elegant ſtyle. He publiſhed elements of the hiſtory of France, 3 vols. 12mo. —elements of the hiſtory of England, 3 vols. —elements of univerſal hiſtory, 9 vols.—hiſtory of the Troubadours, 3 vols.—memoirs for the hiſtory of Lewis XIV. and XV. 6 vols. &c.

Milton, *John*, a celebrated Engliſh poet, born December 9th, 1608, in Bread-ſtreet, where his father, a ſcrivener, was ſettled, and after receiving inſtruction from a private tutor he went to St. Paul's ſchool, and in 1625 removed to Chriſt college, Cambridge. He was intended for the church, but he expreſſed an averſion for the profeſſion. When he left Cambridge he returned to his father, who had ſettled at Horton, in Buckinghamſhire, and there devoted himſelf for five years to reading the Greek and Latin claſſics. Here likewiſe he produced his Comus—l'allegro—il penſeroſo—and Lycidas, poems of ſuch merit as would alone have tranſmitted his fame to the lateſt period of time. In 1638 he embarked for the continent, attended by one ſervant. From Paris, where he was introduced to the great Grotius, he proceeded to Nice, and by ſea to Genoa, Leghorn, Piſa, and then paſſed to Florence. His next viſit was through Sienna to Rome, where he was delighted with the vaſt treaſures of the Vatican, and honored with the kindneſs of cardinal Barberini and other learned men. From Rome he went to Naples, and formed the deſign of viſiting Sicily; but on the diſturbed ſtate of affairs at home he determined to haſten back. Paſſing through Rome, Bologna, Ferrara, Venice, Verona, Milan, Geneva, and France, he reached England after an abſence of 15 months. Inſtead of returning to live with his father, who had retired to Reading, from Horton, he ſettled in St. Bride's church-yard, to educate his ſiſter's two ſons, Edward and John Phillips. Afterwards, intending to take more pupils, he removed to a large houſe in Alderſgate-ſtreet, and publiſhed his tractate of education, which proves how well qualified he was to inſtruct others, though, from a diſlike of univerſity rules, he adopted a mode of education totally the reverſe of what was practiſed in ſchools. In 1641 he vented his virulence againſt the church in ſome pamphlets, and ſupported the republican principles. In 1643 he married the daughter of Mr. Powell, a juſtice of peace in Oxfordſhire; but as ſhe was a firm royaliſt, this union proved unhappy, and after cohabiting with him about a month ſhe left him. Diſguſted with this conduct, the poet thought that he might be permitted to take another wife; and he not only wrote tracts in favor of divorce, but paid his addreſſes to another lady. This had due effect, and his wife relenting, threw herſelf at his feet, and obtained his forgiveneſs in 1645. From Alderſgate-ſtreet he removed to Barbican, and then to Holborn, where he rejoiced at the proſpect of the fall of the regal government. The times gave full ſcope for the exertion of his abilities, and he defended the trial and execution of the king. He was appointed Latin ſecretary to the council of ſtate, and in this office he anſwered the icon Baſilice, by his iconoclaſtes, 1649, and two years after publiſhed his celebrated work againſt Salmaſius, pro populo Anglicano defenſio, which not only ſpread his fame through Europe as an elegant Latiniſt, but procured for him from the government a preſent of 1000l. About this time he loſt his eye-ſight, which had gradually decayed from his ſevere application, but he nevertheleſs continued active in the ſupport of his principles. In 1652 his wife died, and ſome time after he married a ſecond. But though raiſed to independence by Cromwell and Richard, Milton ſaw with terror the diſſolution of his favorite republic approaching, and not all the labors of his pen could uphold the crumbling fabric. On the reſtoration he concealed himſelf in a friend's houſe in Bartholomew-cloſe; but though his conduct had marked him out at firſt for deſtruction, yet by the intereſt of his friends, who reſpected his learning, while they deteſted his principles, he was included in the act of amneſty. Removing from Petty France, Weſtminſter, where he had lived ſince 1652, he took a houſe in Holborn, and then removed to Jewin-ſtreet, where he took a third wife, and then ſettled in a houſe in the Artillery walk. In this place, where he lived longer than in any other, he was accuſtomed, as Phillips obſerves, to ſit at the door in the ſummer, in a grey coarſe cloth coat, and while enjoying the freſh air, perſons of rank and of eminence have been known to pay their reſpects of admiration to the blind but venerable bard. Though reduced in his circumſtances he refuſed to accept the Latin ſecretaryſhip honorably offered him by Charles II. and he devoted himſelf to the completion of his great poem. He was aſſiſted in his literary purſuits by Ellwood, a quaker, who acted as an amanuenſis. In 1665, during the plague, the poet retired to Chalfont, Buckinghamſhire, and while in this place, he was viſited by Ellwood, into whoſe hands he put his paradiſe loſt, now finiſhed, and modeſtly requeſted his opinion. Ellwood read the work with approbation, and in returning it to the poet, told him that he had ſaid much about paradiſe loſt, but, added he, what haſt thou to ſay of paradiſe found. The hint was not loſt; paradiſe regained was begun, and afterwards when viſited by Ellwood, Milton preſented him the poem which originated in his

converſation. The poet returned to London 1666, and the paradiſe loſt was firſt printed the following year, in 10 books, afterwards ſwelled to 12, and paradiſe regained in 1670, in 4 books, to which was added, Samſon Agoniſtes, a dramatic poem. Milton received for this great work only 15l. paid by inſtalments. It is ſingular that the poet conſidered paradiſe regained as a ſuperior performance to paradiſe loſt, but poſterity have decided otherwiſe; and this matchleſs poem, which long remained unknown from prejudice, gradually roſe to notice, to fame, and immortality. Dryden had recommended its great merits to the public, in the ſix beautiful lines, "three poets in three diſtant ages born," &c. generally prefixed to the work; but it was not till the days of Addiſon, that England became ſenſible of the greatneſs, of the beauties, and the ſublimity of her poet. The critique of the ſpectator opened the eyes of the nation, and in baniſhing prejudice, liberally proved, that however biaſſed Milton was in his republican principles, and however blameable in ſome parts of his political life, yet his merits as a poet cannot be affected; he muſt ſhine as the greateſt ornament of the Britiſh iſles, and in the ranks of immortality, be placed by the ſide of Homer, of Virgil, and of Taſſo. Milton died at his houſe near Bunhill-fields, in the beginning of Nov. 1674, and was buried near his father, in the chancel of St. Giles', Cripplegate, where a monument has been lately erected to his memory, and another with greater propriety, among the great departed dead of Weſtminſter abbey, in 1737 by Mr. Benſon. It is ſuppoſed that Milton drew his idea of his great work from an Italian tragedy on the loſs of paradiſe, on which he originally intended to compoſe a tragedy; but as his matter enlarged, his genius gave it the form of an epic poem. His Samſon Agoniſtes was written after the Greek model. The Comus was firſt acted, for the benefit of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Clarke, a widow in indigent circumſtances, and the public ſupport was earneſtly ſolicited by a prologue from Dr. Johnſon. His poetical works have been often and elegantly edited; the lateſt edition is that by Todd, 6 vols. 8vo. To the edition of Newton, a well written life was prefixed, and Mr. Hayley has alſo given a poetical life of the author; but the critique of Johnſon can never be ſurpaſſed. The ſmaller poems were edited by Thomas Warton, 8vo. with valuable notes. The proſe works of Milton are numerous and highly reſpectable. Beſides his political tracts, he wrote an hiſtory of England, 4to. down to the conqueſt—Areopagitica, or the liberty of unlicenſed printing—letters—hiſtory of Muſcovy, &c. His political works have appeared in 3 vols. folio, and in 4to. and in 8vo. The perſon of Milton was fair, ſo that he was called at Cambridge the lady of Chriſt-college; his hair was light brown, and his features exact and pleaſing. He was of the middle ſize, well proportioned, nervous and active; but his conſtitution was tender, and his health conſequently weak. In his mode of living he was œconomical, abſtemious, and averſe to ſtrong liquors. Though he did not inherit much from his father, yet frugality maintained him in a reſpectable manner, and at his death he left about 1500l. He had no children except by the firſt of his three wives. Three daughters ſurvived him, and of theſe the two youngeſt were well employed by him to read; and though they could read with eaſe eight different languages, yet they underſtood nothing but Engliſh, as their father uſed to ſay, that one tongue was enough for a woman. In his early years Milton favored the puritans, afterwards he inclined to the independents and anabaptiſts, whoſe liberty of worſhip he admired; but in the latter part of life, he profeſſed no attachment to any ſect, and he neither frequented any public place of worſhip, nor obſerved in his own houſe any of the religious rites of the times, though he was fully ſenſible of the great truths of revelation, and hoped for ſalvation through the merits of a Redeemer.

Minellius, *John*, a Dutch grammarian, born at Rotterdam. The beſt part of his life was engaged in teaching the claſſics, and he publiſhed editions of Virgil, Terence, Salluſt, Horace, Florus, and other works, with notes. He died 1683.

Minot, *Laurence*, an Engliſh poet, whoſe works, diſcovered by Tyrwhit in the Cottonian library, were preſented to the public, 1795. He died about 1352.

Mirabaud, *John Baptiſt*, perpetual ſecretary to the French academy, was born in Provence 1674, and lived to the age of 86. He publiſhed a tranſlation of Taſſo's Jeruſalem—and alſo of Arioſto's Orlando Furioſo—the ſyſtem of nature, an atheiſtical book, publiſhed in 1770, was falſely aſcribed to him.

Mirabeau, *Victor Riquetti, marquis de*, one of the chief inſtitutors of the political aſſembly called œconomiſts, publiſhed in 1755, l'ami des hommes, 3 vols. 12mo. a work of ſome merit, containing, with much crude matter, fine ideas on rural and political œconomy. His theorie de l'impot, in 12mo. proved ſo offenſive to the government, on account of his opinions, that he was confined in the baſtille. He wrote hommes celebres, in 2 vols. 8vo. His works were collected together in 8 vols. 12mo. He died at Paris 1790.

Mirabeau, *Honoré Gabriel Riquetti, count de*, ſon of the preceding, and deputy of Provence to the ſtates general, was born 1749. After being in the army, during the war of Corſica, he married a rich heireſs of Aix, but diſſipation ſoon ſquandered away his property, and he left his country overwhelmed in debts. After being confined in the priſons of If, and of Joux, he had an amour with the wife of Monnier, the preſident of Beſançon, and carried her away to Holland. For this he was condemned to loſe his head. He was ſeized in 1777, and confined at Vincennes, and

and three years after, by the power of intereſt, reſtored to liberty. Undiſmayed by reflections on his conduct, he appeared at Aix, before the parliament, to demand his wife, who indignantly refuſed to live with him, and he perſonally pleaded his own cauſe unſucceſsfully. The French revolution now gave employment to this depraved man; and when rejected by the nobles of Provence, he, in contempt of the order, opened a ſhop, over which he inſcribed, Mirabeau, marchand de draps. This probably recommended him to Aix, whoſe deputy he was elected to the third eſtate, and conſequently called, with contempt, the plebeian count. In the aſſembly, by his eloquence and his intrigues, he became a leading member; but though he aimed at popularity, he yet wiſhed for power, and ſecretly planned the deſtruction of the monarchy. His ambition diſplayed itſelf in ſpite of his hypocriſy, and when the unfortunate Louis appeared in the aſſembly, all covered with diamonds, the aſpiring deputy could not help exclaiming to one of his accomplices, behold the victim. Capable of being apparently the friend and the leader of all parties, he created volcanoes for the pleaſure of extinguiſhing their flames, and flattered himſelf ſecretly with the hope of being one day, like another Cromwell, the protector of France. He accuſed the jacobins, and denounced vengeance againſt the factious; but his threats were the ſignal of his death. He was attacked by a ſudden diſeaſe, which in a few hours proved fatal, 1791, and though the phyſicians, who opened his body, attributed his death to a fever, the public believed that he had been cut off by poiſon. His funeral was conducted with all the pomp of republican pride, and his remains were depoſited near thoſe of Des Cartes; but as he had obſerved that near the capitol was the Tarpeian rock, the fickle populace diſperſed, the following year, his aſhes in the air, with every mark of ignominy. Mirabeau wrote a compariſon between the great Condé and Scipio Africanus—hiſtory of Pruſſia under Frederic the Great, 8 vols. 4to.—collection of his labors in the national aſſembly, 5 vols. 8vo. ---original letters, containing an account of his life and amours, 4 vols. 8vo.---ſecret hiſtory of the court of Berlin, 2 vols. 8vo. a work burnt by the hands of the hangman, &c.

Mirabeau, *Boniface Riquetti, viſcount de*, brother to the preceding, ſerved in America, and at the French revolution was elected deputy of the nobility of Limouſin to the ſtates. He oppoſed the union of the three chambers, and when the king ſanctioned it, he, quitting the room, broke his ſword, declaring that the monarchy was at an end. When he found that attachment to the throne became a crime, he emigrated, and raiſed a regiment for the prince of Condé. He died at the end of 1792, at Friburg, in the Briſgaw. He was author of ſome ſongs, and other temporary ſatires, at the beginning of the revolution. He was addicted to drinking, and a man of little courage. When he paid a viſit to his brother, who had been wounded in a duel, he was received with great politeneſs, and thanked for his attention, becauſe, obſerved, with keen ſatire, the wounded man, I am afraid I ſhall never have the opportunity of returning your viſit.

Mirandula, *John Picus, earl of*, a celebrated Italian nobleman. He loſt his father early, but he found in his mother a moſt attentive guardian. To ſtrong natural powers, Mirandula united unceaſing application, and a memory ſo retentive, that nothing which he heard or read was ever forgotten. After ſtudying the law at Bologna, he viſited the univerſities of France, and by converſation, and by ſtudy, enlarged the reſources of his mind. At his return to Rome, though only 23, he publiſhed 900 propoſitions in logic, mathematics, divinity, phyſics, &c. drawn from claſſical Jewiſh and Arabian authors, and challenged any philoſopher or divine to enter the liſts with him in diſputation. This public exhibition of learning was anticipated with aſtoniſhment and envy, and enemies aroſe, who perſuaded pope Innocent VII. that 13 of the propoſitions were heretical; and the diſappointed Mirandula, though he explained in a ſubmiſſive "apology," was forbidden to read or diſpute upon theſe theſes. In 1491 Mirandula devoted himſelf to divinity. He declared war againſt aſtrologers, becauſe, it is ſaid, they had foretold his death at the end of his 33d year. The prophecy was too true; this amiable ſcholar died at Florence, 1494, in his 32d year. Though he died ſo young, he wrote ſeveral works, printed together at Bologna, 1496, folio, and latterly at Baſil, 1601. They are written in elegant Latin, and have been tranſlated into French and Italian, and diſplay profound learning, acuteneſs, and vivacity.

Mirandula, *John Francis Picus, prince of*, ſon of Galeoti Picus, the eldeſt brother of John, juſt mentioned, was born 1469. He ſucceeded in 1499 to his father, as the head of his principality, but he met with oppoſition in his family, and by the aſſiſtance of Maximilian I. and of the duke of Ferrara, his two brothers, Lewis and Frederic, obliged him to fly from his country. Thus a fugitive for nine years, he was at laſt reinſtated in 1511, by the aſſiſtance of Julius II. but the next year the papal troops were defeated at Ravenna, and Mirandula again baniſhed. The expulſion of the French from Italy in 1515 reſtored him to power, and he continued in peaceful poſſeſſion of his principality till 1533, when his nephew Galeoti, the ſon of Lewis, ſupported by 40 aſſaſſins, entered his caſtle in the night, and murdered him, with his eldeſt ſon. He was a great lover of learning, and was a more voluminous writer than his uncle; and though inferior in wit, ſprightlineſs, and information, he was his ſuperior in ſolidity. His works have been generally edited with thoſe of his uncle.

Misson,

Misson, *Francis Maximilian*, a lawyer. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes he came to England, and engaged as travelling tutor to an Engliſh nobleman, through Italy, in 1688 and 9. He died at London, 1721. He publiſhed, a new voyage to Italy, 3 vols. 12mo. Hague, a work commended by Addiſon and tranſlated into Engliſh, &c.

Mitchell, *Joſeph*, a poet, born in Scotland about 1684. In London he was patronized by lord Stair, and by ſir Robert Walpole; but the liberality of his friends was waſted away in licentiouſneſs, and he remained involved in difficultics. He died 1738. He is deſcribed by Cibber as a poet of the third rate, whoſe verſification was in a ſtyle of mediocrity, and exhibited few marks of genius. He publiſhed the fatal extravaganee, a tragedy, properly belonging to Aaron Hill---the highland fair, a ballad opera---and poems, 2 vols. 8vo.

Moavia, general of the caliph Omar, avenged his maſter's death, and ſeized his kingdom, 643 A. D. After taking Rhodes, and deſtroying the coloſſus, he attacked Sicily, and carried devaſtation to the gates of Conſtantinople. After beſieging in vain the capital for ſeven years, he purchaſed peace by an annual tribute. He died 680. During this ſiege, the Greek fire is ſaid to have been invented.

Mocenigo, *Lewis*, a Venetian, raiſed to the dignity of doge, 1570. He attacked the Turks who had ſeized Cyprus, and defeated them at the battle of Lepanto, 1571. The doge died 1576. One of his family, *Andrew*, an able negociator, wrote two hiſtorieal works, de bello Turcarum---la guerra di Cambrai.

Modrevius, *Andreas Fricius*, ſecretary to Sigiſmund Auguſtus, king of Poland, wrote various works of which that "de republicâ emendendâ," in 5 books, printed 1554, is highly eſteemed as an able performance. In his religious opinions he ſhowed himſelf inconſiſtent, and while he inclined to the lutherans, he was ſuſpected by the catholies, and expoſed to the reſentment of Pius V.

Moebius, *Godfrey*, of Thuringia, medical profeſſor at Jena, was author of phiſiological principles of medieine, 4to.---abridgment of the elements of medicine, fol.---anatomy of camphire, 4to. and died at Halle 1964.

Moine, *Peter le*, a French poet, born at Chaumon, 1602. He was a jeſuit, and was the firſt of that ſociety who acquired reputation as a French poet. His greateſt work is "St. Lewis," an epic poem in 18 books. His works are not highly approved by Boileau. He died at Paris 1672.

Moine, *Francis le*, a French painter, born at Paris 1688. His famous apotheoſis of Hercules in the grand ſaloon of Verſailles, in which he was engaged four years, was ſo much approved by the French king that he made him his firſt painter, with a liberal penſion. In a fit of lunacy, he ſtabbed himſelf with his ſword, and died 1737, aged 49.

Moine, *Abraham le*, a French divine who left France on account of his religion, and became the miniſter of a proteſtant congregation in London, where he died 1760. He tranſlated into French Gibſon's paſtoral letters---Sherlock on the witneſſes of the reſurrection, &c. with learned notes and diſſertations.

Moivre, de, *Vid.* Demoivre.

Mola, *Pietro Franceſco*, a painter born in Switzerland, 1609. He ſtudied the works of Titian, and acquired a peculiar ſtyle of his own which enſured him ſucceſs and reputation. He died 1665. He chiefly excelled in hiſtory, and alſo in landſcape.

Mola, *Giovanni Battiſta*, the brother of the preceding, was alſo an eminent painter. He ſtudied under Vouet and was much admired for his landſcapes, and the foliage of his trees. He was born about 1620.

Molanus, or Vermeulin, *John*, profeſſor of theology at Louvain, was born at Liſle, and died 1585, aged 52. He publiſhed Uſnard's martyrology, with notes and an appendix, 8vo.---natales ſanctorum Belgii, 12mo. &c.

Molanus, *Gerard Walter*, a lutheran divine, the correſpondent of Boſſuet, with reſpect to an union between the catholics and proteſtants. He wrote theological works, and died 1722.

Molay, *James de*, was the laſt grand maſter of the templars. The riches of his order excited the ſuſpicion of Philip the fair, who ſeized the property, and ſummoned the maſter to appear at Paris, to anſwer for his conduct. Molay came, attended by 60 knights, but they were no ſooner in the power of their perſecutors, than they were ſeized, and all burnt alive. Molay ſuffered 1314, and before the fatal toreh was lighted, declared his innocenee, and the innocence of his order.

Moleſworth, *Robert*, *viſcount*, an able ſtateſman, born 1656, in Dublin, where his father who died before his birth had ſettled as a merchant. He was educated at Dublin, and diſplayed ſo much zeal at the revolution, that James' parliament ſequeſtered his property. William rewarded his fidelity, made him one of his privy counſellors, and ſent him as his ambaſſador to Denmark. After a reſidence of three years Moleſworth offended the Daniſh court, by not ſufficiently reſpecting the privileges of the country, and left the place abruptly, and on his return to England publiſhed "an account of Denmark." The book, though well received and tranſlated into ſeveral languages, offended prince George of Denmark, by repreſenting the Daniſh government as tyrannical, and a complaint was preſented to William, and an anſwer prepared to it. Moleſworth diſregarded theſe meaſures, ſafe in the publie approbation. He was member of the commons in ſeveral parliaments, but rendered himſelf obnoxious to the clergy, by profane inſinuations that religion is a pious craft, but far inferior to the principles which, at Athens and Rome, incited the youth to the love

of their country, and to the practice of the moral virtues. As he ſtrongly ſupported the Hanoverian ſucceſſion, he was made by George I. a privy counſellor, and created a peer of Ireland 1716. He died 1725, near Dublin, leaving ſeven ſons and four daughters. He publiſhed an addreſs to the houſe of commons, and tranſlated Hottoman's "francogallia."

MOLIERE, *John Baptiſt Pocquelin de*, a celebrated French comic writer, born at Paris 1620. His father, who was a tapeſtry maker to the court, intended him for his own buſineſs. The boy, however, going frequently with his grandfather to the theatre, acquired ſuch a taſte for dramatic repreſentations, that his contempt for tapeſtry-making prevailed, and he was ſent under the jeſuits at the college of Clermont. Five years completed his education, and he next attended the lectures of Gaſſendi. He afterwards applied himſelf to the law, but after his father's death he renounced all employments for the ſtage, and uniting himſelf with a theatrical party, patronized by Richelieu, he quitted the name of Pocquelin for Moliere. He joined la Bejart, an actreſs, and with her went to Lyons, in 1653, where he produced his firſt play l'etourdi, or the blunderer, which was received with applauſe. He performed afterwards at Languedoc, at Grenoble, and then ſettled at Rouen. At Paris he was noticed by the duke of Conti, and at laſt patronized by the king, before whom he exhibited with ſuch ſucceſs that he received a penſion, and continued from that time to entertain the court by a rapid production of new plays. His laſt comedy was le malade imaginaire, or the hypocondriac, and on the fourth night of its being acted, 1673, the author died. It has been ſaid that he exerted himſelf much in the chief character, and that as in a part of the play the actor pretends to be dead, Moliere was diſcovered to be not only a theatrical, but a real corpſe. It is certain that during the repreſentation the author had a ſevere deſluxion on his lungs, and that after the concluſion of the piece, he went to bed and expired half an hour after, by the burſting of a veſſel in the lungs through coughing. Though the archbiſhop would not permit his body to be depoſited in conſecrated ground, the ſentence was reverſed by the king's command. Moliere, by his "tartuffe" had drawn upon himſelf the indignation of the clergy, and that of other orders by the ſeverity with which he laſhed their follies. He was, ſays Voltaire, the beſt comic poet that ever lived in any nation, and it muſt be confeſſed that he retrieved comedy out of chaos, as Corneille had tragedy. He married the daughter of his fellow comedian, la Bejart, who was ſuſpected of being his own child, and with her he led a very unhappy life, ever haunted by jealouſy, and too ſenſible of the fair one's frailties. To his own experience ſome attribute the great ſucceſs with which he paints the broils of domeſtic life, and the varying paſſions which agitate the jealous breaſt.

MOLIERES, *Joſeph Privat de*, a French philoſopher, born at Taraſcon, and educated at the oratory. As a man of great abilities, he was made philoſophical profeſſor of the royal college. He wrote mathematical leſſons, to underſtand philoſophy, 12mo.—leſſons of philoſophy, or elements of phyſics, &c. to explain and improve the ſyſtems of Deſcartes and Newton, 3 vols. 8vo. &c. and died 1742, aged 65.

MOLINA, *Lewis*, a jeſuit of New Caſtile. He ſtudied at Coimbra, and for 20 years was profeſſor of divinity at Ebora. He died at Madrid 1600, aged 65. He wrote beſides commentaries on the ſumma of Aquinas—a treatiſe de juſtitiâ et jure—de concordiâ gratiæ et liberi arbitrii, 4to. &c.

MOLINÆUS, *Carolus*, or *Charles* DU MOULIN, a French lawyer, born at Paris, 1500. An impediment in his ſpeech prevented his diſplaying his abilities at the bar; but he wrote on juriſprudence with ſuch ſucceſs that he was called the Papinian of France. In 1552, he removed to Baſil and other places, and on his return to Paris was confined in the conciergerie for ſome reflections on the council of Trent, but was reſtored to liberty by the interceſſion of the queen of Navarre. In his old age he conformed to the Roman catholic tenets, and died 1566. His works were publiſhed 1681, in 5 vols. folio.

MOLINÆUS, or DU MOULIN, *Peter*, a proteſtant miniſter, of the ſame family, born in the Vexin, 1568. He ſtudied at Sedan, and afterwards at Chriſt college, Cambridge, and was profeſſor of philoſophy at Leyden, where he had among his pupils Grotius. In 1599 he was miniſter of Charenton, and chaplain of Catherine of Bourbon, the ſiſter of Henry IV. whom he preſerved in the proteſtant faith. In 1615 he was invited to England by James I. who gave him a prebend of Canterbury. He was afterwards deputy of the Gallican church at Dordt, where the affairs of the reformed churches were to be diſcuſſed. He was offered in 1618 the divinity chair of Leyden, but declined it, though he ſettled at Sedan as theological profeſſor. He died there, 1658, aged 90. He wrote among other things a treatiſe on the keys of the church—the hiſtory of the monks—a defence of the reformed churches, &c.

MOLINOS, *Michael*, a Spaniſh eccleſiaſtic of Saragoſſa, 1627. He was the cauſe of great controverſies in the church by his "ſpiritu alguide," firſt publiſhed in Spaniſh, and afterwards in other languages. He inculcated in this work, that man muſt annihilate himſelf in order to be united to the deity; and this doctrine, called quietiſm, had among its abettors Fenelon and madame Guyon. The author fell into the hands of the inquiſition, and was forced to abjure his errors, and ſentenced to perpetual impriſonment, in which he died, 1696.

MOLLER, *Daniel William*, profeſſor of metaphyſics

taphyſics and hiſtory, and librarian in Altorf univerſity, was born at Preſhurg, and died at Altorf, 1712, aged 70. He wrote opuſcula ethica, &c. 12mo.—opuſcula medico-hiſtorico-philologica, 12mo, &c.

MOLLOY, *Charles*, an Engliſh dramatic writer, born at Dublin, and educated at the college there. He was of the Middle Temple, London, and engaged as the conductor of the periodical paper "Fog's journal," and afterwards of "common ſenſe." He died 1767. He wrote the perplexed couple—the coquet—half-pay officer, three comedies.

MOLSA, *Francis Maria*, an Italian poet, born at Modena. He poſſeſſed great talents, but unfortunately his manners were licentious. He died of a foul diſeaſe contracted by his intemperate pleaſures, 1544. His poems, both Latin and Italian, poſſeſs merit.

MOLSA, *Tarquinia*, grand daughter of the preceding, was celebrated for her learning, her beauty, and her virtues. She was highly eſteemed at the court of Alphonſus, duke of Ferrara, and honored with the appellation of ſingular, by the Roman ſenators, who beſtowed on her the rights of a citizen, 1600. Beſides tranſlations from Greek and Latin authors, ſhe wrote ſome original pieces, and was equally admired for her ſuperior knowledge of muſic.

MOLYNEUX, *William*, a mathematician, born 1656, at Dublin, and educated at Trinity college there. He entered at the Middle Temple, and after three years' reſidence returned to Ireland. He was the correſpondent of Flamſteed, and other learned men; and to his exertions Ireland was indebted for the eſtabliſhment of her philoſophical ſociety, of which he was the firſt ſecretary. In 1685, he was elected fellow of the royal ſociety of London, and then travelled to Flanders to improve himſelf in engineering, as he was ſurveyor of the works, and chief engineer of Ireland. In 1689 he fled from the diſturbances of Ireland, and ſettled at Cheſter, where he devoted himſelf to literature. He returned to Dublin in 1692, and was choſen member for the city; and in 1695 for the univerſity. In 1698 he viſited the great John Locke; but on his return to Ireland he was attacked by a ſevere fit of the ſtone, and during his agony broke a blood veſſel of which he died 1698. He wrote a treatiſe on dioptrics,—ſciothericum teleſcopicum, or a deſcription of the teleſcope dial—the caſe of Ireland ſtated, &c.

MOLYNEUX, *Samuel*, only ſon of the above, was born at Cheſter, 1689. He became ſecretary to George II. when prince of Wales, and devoted much of his time to the ſciences and to aſtronomy, and brought to greater perfection the method of making teleſcopes. When appointed commiſſioner of the admiralty, public affairs ſuperſeded private ſtudies, and he gave his papers to Dr. Smith, aſtronomy profeſſor at Cambridge, by whom they were publiſhed.

MOLYNEUX, *ſir William*, was in the ſervice of Henry VIII. at the battle of Flodden field. On his death-bed he gave this advice to his ſon, "let the underwood grow, the tenants are the ſupport of a family, and the commonality are the ſtrength of a kingdom. Improve this fairly, but force not violently either your bounds or rents above your forefathers."

MONALDESCHI, *John*, the equerry of Chriſtina of Sweden, was cruelly put to death at Fontainbleau, 1657, for writing an account of the intrigues of his miſtreſs. The ſtep was vindictive, and Chriſtina was juſtly blamed for ſuch violence in a country where ſhe was but a gueſt.

MONAMY, *Peter*, a painter of ſea pieces, born at Jerſey. He learnt firſt of a ſign painter on London-bridge. He died at Weſtminſter, 1749.

MONARDES, *Nicholas*, a phyſician of Seville, whoſe works were eſteemed, eſpecially his treatiſe on the virtues of the American drugs, tranſlated into Engliſh, Latin, and Italian. He died 1578.

MONBRON, *N. Fougeret de*, of Peronne, is known for his virulence. He traveſtied the Henriade of Voltaire, and wrote the coſmopolite—preſervation againſt Anglomania—and ſome indelicate romances. He died little reſpected, 1760.

MONCRIF, *Francis Auguſtin Paradis de*, died 1770, aged 83, author of an eſſay on the means of pleaſing—the friendly rivals, a romance---the Abderites, a comedy, beſides poems and ſmaller pieces.

MONDONVILLE, *John Joſeph Caſſanea*, a muſician of Narbonne. Beſides ſonatas, ſymphonies, operas, he compoſed magnus dominus, the jubilate, dominus regnavit, and other religious pieces, and died near Paris, 1772, aged 57.

MONGAULT, *Nicolas Hubert*, ſtudied under the fathers of the oratory, and at Mans, and oppoſed the philoſophy of Ariſtotle by that of Deſcartes. In 1710, he was appointed by Orleans preceptor to his ſon, and for his ſervices received the abbey of Chartreuve, 1714, and that of Villeneuve, 1719. He publiſhed Cicero's letters to Atticus, 6 vols. 12mo---and tranſlated Herodian, and wrote two learned diſſertations, &c. He died 1746, aged 72.

MONK, *George*, duke of Albemarle, celebrated for reſtoring Charles II. to his throne, was born at Potteridge, Devonſhire. As a younger ſon he choſe the profeſſion of arms, and accompanied ſir Richard Grenville in his Spaniſh expedition, and the following year, the expedition againſt the iſle of Rhé. After ſome campaigns in Flanders, he returned to England at the breaking out of the civil wars, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the expedition againſt the Scotch. In the Iriſh rebellion he was made governor of Dublin by the lords juſtices; but afterwards giving offence for making peace with the rebels, he fell under diſgrace, and was next entruſted with a command at the ſiege of Nantwich. Here he was ſurprized by Fairfax, and ſent a priſoner to Hull,

Hull; but in 1646 he fubfcribed to the covenant, and was employed in the Irifh ftation. Though thus a friend to the parliament, it is to be obferved that the king's power was now abolifhed, and that in ferving his former enemies he had no other fource of promotion or maintenance. As chief commander in the north of Ireland, his treaty with O'Neal gave offence to the parliament, but Cromwell, who knew his abilities, reconciled him to his fituation, and left him at the head of the army in Scotland, after the fecond Charles's invafion. In 1653 he was united with Blake and Dean in the command of the fea forces, and he obtained a victory over the Dutch fleet. Though fufpected by Cromwell, he was inveſted with the command of the north. His popularity gave uneafinefs to the protector, who is faid in one of his letters to him to have added this poſtfcript, "there be that tell me that there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monk, who is faid to lie in wait there to introduce Charles Stuart, I pray you ufe your diligence to apprehend him, and fend him up to me." Monk, however, knew how to diſſemble, and when Charles wrote to him, he fent the letter to the protector, and evinced his devotion to him by promoting addreffes from the army to him. After Cromwell's death he congratulated his fucceffor; but when Richard dropped the reins from his hand, Monk conducted himſelf with artful caution, and while fome wifhed him to ſeize the government, he paid little attention to thoſe who recommended the eſtabliſhment of a republic, or to thoſe who fighed for the reſtoration of royalty. Undecided, he marched to London, and ſecure of the affection of his ſoldiers, and ſenſible of the wiſhes of the nation, he called a free parliament, and enſured the reſtoration of the exiled monarch, with whom he had ſecretly correſponded. Replaced on the throne, Charles ſhowed his gratitude to the illuſtrious character who had ſo prudently effected it. Monk was loaded with honors; he became knight of the garter, privy counſellor, maſter of the horſe, firſt lord of the treaſury, and was created baron Monk, earl of Torrington, and duke of Albemarle, with a grant of 7000l. to him and his poſterity. His elevation gave pleaſure to the nation, and the commons in full body attended the new peer to the houſe of lords, where his unaffected behaviour was the admiration of all. Deſervedly popular, Monk was conſulted in every affair of importance. He was at the head of the admiralty, and afterwards with Rupert contributed to the defeat of the Dutch fleet. During the plague the king, who retired to Oxford, entruſted him with the care of London, and when the city was burnt in his abſence, in 1666, the people, fond of their favorite hero, exclaimed, that if he had been there the dreadful calamity would have been avoided. This great man was attacked by a dropſy, which proved fatal 3d January, 1669-70, in his 62d year, and his remains, after lying in ſtate at Somerſet-houſe, were depoſited in the royal vault of the chapel of Henry VII. in Weſtminſter. Monk, who refuſed to ſtep to a throne which was within his reach, was entitled to all the honors paid to him. In his private character he was amiable, and he poſſeſſed alſo ſome learning, as is proved by his book, "obſervations on military and political affairs," &c. He married the daughter of a blackſmith, who had been a milliner and his miſtreſs, but who enſured his affection and his gratitude by her attendance upon him when confined in the Tower. She was a woman of great intrigue, and of ſo violent a temper, that the general, who never dreaded a cannon ſhot, trembled at the ſound of her voice. He had by her a ſon, who died governor of Jamaica, 1668, when the family became extinct.

Monk, *Nicholas*, brother to the great Monk, was educated at Wadham college, and made rector of Kilkhampton, Cornwall. He was made provoſt of Eton, and biſhop of Hereford. He died 1661.

Monk, *the Hon. Mrs.* daughter of lord Moleſworth, and wife of George Monk, was well acquainted with the Latin, Spaniſh, and Italian languages, and wrote poetry with elegance and ſpirit. She died about 1715, and her works containing "Miranda, poems and tranſlations on ſeveral occaſions," 8vo. appeared 1716.

Monmouth, *James duke of*, natural ſon of Charles II. was born at Rotterdam 1649, and educated among the Roman catholics. On his reſtoration Charles created him earl of Orkney, knight of the garter, and afterwards duke of Monmouth. He had the care of an expedition in Scotland, and afterwards ſerved in France, and obtained the rank of general. Forgetting his duty he entered into a conſpiracy to dethrone his father, but this ingratitude was forgiven by Charles. Monmouth retired into Holland, but no ſooner heard that James II. had aſcended the throne, than he invaded the kingdom. With a few followers he attacked the king's forces, and he was defeated at Sedgemoor, in Somerſetſhire, and taken in diſguiſe in a field, with ſome peas in his pocket for his ſuſtenance. He made the moſt humiliating petitions to James; but his death was determined upon, and he was beheaded, 1685, in his laſt moments ſhowing reſignation and fortitude.

Monnier, *Peter le*, profeſſor of philoſophy at Paris, was author of curſus philoſophicus, 6 vols. 12mo. and died at Paris, 1757, aged 82. His ſon *Charles* was profeſſor of philoſophy in the royal college, and was employed to meaſure a degree of the meridian near the pole. He died 1799.

Monnoye, *Bernard de la*, a learned Frenchman of Dijon. He obtained in 1671 the firſt prize of poetry, offered by the French academy, on the ſuppreſſing of duelling. Beſides his poetry in French, and alſo in Greek, Latin, and Italian, in which he evinced the greateſt elegance united with ſweetneſs and ſim-

plicity, he wrote various profe compofitions. He died at Paris, 1728, aged 87.

Monnoyer, *John Baptift*, a painter, born at Lifle, and educated at Antwerp. He came to England, where he was much flattered and approved. He died in Pall-mall, 1669.

Monro, *Alexander*, a phyfician, born in Scotland, 1697. He ftudied at Paris and Leyden, and in 1719 returned to Edinburgh, and began thofe lectures in anatomy and on chirurgical fubjects which have rendered his fame fo celebrated. He died 1767. His works are, ofteology—anatomy of the nerves—medical eflays and obfervations—fuccefs of inoculation in Scotland.

Monro, *John*, an able phyfician, born 1715, at Greenwich, in Kent, and educated at Merchant-taylors', and St. John's college, Oxford. He was elected in 1748 to a travelling fellowfhip, and went abroad and ftudied under Boerhaave, at Leyden. He returned to England, and in 1751 was elected joint phyfician with his father to Bridewell and Bethlem hofpitals. He here devoted his attention to cafes of infanity, and in 1758 publifhed remarks on Dr. Battie's treatife on madnefs, in which, in elegant language, he retorted the cenfures thrown on his predeceffors, and at the fame time paid an honorable and well merited compliment to the memory of his father. The death of his eldeft fon, and foon after of his daughter, had a powerful influence on him, and brought on a paralytic ftroke, 1783, in confequence of which he gradually withdrew himfelf from public bufinefs, and retired to Hadley, near Barnet, where he died, 1791, aged 77.

Monro, *Alexander*, *D. D.* a learned divine of Rofsfhire, educated at King's college, Aberdeen, where he became profeffor of philofophy. In 1686 he was made principal of the univerfity of Edinburgh, but unwilling to comply with the revolution he was expelled and became an epifcopal preacher. He wrote an inquiry into the new opinions, in which he attacked the preftyterians, and then fled from their refentment. He returned afterwards to Edinburgh, where he died, 1718, aged 65.

Monsey, *Meffenger*, a phyfician of extenfive practice, and of eccentric character. He was for many years phyfician at Chelfea hofpital, and died 1788, aged 96, ordering, as he difapproved of interment in churches, that his body fhould be anatomized, and the fkeleton hung up in Chelfea hofpital for the benefit of the ftudents.

Monson, *fir William*, a brave admiral, born at South Carlton, Lincolnfhire, 1569. He was for two years at Baliol college, Oxford, but the love of adventure was more congenial to his feelings, and therefore he enlifted for a common foldier. He was afterwards in the fea fervice, and engaged in the expeditions againft the Azores, and at the taking of Fayal. His undaunted fpirit ftrongly recommended him to Elizabeth, by whom he was knighted. Under James I. he was appointed admiral of the narrow feas, and diftinguifhed againft the Dutch and the French. Through the jealoufy of the courtiers he was, in 1616, imprifoned in the Tower, but foon after difcharged. He was confulted afterwards by the miniftry on naval fubjects, and he oppofed as impracticable the expeditions againft Algiers, 1617, and againft Cadiz, 1625, and Rhé, in 1628. In 1635 he was employed againft the French and the Dutch, and then retired to privacy. He died at Kinnerfley, in Surrey, 1642-3, aged 73. He publifhed "naval tracts," a valuable performance.

Montague, *Richard*, an Engliih prelate, born 1577, at Dorney, Buckinghamfhire. From Eton he went to King's college, Cambridge, and was made chaplain to James I. and in 1616, dean of Hereford. In 1621, he diftinguifhed himfelf by his diatribe on the firft part of Selden's hiftory of tithes, which fo pleafed the king that he engaged him to write his analecta eccleiiaftic. exercitationum. In 1624 he attacked fome popifh and jefuit miffionaries who attempted to gain over his flock at Stanford-rivers, Effex, and in confequence of the controverfy, his enemies felected fome paffages from his writings, which they threatened they would fubmit to the parliament as heretical. He withftood their attacks, and publifhed his appello Cæfarem, 1625, which, as being more objectionable, brought him before the firft houfe of commons of Charles I. where he was cenfured, and obliged to give a fecurity of 2000l. for his appearance. Though profecuted by the commons, he found a patron in the king, and he was, in 1628, promoted to the fee of Chicheiter, and 10 years after to Norwich, where he died, 1641. He wrote befides, verfio et notæ in Photii epiftolas, and aflifted Savile in his edition of St. Chryfoftom's works.

Montague, *Charles*, *earl of Halifax*, was born at Horton, Northamptonfhire, 1661, and from Weftminfter fchool he went, in 1682, to Trinity college, Cambridge. His poem on the death of Charles II. in 1684, recommended him to the notice of Dorfet, and the aflifiance which he gave to Prior in the compofition of the country and city moufe, 1687, to ridicule Dryden's hind and panther, contributed ftill more to his celebrity. On James I.'s abdication, he was one of the members of the convention, and on William's arrival he was prefented to him by lord Dorfet, and received a penfion of 500l. In 1691, he difplayed his powers in the houfe of commons, and was made one of the lords of the treafury, and three years after chancellor of the exchequer. In 1695 he began the recoining of the current money of the kingdom, and in 1696 he projected the fcheme of a general fund, which has proved fo effential to modern financiers under the name of the finking fund. In 1698 he was firft commiffioner of the treafury, the next year auditor of the exchequer, and in 1700 made baron Halifax.

Though

Though attacked by the commons in 1701, as guilty of high miſdemeanors, the accuſation was diſproved, and he gained in a ſtronger degree the confidence of the monarch. His zeal in the Hanoverian ſucceſſion procured him the favor of George I. by whom he was created earl of Halifax, and made knight of the garter. He died ſuddenly, after an illneſs of four days, 1715. Halifax owed his elevation and his honors to his merits. As a man of learning he was reſpectable, and the patronage which he extended to Addiſon, to Steele, Pope, Swift, and the wits of the age, will extend his fame to the lateſt poſterity. His poems, ſpeeches, &c. and memoirs of his life, have been collected among the works of Engliſh poets.

MONTAGUE, *Edward, earl of Sandwich*, an illuſtrious character, who, though he fought againſt Charles I. and adviſed Cromwell to aſſume the crown, was zealous for the reſtoration. Diſtinguiſhed as a general and as a ſtateſman, he was equally ſo as an admiral, and in the Dutch war he behaved with aſtoniſhing valor in the battle of Southwold bay. After extricating his fleet from imminent danger, his ſhip caught fire from one of the fire ſhips of the enemy, and in the general confuſion he leaped over board and was drowned, 1672. He was diſtinguiſhed as a writer of letters to ſecretary Thurloe—letters during his embaſſy in Spain—the art of metals, &c. tranſlated from the Spaniſh, a book of merit, &c.

MONTAGUE, *lady Mary Wortley*, eldeſt daughter of Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingſton, was born at Thoreſby, in Nottinghamſhire, 1690. She was inſtructed in the knowledge of the Greek and Latin claſſics, and married, in 1712, Edward Wortley Montague, a gentleman of great political knowledge and influence, diſtinguiſhed as an eloquent member of parliament, and as the friend of Addiſon, and in 1716 ſhe accompanied him in his embaſſy to Conſtantinople. In this diſtant region ſhe examined the manners and habits of the natives, and communicated by letter her obſervations to her friends in England. To her diſcernment Europe is indebted for the introduction of the ſmall-pox; but it is to be remarked that before ſhe recommended it ſhe made the firſt experiment upon her own ſon, and its ſucceſs proved the means of diſſeminating the bleſſings and the continuation of life to thouſands. In 1718 ſhe returned to England and ſettled at Twickenham, where ſhe formed an intimacy with Pope. This proved of ſhort duration, the poet was iraſcible, and he vented the ſeverity of his ſatire againſt his fair friend, and when charged with the ſcurrility of his writings he had the meanneſs to deny them. In 1739, lady Mary ſettled at Breſcia near Venice for the benefit of her health, where ſhe continued till 1761, when ſhe returned to England to ſee her daughter, who had married lord Bute. She died the following year. The letters of lady Montague were publiſhed in a ſurreptitious edition, in 1763, in 4 vols. 12mo. under the care of Cleland. They have made their appearance in a more correct and perfect form under the approbation of her grandſon, lord Bute, in 5 vols. 8vo. 1803. Theſe letters exhibit her powers in a very pleaſing view. The many adventures which attended her in her travels are preſented in intereſting deſcription, and prove that with a romantic imagination ſhe poſſeſſed great talents, and inexhauſtible powers of language. Many paſſages, however, eſpecially in her poetry, cannot be read without a bluſh by a perſon of delicacy, and it is to be lamented, that ſuch offenſive pages ſhould be preſented to the public eye, from the pen of a lady of reſpectable character, of elegant taſte and ſolid judgment.

MONTAGUE, *Edward Wortley*, ſon of the above, born at Warncliffe lodge, Yorkſhire, was remarkable for his eccentricities. He ran away from Weſtminſter ſchool, to become a chimney ſweeper, and when reſtored to his parents he again left them to join a fiſherman, after which he embarked as a cabin boy for Spain, and hired himſelf there to a muleteer. Here he was diſcovered and prevailed upon to return to his friends, who placed him under the care of a tutor, and with him he viſited the Weſt Indies, and other countries. On his return he was member of parliament, and conducted himſelf with all the propriety becoming his birth and fortune; but ſoon his fondneſs for novelty gained its uſual aſcendancy. At Conſtantinople he adopted the manners of the Turks; he kept a numerous ſeraglio, he ſat croſs-legged, wore a long beard, and behaved with all the pomp of oriental conſequence. In early life he had married a woman of mean birth, with whom he had never cohabited, and hearing, while at Conſtantinople, of her death, he determined, by a moſt extraordinary plan, to alienate his fortune from his relations. He cauſed, therefore, to be inſerted in the newſpapers, an advertiſement for a young woman as a wife, who was already advanced in her pregnacy, and a proper perſon was accordingly provided; but before the romantic hero could return thus to impoſe on the world his falſe heir, death arreſted his purpoſes. He died in Italy 1776, aged about 62. He was author of an examination into the cauſes of earthquakes—and of obſervations on the riſe and fall of the Roman empire—account of the mountains of Arabia, &c.

MONTAGUE, *Elizabeth*, daughter of Matthew Robinſon of Horton, Kent, was a lady of great accompliſhments, improved under the tuition of Conyers Middleton. About 1742, ſhe married Edward Montague, of Allerthorpe, Yorkſhire, and ſoon became a widow with an ample fortune, and numerous connections, reſpected by the great, the learned, and the gay. She ſhowed now greater attachment to literature than to the amuſements of the faſhionable world, and ſhe formed a literary club,

which received the ſingular appellation of the blue ſtocking club, becauſe one of the members, a gentleman, generally wore ſtockings of that color. She wrote, eſſay on the writings and genius of Shakeſpear, 1769, a valuable work. She was much courted by lord Lyttelton, whom it is ſaid ſhe aſſiſted in the compoſition of his dialogues of the dead. She died in 1800, much lamented by the chimney ſweepers in the metropolis, to whom ſhe had for many years, with great humanity, and with ſome ſhow of oſtentatious vanity, given a ſplendid entertainment on May-day.

MONTAIGNE, *Michael de*, a celebrated French writer, born at Perigord, 1533. He was educated under his father, and inſtructed to ſpeak Latin firſt as his mother tongue. He was intended for the law, but diſregarding the profeſſion, he travelled for his improvement, by obſervations on men and manners. At Rome he was honored with the title of citizen, and in 1581 he was choſen in his abſence mayor of Bourdeaux. He was at the meeting of the ſtates of Blois, 1588, where his conduct merited the approbation of his countrymen, and of Charles IX. who inveſted him with the order of St. Michael. He died 1592, at his ſeat of Montaigne near Bourdeaux, where he had retired to learned eaſe and philoſophical ſociety, and his laſt moments evinced the character of a good catholic. His eſſays have been repeatedly publiſhed. They are amuſing, and convey much inſtruction to the heart, though they often abound with ſcepticiſm and obſcurity. Du Perron called them the breviary of honeſt men, and lord Halifax declares them to be the book in the world with which he was beſt entertained. His travels were printed, 3 vols. 12mo. 1772.

MONTALEMBERT, *Mark René*, a French general, born at Angouleme. He ſerved in the French, Ruſſian, and Swediſh armies, and was diſtinguiſhed as a man of learning. He was author of perpendicular fortification, or the defenſive ſuperior to the offenſive art, by a new method of employing artillery, 11 vols. 4to. 1776—correſpondence with generals, &c. 3 vols.—comedies and poems. He died 1799, aged 85.

MONTAMY *Didier Francis d'Arclais, lord de*, a native of Montamy in Normandy, beſides a treatiſe on colors for painting on enamel and on porcelaine, 12mo.—tranſlated from the German of Pott, Lithogeognoſie; 2 vols. 12mo. and died 1765.

MONTANUS, founder of a new hereſy in the ſecond century, pretended to be inſpired with the Holy Ghoſt. He denied the trinity, and included all the three perſons into one indiviſible; he regarded ſecond marriages as fornication, and eſtabliſhed his authority, by declaring himſelf ſent, like Moſes and Jeſus, to propagate new doctrines, and to lead the world to ſalvation.

MONTANUS, *Benedict Arias*, a learned Spaniard, who travelled through France, Germany, England, and the Low Countries, to learn the living tongues, and at his return was ſo admired, that Philip II. employed him in the publication of a new polyglott bible. This he completed with great labor and ſucceſs, 1571. The work was attacked by the critics, but the Spaniſh king offered the author a biſhopric, which he refuſed, preferring retirement to dignities. He died at Seville about 1600.

MONTANUS, *John Baptiſt*, a phyſician of Verona, 1488. He ſtudied the law at Padua; but preferred phyſic, in which he ſoon acquired reputation. He retired to Padua, where he obtained a profeſſor's chair. He died 1551. He wrote medicina univerſa—opuſcula varia medica—de gradibus & facultatibus medicam. &c.

MONTAULT, *Philip de, duke of Noailles*, renounced the proteſtant faith by the perſuaſion of Richelieu, and was in 1669 ſent to the relief of Candia, but failed in his attempt, though he retired covered with glory. He died at Paris, 1684, aged 65. His memoirs appeared in 1701, but are little intereſting.

MONTAUSIER. *Charles de Sainte Maure, duke de*, peer of France, knight of various orders, was governor of the dauphin. During the civil wars of the Fronde, he maintained order at Saintonge and Angoumois, and when appointed over Normandy, he no ſooner heard that the plague infeſted the country, than he haſtened to the relief of the people. His family expoſtulated, but he replied, that governors were obliged to reſide as well as biſhops; and if not on all occaſions, yet in the time of public calamity. In his conduct towards the dauphin, he behaved like a man of virtue, and integrity, and without flattery he wiſhed to lead him to the paths of duty. To inſpire him with a due ſenſe of what ſovereigns owe to the meaneſt of their ſubjects, he one day took the prince to a cottage, where he addreſſed him in theſe words: "behold lodged in this wretched habitation, the father, the mother, and the whole family, who labor inceſſantly to provide gold, that your palaces may be adorned, and who almoſt periſh with hunger, that your table may be ſpread with the moſt exquiſite dainties." When his attendance was completed, he told the prince, "if you are a man of probity and honor, you will love me, but if you are not, you will hate me, and I ſhall comfort myſelf through the diſappointment." He died 1690, aged 80,

MONTBEILLARD, *Philibert Guenean de*, an eminent naturaliſt, born at Namur, 1720. He aſſiſted Buffon, and wrote the hiſtory of birds, and began that of inſects, but died before its completion, 1785.

MONTCALM, *Lewis Joſeph de St. Veran, marquis de*, of Candiac, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valor, particularly at the battle of Placenza in 1746. He roſe to the rank of field marſhal, and in 1756 was placed over Canada. Here he ably oppoſed the Engliſh general Loudun, and defeated his ſucceſſor Abercrombie

Abercrombie; but the attack of Wolfe proved fatal. The Engliſh general, determined on the conqueſt of Quebec, fell in the attempt, and died in the arms of victory; and Montcalm, who had oppoſed moſt valiantly this illuſtrious chief, alſo ſhared his fate, 1759.

Montchrestien de Vateville, *Anthony*, a French poet. He was for ſome time in England, in conſequence of his being accuſed of murder; but as the accuſation ſeemed falſe, he returned home. He was afterwards ſuſpected of coining; and at laſt, engaging in the civil wars of France, he was killed near Falaiſe, by a party who attempted to arreſt him. The tribunal of Domfront ordered that his body ſhould be torn to pieces and burnt, 1621. He wrote ſome tragedies—beſides a paſtoral—Suſan, a poem. &c.

Montecuculi, *count Sebaſtian*, an Italian, cup-bearer to the ſon of Francis I. of France, whom he is ſaid to have poiſoned at Valence. When accuſed and tortured, 1536, he confeſſed that he had done it at the inſtigation of the partizans of Charles V. but the bloody deed originated with Catherine de Medicis, the wife of Henry II. the brother of the murdered prince.

Montecuculli, *Raynald de*, a general, born at Modena, 1608. His uncle Erneſt made him paſs through the gradations of military life, and enliſted him firſt as a common ſoldier. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the Swiſs, 10,000 of whom he defeated with 2000 men, though he was afterwards taken priſoner by Bannier. After two years' confinement, he gained freſh laurels againſt the Swedes. In 1657 the emperor ſent him to the aſſiſtance of John Caſimir, of Poland, againſt the Swedes and the Turks, and there he gained ſeveral victories. In 1673 he was employed againſt Turenne, who fell in the battle, and afterwards againſt Condé, and maintained unſullied the glory which he had acquired. He died at Lintz 1680.

Montespan, *Athenais Mortimar, madame de*, wife of marquis de Monteſpan, is known as the miſtreſs of Lewis XIV. Her huſband indignantly reſiſted the intrigue, but baniſhment from the capital, and the fear of deſpotic power, reconciled him to his diſgrace, and 100,000 crowns purchaſed his wife, his ſilence, and his virtue. From 1669 to 1675, this guilty woman exerciſed uncontroled authority, by her wit and by her beauty, over the monarch, till fatiety, and the love of madame de Maintenon, alienated the king's regard. She, for ſome time, continued at court, treated with reſpect, but robbed of her influence, and ſhe divided her time, which paſſed on heavily on her mind, in acts of devotion, and in the drawing up memoirs of whatever paſſed at court. The laſt years of her life were ſpent away from the court, on a penſion of 1000 louis d'or a-month. She died at Bourbon, 1717. She was rather aſhamed of her faults, ſays her biographer, than penitent for them; half of her life was ſpent in grandeur, and the reſt in contempt.

Montesquieu, *Charles de Secondat, baron of Brede and of*, a celebrated writer, born at Brede, near Bourdeaux, 1689. He firſt diſplayed the ſtrong powers of his mind in the publication of his Perſian letters, 1721, in which he ridiculed the follies and the vices of the French nation. In 1722 he made ſome eloquent remonſtrances againſt a tax which was going to be impoſed upon the people, and by his appeal the tax was ſuppreſſed. He was in 1728 admitted into the French academy, after the oppoſition of Fleury, who was diſpleaſed with the language of his Perſian letters, againſt religion and government, had been removed by the influence of d'Eſtrées. Engaged in the completion of his great work, the ſpirit of laws, he viſited various countries for information, and after paſſing through Germany, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, he fixed his reſidence for two years in England. Here he was honored with the attention of the learned, and of the queen herſelf; and he wiſely obſerved that England was the country where to think, and France where to live. On his return home, he finiſhed his work, on the cauſe of the grandeur and decline of the Romans, and in 1748 appeared his ſpirit of laws, 2 vols. 4to. This work, which better deſerves the name of the ſpirit of nations, acknowledges three ſorts of government, the republican, the monarchical, and the deſpotic; and in examining theſe diviſions, the author diſplays aſtoniſhing depth of thought, vigor of imagination, and ſolidity of judgment, and deſerves the honorable appellation of the legiſlator of the human race. While however foreign nations admired this very philoſophical performance, ſome of the French critics pretended to diſcover ſtrong blemiſhes in the compoſition. He died at Paris, 1755, aged 66, univerſally lamented by the court, as well as by the people.

Montezuma, emperor of Mexico, diſplayed great powers of mind in oppoſing the Spaniards, whom an ignorant people regarded as more than mortal. He was at laſt ſeized by Cortes, in a ſedition, and ignominiouſly loaded with chains, and obliged to acknowledge himſelf the vaſſal of Spain. The Mexicans reſented the indignities, and Cortes, apprehenſive of an inſurrection, made his royal priſoner appear before his ſubjects on the top of a houſe, arrayed in his robes, to repreſs their violence. His ſight for a moment checked the popular fury; but the monarch, wounded by two arrows, and by the blow of a ſtone, fell to the ground, and refuſing all aliment, and rejecting every invitation of becoming a chriſtian convert, expired, to the great regret of the Spaniards, and of his ſubjects, 1520. He left two ſons and three daughters, who became chriſtians. The eldeſt ſon was made by Charles V. a count of Spain, where his poſterity ſtill live in ſplendor. He died 1608.

MONTFAUCON, *Bernard de*, a learned writer. He was first a soldier, but the death of his parents affected him so much, that he renounced the world, and commenced benedictine 1675. Devoted to literature, he, in 1698, travelled to Italy, to consult libraries and learned men. He was treated with kindness by the Roman cardinals, and by Innocent XII. In 1701 he returned to Paris, and published an account of his journey, called diarium Italicum, 4to. The rest of his life was dedicated to literature, for which he was so well qualified by his extensive knowledge of history and antiquity. He died at the abbey of St. Germain, 1741, aged 87. His works are, Græca analecta, 4to.—St. Athanasius' works, Greek and Latin, with notes. 3 vols. folio—a collection of ancient Greek fathers, 2 vols. folio—remains of Origen's hexapla, 2 vols. folio—Chrysostom's works, Greek and Latin, with notes, 13 vols. folio—monumens de la monarchie Française, 5 vols. folio—bibliotheca bibliothecarum, &c. 2 vols. folio—and antiquity explained, a most valuable work in French and Latin, illustrated with figures engraved on copper, 10 vols. folio, with a supplement of 5 vols. more, &c.

MONTFLEURY, *Zachary Jacob*, a native of Anjou, under the name of Montfleury, he joined a strolling company in Burgundy, and was one of the first players engaged in the Cid. He wrote the death of Asdrubal, a tragedy, and became the instructor of Baron, who outshone him as a theatrical hero. He died 1667.

MONTFORT, *Simon count de*, a French general, whose cruelty against the Albigenses, 1209, deeply tarnished his character. In 1213 he defeated Peter of Aragon, and was killed in 1218, at the siege of Toulouse, by a woman who threw a stone upon his head from the ramparts. His younger brother was the earl of Leicester, so celebrated in English history.

MONTGAILLARD, *Bernard de*, a mendicant friar, called the petit fueillant of the league. He acquired such celebrity as a preacher, that the scripture expression of "happy is the womb that bare thee," was applied to him. He prostituted his eloquence to the meanest purposes of the league, and even excited de Rougemont to assassinate Henry IV. He died of a dropsy, 1628.

MONTGOLFIER, *James Stephen*, a native of Annonai in France, eminent as a paper manufacturer, and as the first who made vellum paper, so much admired for its beauty. A higher degree of celebrity still awaited him: in 1783, as he was boiling water in a coffee-pot, the top of which was covered with paper, folded in a spherical form, he observed that the paper gradually swelled, and rose up in the air, and from this incident, reflection proved to him, that a light machine, filled with gas, not so heavy as atmospheric air, might float in the upper regions. The experiment was exhibited to Europe, and by this invention, the aeronaut presumed to commit himself to the air. For this singular service to science, Montgolfier was made member of the academy of sciences, created knight of the order of St. Michael, and rewarded with a pension of 2000 livres. He died 1799.

MONTGOMERY, *Gabriel de, count of*, a French nobleman of Scotch origin. In a tournament given by Henry II. of France, in honor of his daughter's marriage with the king of Spain, the young knight entered the lists against the monarch, and wounded him so severely in the eye, that he died 11 days after. After this event, Montgomery retired to his estate in Normandy, and then travelled into Italy, till the civil wars recalled him to support the cause of the protestants. When Rouen surrendered after a brave defence, he escaped to Havre, and in 1569 he flew to the assistance of Bearn, which was attacked by the catholic army. Here he was victorious, and pursuing his enemy, he besieged Orthez, which he took by assault. He was at Paris during the general massacre, and he escaped by the swiftness of his horse. From France he passed to Jersey and took refuge in England, from which he failed to the relief of Rochelle, but without success. In 1573 he again went to France, and joined at St. Lo, the protestants of Normandy. Here he was suddenly besieged, but he escaped to Domfront, where he was pursued and obliged to surrender. He was conducted to Paris, and beheaded, 1574.

MONTGON, *Charles Alexander*, a French ecclesiastic. He was spy to the duke of Bourbon, near the person of Philip V. of Spain, to whom he was confessor; and when slighted by Fleury, his successor, he published "memoirs," 8 vols. 8vo. in which he reflected upon the minister's conduct. He died 1770, aged 80.

MONTICELLI, *Andrew*, a painter of Bologna. His flowers, fruits, vases, carpets, &c. were painted in a very pleasing style. He died 1716, aged 75.

MONTIGNI, *Stephen Mignol de*, a native of Paris, eminent as a mechanic. He introduced into France the manufacture of some stuffs from England, and he improved also the method of printing cottons, of making carpets, and of dying thread and stuffs. He died 1782, aged 68.

MONTLUC, *Blaise de*, a brave Frenchman, born 1500, near Condour. He rose to the rank of marshal of France. He was at the battle of Pavia, 1525, where he was taken prisoner, and afterwards in the expedition to Naples, and he assisted in the defence of Marseilles against Charles V. He took Boulogne from the English in 1547, and in 1551 raised the siege of Berne against the Spaniards. He was in 1554 entrusted by Henry II. of France with the defence of Sienna in Tuscany, and for eight months he withstood the well-directed attacks of Marignan, and surrendered at last on honorable terms, after his troops had fed on the

the flesh of their cats and dogs. Tuscany, Piedmont, and Thionville afterwards witnessed his valor; and during the religious wars of Guienne, he maintained his character, and obtained a victory at Ver, in 1562, over the calvinists. He was wounded in the cheeks at Rabastens, and so disfigured, that he afterwards wore a mask to hide his deformity. He died 1577, aged 77. He was author of a memoir of his own life, written when 75. Though brave and so successful, that he never was defeated, he deserves censure for the cruelties which he exercised towards the protestants.

Montmaur, *Peter de*, Greek professor in the royal college of Paris, was educated among the jesuits. From a druggist he became an advocate, and then turned poet, and was the companion of the great and the opulent, whom he amused with his wit and jocularity. Though satirical in his observations, he met with enemies, who wielded his own weapons against him with vigor and effect. He was a polite scholar in Greek and Latin, and died 1648, aged 74.

Montmorency, *Matthew de*, constable of France, was of one of the most illustrious families in Europe. He married a natural daughter of Henry I. of England, and for his second wife, the widow of Lewis VI. of France. He died 1160. His grandson of the same name, deserved the title of great by his courage and prudence. He distinguished himself at the battle of Pont-a-Bouvines in 1214, and the following year he fought with bravery against the Albigenses in Languedoc. He died 1230. His great grandson was in the service of Philip the bold, and of Philip the fair, and died 1304.

Montmorency, *Anne de*, of the same family, displayed great valor at the battle of Marignan, and in 1521 bravely defended Mezieres against Charles V. and obliged his general, count Nassau, to raise the siege. He accompanied Francis I. into Italy, where, against his advice, the battle of Pavia was fought and lost, 1525. He shared the captivity of his master, but was afterwards disgraced by the court. Afterwards the intrigues of Catherine de Medicis drove him from the court, till under Charles IX. he was recalled to head the armies, and after a reconciliation with the Guises, he defeated the calvinists, at Dreux in 1562. He again defeated the calvinists at the battle of St. Denis, but was himself slain, after performing prodigies of valor, and receiving eight dreadful wounds. When a cordelier exhorted him to prepare for his dissolution, he answered fiercely, "what, think you that after living nearly four score years in the field of honor, I know not how to terminate the short quarter of an hour which remains to me of life." He died, aged 74. His eldest son, *Francis*, was ambassador in England, and honored with the garter by queen Elizabeth. He died of an apoplexy, 1579, aged 49.

Montmorency, *Henry de*, second son of Anne, distinguished himself at the battle of Dreux, and also at St. Denis. He died 1614. His son *Henry*, born 1595, was admiral of France, and he defeated the calvinists in Languedoc, and obtained another victory by sea near the isle of Rhe. He afterwards revolted against the government, and being taken prisoner, was condemned by the influence of Richelieu, and was beheaded at Toulouse, aged 37. His sister *Charlotte Margaret*, who married Condé, is famous for her beauty, which captivated Henry IV. To avoid the importunities of this aged but powerful lover, her husband removed her to Brussels, from which she returned after Henry's death. She died 1650, aged 57. Her son was the great Condé.

Montpensier, *Anne Marie Louisa d'Orleans duchess de*, daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, inherited boldness, intrigue, and impetuosity from her father, and during the civil wars of la Fronde, she not only embraced the party of the duke of Condé, but made her adherents fire the cannon of the bastille on the troops of Lewis XIV. This rash step ruined her hopes, and after in vain aspiring to the hand of an independent prince, and among others of Charles II. of England, she, in 1669, married the count de Lauzun. The king, who had permitted the union, threw difficulties in the way of the lovers; but after the cession of Dombes and of Eu, of which she was the sovereign, this disappointed woman was allowed to see her husband. But violent and jealous she found her husband ungrateful and faithless; and she retired from the dreams of conjugal felicity to the austerities of a convent. She died 1693, aged 66. Her memoirs were published 8 vols. 12mo. and are curious.

Montper, *Josse*, a painter of the Flemish school, about 1580. Though he affected a studied negligence, and was too profuse of yellow colors, his pieces are interesting, when viewed at a distance.

Montpetit, *Arnold Vincent*, of Macon, left the law for painting and mechanics, and in 1759 discovered the eludoric method of painting, in which water colors were covered with a coat of oil. Some of his horological machines were constructed with great ingenuity, and he also contributed to the increase of the powers of steam engines. He in 1779 presented a memoir to the academy of sciences, on iron bridges, and proposed to the king of France the erection of one of which the single arch was to be of 400 feet span. He died at Paris, 1800, aged 87.

Montpezat, *Anthony de*, a Frenchman, taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia. His attention to Francis I. in his captivity, raised him to the rank of marshal of France. He died 1544.

Montrose, *James, marquis of*, a celebrated hero in the annals of Scotland, who, by his genius, valor, and perseverance during the civil wars, reduced the kingdom to the king's

retirement at Chelfea. Refuſing, in 1531, to take the oath of ſupremacy, he was arreſted and ſent a priſoner to the Tower, but his friends ſtepped forward, and among them Cranmer, and by every argument of prudence and intereſt, they exhorted him to acknowledge the king's ſupremacy. He refuſed, though death was the conſequence, and therefore he ſuffered himſelf to be tried and condemned as a traitor. He was ſentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and his head to be fixed on London-bridge; but the puniſhment was changed by the king into beheading, and he ſuffered on Tower-hill, 1535, ſhowing, even in his laſt moments, reſignation and that innocent mirth which had in happier days adorned his converſation. Sir Thomas was twice married, but had children only by his firſt wife, three daughters and a ſon. The eldeſt daughter married Mr. Roper of Kent, and wrote ſome things which poſſeſſed merit. She died 1544, and was buried in St. Dunſtan's church, Canterbury, with her father's head, which ſhe had procured after its expoſure on London-bridge. The ſon, who was little better than an idiot, was impriſoned after his father's death, for refuſing to take the oaths of ſupremacy; but afterwards liberated. Beſides the Utopia, a kind of romance, in which he gives an account of a country, ſaid to be diſcovered by the companions of Americus, with an artful inſertion of his own political opinions, ſir Thomas More wrote in part an hiſtory of Richard III.—ſome polemical works, and other things in Latin as well as in Engliſh.

More, *Henry*, an able divine, born at Grantham, Lincolnſhire, 1614. Rejecting the calviniſt tenets in which he had been brought up, he from Eton entered at Chriſt college, Cambridge, and ſtudied Ariſtotle and philoſophy. Soon leaving philoſophy for Platonic writers, he found in the "theologia Germanica" of Taulerus, the information which formerly had proved ſo agreeable to the celebrated Luther. He afterwards became tutor to perſons of diſtinction, and among them, to ſir John Finch, his ſiſter lady Conway, a woman whoſe powers of mind were of a ſingular caſt, and at laſt brought her to quakeriſm. By means of theſe friends he obtained a prebend at Gloucester, which he ſoon after reſigned in favor of his friend Dr. Fowler, and ſatisfied with a ſmall competence, he declined high preferment at home and in Ireland. He died 1687, aged 73. His myſtery of godlineſs—myſtery of iniquity—philoſophical collections, and other works, were at one time in high reputation.

More, *Alexander*, a proteſtant divine, born in Languedoc, where his father, a native of Scotland, was principal of the college. He ſtudied at Geneva, and obtained there the Greek profeſſorſhip. As he was envied by his aſſociates at Geneva for his eloquence, he in 1619 removed to Middleburg, and afterwards to Amſterdam, and thence to Paris. He died at Paris, 1670. He has been accuſed not only of irregularity in his morals, but of inconſiſtency in his faith. He publiſhed "de gratiâ," et libero arbitrio—a reply to Miſſon's ſecond defence of the people of England—orations and poems in Latin, &c.

More, *ſir Francis*, a lawyer, born at Eaſt Iſley, Berks, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford, and at the Middle Temple. He was at one time member of parliament, and died 1621. He wrote caſes collected and reported, 1633, folio—readings on 4 Jacob I. &c.

More, *John*, a prelate, born at Harborough, Leiceſterſhire, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge. He was patronized by lord Nottingham, and was made biſhop of Norwich, 1691, and tranſlated to Ely, 1707. He died 1714. His ſermons were publiſhed by his chaplain, Dr. Clarke, and his library purchaſed for 6000 guineas, by George II. and preſented to the univerſity of Cambridge.

More, *St. Antonio*, of Utrecht, imitated the works of Holbein with great ſucceſs. He was in the ſervice of Philip II. king of Spain, whoſe portrait he painted, and alſo thoſe of John III. of Portugal, of Mary, queen of England, &c. He died at Antwerp, 1575, aged 56.

More, or Moore, *James*, an Engliſh writer, educated at Worceſter college, Oxford. He wrote the "rival modes," a comedy, condemned in the acting. He was the friend of the duke of Wharton, and joined him in writing a ſarcaſtic periodical paper, called "the inquiſitor." For his quarrel with Pope, he was placed in the Dunciad. He was the companion of the great, but imprudent in his conduct, and too fond of being called a man of wit. He died at Whiſter, near Iſleworth, 1734.

More, *Henry*, of Devonſhire, was paſtor of a diſſenting congregation at Liſkeard, Cornwall, where he died 1802. His poems in 4to. poſſeſs ſome merit.

Moreau, *Jacob Nicholas*, hiſtoriographer of France, wrote memoirs pour ſervir à l'hiſtorie des Carouacas, 12mo.—memoirs pour ſervir à l'hiſtorie de notre tems, 2 vols. 12mo.—principes de morale, de politique, & de droit public, ou diſcours ſur l'hiſtoire de France, 2 vols, 8vo. &c. He ſuffered on the ſcaffold, 1794, aged 77.

Morel, the name of ſome learned and ingenious printers in France, in the 17th century.

Morel, *Andrew*, a native of Berne in Switzerland, known as a curious collector of medals, publiſhed at Paris, in 8vo. his "ſpecimen univerſæ rei nummariæ antiquæ," in which he promiſed to give an account of 20,000 medals exactly deſigned. He was in the cabinet of antiques at Paris, but for ſome imprudent ſpeech, ſent to the baſtille, and after three years with difficulty liberated. He afterwards went to Arnſtadt, as antiquary at the court of Schwartzburg, and died there of an apoplexy, 1703. His "theſaurus Morellianus," &c. in which he

he gave an account of 3539 medals, was part of his great work, in 2 vols. folio.

MORELL, *Thomas*, *D. D.* a divine, known as the editor of Ainſworth's dictionary, and of Hederic's lexicon. He wrote alſo annotations on Locke's eſſay on the human underſtanding, and aſſiſted Hogarth in completing his analyſis of beauty, &c. He died 1784, aged 83.

MORELY, *lord*, ſon of ſir Thomas Parker, was a favorite with Henry VIII. by whom he was made a peer. He ſigned the letter to the pope, in favor of the divorce of Catherine of Arragon, and this more firmly ſecured the kindneſs of his maſter. He ſpent the laſt part of life in retirement, and was author of ſome Latin poems. He died 1547.

MORERI, *Lewis*, *D. D.* author of the great hiſtorical dictionary, was born in Provence, 1643. He ſtudied at Draguignan, under the jeſuits, and at Lyons, and after publiſhing ſome inferior things, undertook his great work, the firſt edition of which appeared at Lyons, 1674. This valuable book gained him friends; and he might have obtained diſtinguiſhed preferment, had his health permitted it. His great application, however, ruined his conſtitution, and he died 1680, at the early age of 37. The ſecond edition of his dictionary appeared 1681, 2 vols. and few alterations took place in the third, fourth, and fifth. The ſixth was improved by le Clerc, and the eleventh, corrected by Bayle. The 13th, in 5 vols. folio, was improved by du Pin. The beſt editions are thoſe of 1749 and 1759, 10 vols. folio.

MORES, *Edward Rowe*, an able antiquary, born 1730, at Tunſtall, in Kent. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' ſchool, and Queen's college, Oxford, where he publiſhed an ancient fragment, called "nomina & inſignia gentilitia nobilium equitumque ſub Edwardo primo rege militantium," and alſo a new 8vo. edition of Dionyſius' treatiſe, de claris rhetoribus. He made collections relative to the antiquities of Oxford, and eſpecially of his own college, All Souls, and alſo Godſtow nunnery. Though whimſical in his religious notions, he took deacon's orders; but it was ſaid, with the intention of eſcaping civil offices. He was ſingular in the education of his daughter, to whom he talked principally in Latin. He was the original promoter of the equitable ſociety for aſſurance on lives and ſurviorſhip, of which he was nominated perpetual director, with an annuity of 100l. In the latter part of life he ſunk into indolence and diſſipation, which at laſt occaſioned a mortification, of which he died 1778, in his 49th year. The hiſtory of the antiquities of Tunſtall, in Kent, with plates, was the only work which he left completed for the preſs.

MORETT, goldſmith to Henry VIII. executed curious works from the deſigns of Holbein.

MORGAGNI, *John Baptiſt*, an anatomiſt of Forli, in Italy, 1682. He ſtudied at Bologna, and was profeſſor at Padua of medicine. He died 1771. He publiſhed adverſaria anatomica—nova inſtitutionum medicarum idea—de ſedibus & cauſis morborum per anatomiam indagatis—epiſtolæ anatomicæ, &c.

MORGAN, *William*, a native of Wales, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was, in 1595, raiſed to the ſee of Landaff, and in 1601 tranſlated to St. Aſaph, where he died 1604. He aſſiſted in completing the tranſlation of the bible into Welſh, 1588.

MORGAN, *George Cadogan*, a native of Bridgend, Glamorganſhire, teacher of a diſſenting congregation at Norwich, died 1798. He wrote lectures on electricity—obſervations on the light of bodies in a ſtate of combuſtion, &c.

MORGUES, *Matthew de*, preacher to Lewis XIII. and almoner to Mary de Medicis, was born in Languedoc, 1582. Upon the diſgrace of Mary de Medicis he eſcaped, as he had drawn upon himſelf the reſentment of Richelieu, by the ſeverity of his reflections on his miniſtry. After the cardinal's death he returned to Paris, where he died 1670, aged 88. He wrote an "hiſtory of Lewis the juſt," beſides a vindication of the queen-mother againſt Richelieu.

MORHOFF, *Daniel George*, a German, born at Wiſmar, 1639. He ſtudied at Stettin and Roſtock, and viſited Holland and Oxford, and in 1665 was made profeſſor of poetry, eloquence and hiſtory, and librarian in the univerſity of Kiel. He died 1691. His principal works are polyhiſtor, five de notitiâ auctorum & rerum, 2 vols. 4to.—diſſertationes, 4to. orationes—beſides princeps medicus, 4to. in which he ſpoke of the pretenſions of the kings of England and France to cure the king's evil, &c.

MORICE, *ſir William*, a learned Engliſhman, raiſed through the influence of Monk to the office of ſecretary of ſtate, for which he was not qualified. He held it, however, for ſeven years, and reſigned in 1668. He died 1676. He wrote the "common right of the Lord's ſupper aſſerted.

MORIN, *John Baptiſt*, a French phyſician, born in Beaujolois, 1583. He ſtudied philoſophy at Aix, and phyſic at Avignon, and then came to Paris. He applied himſelf to aſtrology, and lived in the retinue of ſeveral dignitaries, where the accidental fulfilment of his prophecies gave him great celebrity. In 1630 he was choſen profeſſor royal of mathematics, and was conſulted by Richelieu and Mazarin, and liberally rewarded for his calculation of the influence of the ſtars. He was alſo conſulted for Lewis XIII. and as in examining the monarch's horoſcope, he foretold that his approaching illneſs would be ſevere, but not fatal, he was very royally rewarded. The beſt known of his works are his treatiſe againſt the Præadamites, and his aſtrologia Gallica, the labor of 30 years, &c.

MORIN, *John*, a learned Frenchman, born at Blois, 1591, and converted from the proteſtant

teſtant to the catholic faith. He reſided for nine years at Rome, and then was recalled by Richelieu to France. He died of an apoplexy 1659. His works are excreitations on the Samaritan pentateuch—an edition of the ſeptuagint—an hiſtory of the deliverance of the church by Conſtantine, &c.

MORIN, *Simon*, a fanatic, born near Aumale. He publiſhed, in 1647, a fooliſh book, called "penſées de Morin dediées au roi," in which he conceived himſelf to be Jeſus Chriſt, the ſecond Meſſiah. This book proved his ruin; he was impriſoned, but afterwards liberated, till one of his diſciples, Deſmarets, called him the ſon of God riſen again, and thus revived a fanatical ſect, which the arm of the law immediately repreſſed. Morin was condemned to be burnt alive, and he ſuffered 1663, and his accomplices were whipped and branded, and ſent to the gallies for life.

MORIN, *Stephen*, a proteſtant divine of Caen. In 1664 he was made miniſter of Caen, and at the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, he retired to Amſterdam, where he became profeſſor of oriental languages. He died 1700. His Latin diſſertations on ſubjects of criticiſm and antiquity were highly eſteemed.

MORIN, *Peter*, a learned critic. He was in the printing office of Paul Manutius, at Venice, and was afterwards employed by Gregory XIII. and Sixtus V. to ſuperintend the ſeptuagint, and the vulgate. He wrote a collection of general councils, and ſeveral works beſides. He died 1608.

MORISON, *Robert*, a phyſician, born at Aberdeen, 1620. The civil wars diſturbed his purſuits, and after diſtinguiſhing himſelf for his loyalty, and in a battle on Aberdeen bridge, where he was wounded in the head, he retired to France. At Paris he applied himſelf to botany and anatomy. At the reſtoration he was made phyſician to the royal family, profeſſor royal of botany, and afterwards botanical profeſſor at Oxford. He was unfortunately bruiſed by the pole of a coach, in croſſing near Charing-croſs, and died the day after, 1683, aged 63. He publiſhed 1669, præludium botanicum, 2 vols. 8vo.—plantarum, umbelliferarum diſtributio, folio—hiſtoria plantarum, folio, a valuable work, left incomplete.

MORLAND, *Samuel*, an eminent ſtateſman, born in Berkſhire. He was under-ſecretary to Thurloe, and he was employed by Cromwell in embaſſies to Geneva, and other ſtates. In 1660 he waited on Charles II. at Breda, and was created a baronet. He publiſhed urim of conſcience, 8vo. 1695. His ſon was maſter of mechanics to Charles II. and invented the drum-head capſtan, for weighing heavy anchors, the ſpeaking trumpet, a fire engine, an arithmetical inſtrument, &c.

MORLAND, *George*, an eminent painter, born in London. His father was an able artiſt, and the ſon, early employed in making drawings, acquired great expedition. Theſe advantages, were aided by ſtrong powers of genius, but obſcured by vicious habits, and an unconquerable propenſity for low and diſſipated ſociety. As his abilities expanded, his follies increaſed. While his pencil, in hours of ſobriety and retirement, might have procured independence, the efforts of his genius were never or ſeldom called forth but to extricate him from the graſp of perſecuting creditors, or the horrors of a priſon. Thus ever poor, and ever expoſed to the filthy temptations of an alehouſe, he produced no hiſtorical piece, truly ſublime for grandeur of conception. The ſcenes of rural and domeſtic life, indeed, received from his hand the moſt finiſhed and captivating charms; and his farms, horſes, rural views, ſhepherds, fiſhermen, ſmugglers on the ſea coaſt, dogs, pigs, &c. were delineated with the moſt ſtriking effect. This ſingular genius, whoſe pieces were the effect of accident, and fell into the hands of thoſe who induced him to work to profit by his extravagance, died of a brain fever 1804, aged 40, leaving a wife, who ſurvived him but two days. A curious account of his life and his pieces has been given by Haſſel, and by G. Dawe.

MORLEY, *George*, a biſhop, born in Cheapſide, London, 1597. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Chriſt-church, 1615. He was afterwards chaplain to Charles I. who gave him a canonry of Chriſt-church, 1641. He adhered firmly to his maſter, and aſſiſted him at the treaty of Newport, in the iſle of Wight. After being impriſoned for loyalty, he left England, 1649, and officiated as miniſter to his fugitive countrymen in Holland. At the reſtoration, he was reſtored to his canonry, 1660, made dean of Chriſt-church, and biſhop of Worceſter the ſame year, and in 1662 tranſlated to Wincheſter. In this biſhopric he ſpent 8000l. on the repairs of Farnham caſtle; he purchaſed with 4000l. Chelſea, for the reſidence of his ſucceſſors, and among other benefactions, left five ſcholarſhips of 10l. per annum, to the natives of Jerſey and Guernſey. He died 1684. He wrote ſome religious tracts, in 1 vol. 4to. ſermons, &c.

MORLIERE, *James Auguſtus de le*, a native of Grenoble, who acquired celebrity by his romances, the beſt of which is his angola, 2 vols. 12mo. He wrote alſo mirza-nadir, 4 vols. 12mo. &c. He died at Paris 1785.

MORNAY, *Philip de*, lord of Pleſis Marly, an illuſtrious nobleman, born at Buhi in Vexin, 1549. He was educated by his mother in the proteſtant faith, and ſerved in the army, but ſoon quitted it for literary purſuits. He paſſed to Geneva, and then went to Heidelberg, where he applied himſelf to the civil law. He afterwards viſited the moſt remarkable places of Italy, Germany, and Flanders, and alſo came to England, where Elizabeth received him with cordiality. In 1576 he went to the court of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France, by whom he was made

counſellor of ſtate. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the king's ſervice; but when he ſaw him inclined to the catholic tenets, he withdrew from the court. He was deprived of the government of Saumur by Lewis XIII. and died at his ſeat near Poictou, 1623. Du Pleſſis was an extraordinary character; though the heir of rank, dignity, and opulence, he cultivated literature with taſte and ſucceſs; and in an age when religious opinions were guided by intereſt, and altered by political connections, he remained a proteſtant, firm and unſhaken in his principles, virtuous in his conduct, and reſpected even by his enemies. The beſt known of his valuable works are a treatiſe on the church, 1578—upon the truth of the chriſtian religion, begun 1579—upon the euchariſt, 1598, a celebrated treatiſe, which procured an interview between him and du Perron, and which obtained for him among the proteſtants, the title of proteſtant pope—the myſtery of iniquity, or the hiſtory of the papacy, 1607—an exhortation to the Jews concerning the Meſſiah, &c.

MOROSONS, *Francis*, a native of Venice, diſtinguiſhed by his valor againſt the Turks, at the ſiege of Candia. He maintained himſelf againſt 120,000 men, with hardly a fourth part of the number; but though allured by promiſes from the enemy, he continued firm to his country; and when the place ſurrendered, he was treated with great humanity. His countrymen, though for a moment diſpleaſed, appointed him procurator of St. Mark, and enabled him again to attack the Turks, whom he defeated near the Dardanelles. He was in 1688 elected doge, and died ſix years after, aged 76.

MORRIS, *Lewis*, a native of Angleſea, engaged by the admiralty in 1737, to ſurvey the coaſt of Wales. He publiſhed in 1748 an account of his obſervations, and died at Pembryn, Cardiganſhire, 1765, aged 63. Several of his poetical pieces in Welſh have appeared.

MORRIS, *Richard*, brother to the preceding, was clerk in the navy pay-office, and eminent as a critic, and as a poet. He died 1779. His brother, *William*, was known as a curious collector of Welſh MSS. He died 1764.

MORTIMER, *John Hamilton*, an Engliſh painter, born 1739, at Eaſt Bourne, Suſſex. He learnt his art under his uncle, but afterwards improved under Hudſon and Reynolds. He obtained the prize of the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, by his picture of Paul preaching to the Britons, a valuable piece, preſerved in Chipping-Wycombe church, Bucks. He was, in 1779, without ſolicitation, created royal academician by the king, but died before he could enjoy the honor, after an illneſs of 2 days, 1779. His magna charta, battle of Agincourt, &c. are eminent proofs of his great genius; but it is remarkable that while his taſte ſeemed to lead him to the delineation of ſavage ſcenes, and ſuffering martyrdom, he poſſeſſed the moſt benevolent heart, ſuſceptible of tender impreſſions.

MORTON, *Thomas*, an Engliſh biſhop, born at York, 1564, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1606 he was chaplain to king James, the next year dean of Gloceſter, and then dean of Wincheſter. In 1615 he was made biſhop of Cheſter, 1618 tranſlated to Lichfield and Coventry, and in 1632 to Durham. During the civil wars, he was expoſed to much trouble from the parliament, and after ſuffering impriſonment and perſecution, he was permitted to retire to the houſe of a friend in Northamptonſhire, where he died 1659, aged 95. He was the author of ſome practical books of divinity.

MORTON, *James, earl of*, was born at Dalkeith, 1530, and educated under Buchanan at Paris. Returned to Scotland, he promoted the reformation, but the murder of Darnley, in which he was called an accomplice, obliged him to fly into England. On his return he was made chancellor of Scotland, and in 1574, ſucceeded Mar as regent. He was condemned for high treaſon, and loſt his head, 1581, by a machine called maiden, reſembling the modern French guillotine, which it is ſaid he had brought from Halifax, Yorkſhire, for the execution of ſome of his opponents.

MORTON, *William*, a barriſter, who, in the civil wars, obtained the rank of lieutenant-coloneſ of horſe. He was after the reſtoration made king's ſerjeant, and in 1665 appointed juſtice of the king's bench.

MORTON, *John*, of Dorcheſter, roſe by his abilities to places of conſequence. He was privy counſellor, and from the ſee of Ely he was tranſlated to Canterbury, and was alſo raiſed by Henry VII. to the office of lord chancellor, and by the pope to the dignity of cardinal. He died 1500.

MOSCHOPULUS, *Emanuel*, a native of Crete, in the 14th century, author of a treatiſe on grammar, 1545.

MOSES, the great legiſlator of the Jews, was born in Egypt, 1571 B. C. He was commiſſioned by God at the burning buſh to deliver the people of Iſrael from their Egyptian bondage, and after he had marched through the Red ſea, he promulgated his laws in the wilderneſs. He was not permitted to enter the land of Canaan, but died, aged 120.

MOSHEIM, *John Laurence*, an able German divine, born 1695 at Lubeck. Diſtinguiſhed in the German univerſities, he was invited by the king of Denmark and other princes, and became divinity profeſſor at Helmſtadt, and afterwards chancellor of the univerſity of Gottingen, where he died, 1755. He wrote diſſertationes ſacræ, 4to.—ſermons—Cudworth's intellectual ſyſtem of the univerſe, tranſlated into Latin, with notes, but the beſt known of his works is an eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, written in Latin, and tranſlated into Engliſh by Maclaine.

MOSS, *Robert*, an Engliſh divine, born at Gillingham, Norfolk, 1666. He was brought up

up at Norwich ſchool, and Benet college, Cambridge. He became chaplain to king William and his two ſucceſſors, and was made, 1712, dean of Ely. He died 1729. His ſermons have been publiſhed in 8 vols. 8vo. He wrote alſo ſome poetry, and ſmall tracts.

MOTHE LE VAYER, *Francis de la*, counſellor of ſtate, and preceptor to the duke of Anjou, was born 1588, at Paris. He enjoyed the friendſhip of Richelieu and Mazarin, and was appointed to places of honor and diſtinction. Though regular, and exemplary in his conduct, it has been obſerved that he was occaſionally licentious in his writings. The death of an only ſon in the age of 35 afflicted him very ſeverely, but he, however, ſoon after, though 75 years old, took a ſecond wife. He died 1672. His works, collected by his ſon, and dedicated to Mazarin, appeared in 1663. The beſt edition is that of 1669, in 15 vols. 12mo. No French writer, more than he, ſays Bayle, approaches nearer to Plutarch. Beautiful thoughts, and ſolid arguments, are every where interwoven in his writings.

MOTHERBY, *George*, an Engliſh phyſician, know by his medical dictionary, fol. He died 1793, aged 62.

MOTTE, *Anthony Houdart de la*, an ingenious Frenchman, born at Paris 1672. He ſtupied the law, but quitted it for poetry and literature, and at the age of 20 he produced "les originaux," a comedy, ill received, which ſo diſguſted him, that he retired to the abbey of la Trappe, intending to live in retirement. Other ideas, however, ſoon prevailed, and other productions met with a more favorable treatment. He had many friends, but more enemies, and if he had not acquired celebrity by his writings he would have obtained it from the attacks of Racine, Boileau, Rouſſeau, and others. His "diſcours ſur Homere" is a maſterly performance, but it was attacked by madame Dacier, and with great ſpirit, but with moderation defended by the author in his "reflections ſur la critique." He became blind in his old age, and died 1731. His works conſiſt of epic poetry, tragedy, comedy, lyrics, &c. beſides critical and academical diſcourſes, and other proſe compoſitions, in 11 large vols. 8vo. 1754. He was, ſays Voltaire, of a ſolid and comprehenſive rather than of a ſublime genius. His proſe poſſeſſed delicacy, but his poetry often is deſtitute of fire and elegance.

MOTTEUX, *Peter Anthony*, a French writer, born in Normandy, 1660. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he came to England, where he became a merchant; and tranſlated don Quixote, and wrote alſo poems, and dramatic pieces. He was found dead in a diſorderly houſe in the pariſh of St. Clement Danes, 1718, ſuppoſed to have been murdered.

MOTTEVILLE, *Frances Bertrand, dame de*, a French lady, born in Normandy, 1615. Though patronized by Anne of Auſtria, ſhe was baniſhed from court by Richelieu, but afterwards reſtored to favor. She wrote the "memoirs" of her miſtreſs, 5 vols. 12mo. She died 1689.

MOTTLEY, *John*, an Engliſh gentleman. He was diſappointed of ſome places under government, which, though promiſed to him, were beſtowed, through greater intereſt, on others; and in the midſt of his wants, he applied to his pen for ſupport. He wrote five dramatic pieces, received with ſome applauſe, and alſo the life of the czar Peter. He died 1750

MOUFET, *Thomas*, firſt introduced chemical medicines in England. He ſtudied at Cambridge, but took his doctor's degree abroad, and ſettled at Ipſwich. The latter part of his life was ſpent at Bulbridge, near Wilton. He died about 1600. He is known for his "theatrum inſectorum," folio, 1634, a work praiſed by Ray.

MOUHY, *Charles de Fieux*, of Metz, wrote ſeveral romances of no great merit, but to excite the public attention he gave to his works the title of ſome celebrated compoſition, as la payſanne parvenue, 4 vols. 12mo. after Miravaux's payſan parvenu—mille et une faveurs, 8 vols. 12mo. after mille et une nuits, &c. He died at Paris, 1764, aged 82.

MOULIN, *Peter du*, chaplain to Charles II. and prebendary of Canterbury, died 1684, aged 84. He was author of "the peace of the ſoul," 12mo.—clamor regii ſanguinis, aſcribed by Milton to Alexander More, &c.

MOULIN, *Lewis*, brother to the preceding, wrote parænefis ad ædificatores imperii, dedicated to Cromwell—patronus bonæ fidei, againſt the church of England. He died 1680, aged 77.

MOUNTFORT, *William*, of Staffordſhire, is known as an actor and as a dramatic writer. He once diſplayed his comic powers before lord Jefferies and the court of London aldermen, by mimicking the geſtures and delivery of the great lawyers of the times. Cibber ſpeaks with approbation of his ſucceſs in comedy, as well as in tragedy. He was baſely murdered by captain Hill and lord Mohun in the Strand, in the winter of 1692. Hill immediately eſcaped, and Mohun was acquitted. Mountfort was author of ſix dramatic pieces.

MOXON, *Joſeph*, of Wakefield, Yorkſhire, became hydrographer to the ſecond Charles, and died about 1700, aged 73. He wrote books on navigation, mathematics, aſtronomy, mechanic exerciſes, or the doctrine of handy work, &c. and taught mathematics in Warwick-lane, London, where he conſtructed globes, maps, &c.

MOYLE, *Walter*, an ingenious writer, born in Cornwall, 1672. From Oxford he entered at the Temple, where he ſtudied the law. He was in parliament, where he conducted himſelf in a very independent manner, and ſupported the bill for the encouragement of ſeamen. Retirement was more congenial to him than a political life, and therefore he removed to his ſeat at Bake, in Cornwall. He died 1721, aged

aged 49, and in 1726 his works appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. A third volume was added 1727. Theſe volumes contain chiefly political pamphlets—diſſertations on Xenophon and Lucian—remarks on Prideaux's connection—letters—and a treatiſe on the miracles of the thundering legion, &c.

MOYSE, *Henry*, page to James I. was born at Lanerk, in Scotland, 1573. As he was ſo near the royal perſon, he wrote a diary of what he ſaw and knew, which was publiſhed 1753. He lived in retirement the latter part of life, and died 1630.

MOZART, *Wolfgang*, a German muſician, born at Saltzburg. When a child he played before the emperor, who, in approbation of his great merits, called him the little ſorcerer. He was in 1763 in London, and was heard with equal approbation by the king and the Engliſh nobility, and in 1759 went to Italy, where the pope honored him with the order of the golden ſpur. In 1781 he ſettled at Vienna, where he died 1791, aged 35. Among his works, his ſix ſonatas for the harpſichord are particularly admired.

MUDGE, *John*, an ingenious phyſician and mechanic, ſettled at Plymouth, where he died 1793, author of a treatiſe on catarrhous coughs, 12mo. &c. He alſo improved the conſtruction of the reflecting teleſcope. His brother *Thomas* acquired celebrity as an ingenious watch and clock maker, on which he wrote a treatiſe.

MUDO, *Hernandez*, a Spaniſh painter. Though deaf and dumb, he acquired eminence in the ſervice of Philip II. of Spain, who employed him in ornamenting the Eſcurial.

MUET, *Peter le*, a French architect of Dijon, employed in fortifying ſeveral of the towns of Picardy, and in the erection of the church of Val de Grace, at Paris, under the auſpices of Anne of Auſtria. He wrote ſome treatiſes on architecture, and died 1669, aged 78.

MUGGLETON, *Lodowick*, an Engliſh fanatic, originally a tailor. Pretending to be inſpired by inward light, he collected followers after him about 1650, and made no ſcruple of damning all thoſe who oppoſed or differed from his tenets. His books, replete with nonſenſe and impiety, were burnt by the common hangman, and he himſelf was pilloried and impriſoned, but not reformed. He died 1697, aged 90, and left behind him a ſect, which, from the fondneſs of innovation and myſterious ſingularity in the vulgar, ſtill ſubſiſts.

MULGRAVE, *Conſtantine Phipps, lord*, *Vid.* PHIPPS.

MUNCER, *Thomas*, a Saxon fanatic, born in Miſnia. He was one of Luther's diſciples, but afterwards preached againſt him, and became the leader of the anabaptiſts. He with Storck deſtroyed the images in the churches, and being with his followers re-baptized naked, he began to regard all things in common. Backed by 40,000 enthuſiaſts, he commanded the ſovereign princes of Germany to reſign their authority to him, as armed with temporal force, and with directions from heaven. The landgrave of Heſſe took up arms, but Muncer, with the title of king, met him in the field, promiſing his aſſociates a complete victory, but after loſing 7000 of his followers he fled to Franchauſen, where he was ſeized, and afterwards executed at Mulhauſen, 1525.

MUNCKER, *Thomas*, author of mythographi Latini, of an edition of Hyginus with notes, &c. died 1680.

MUNDAY, *Antony*, a comic poet in the 16th century. He was meſſenger of the queen's bed chamber. His plays were ſaid to poſſeſs merit, but none of them are extant.

MUNICH, *Burchard Chriſtopher*, of New Huntorf, in Oldenburgh, learned the art of war under Marlborough and Eugene. He was afterwards in the Poliſh and then in the Ruſſian ſervice, but after acquiring glory in the wars againſt the Turks, he was diſgraced by Elizabeth in 1741, and ſent to Siberia. After 20 years' exile he was recalled by Peter III. and appeared at court in the ſame ſheep ſkin dreſs which he had worn in his captivity. He lived in retirement, and died 1767, at Riga.

MUNSTER, *Sebaſtian*, a German divine, who ſtudied at Heidelberg and Baſil, and embraced the tenets of Luther. He publiſhed a "Chaldee grammar and lexicon—a Talmudic dictionary"—an univerſal coſmography, folio—and a Latin verſion of the old teſtament, for which two laſt works he was called the Strabo and the Eſdras of Germany. He wrote beſides other valuable works, and died of the plague at Baſil, 1552, aged 63.

MURALT, *Beat Lewis de*, a native of Berne, who died 1760. He is author of letters upon the French and Engliſh, 2 vols. 12mo.—fables, 8vo. &c.

MURATORI, *Lewis Antony*, an Italian writer, born in the Bologneſe, 1672. He was librarian at Milan, and in 1700 was recalled to Modena. In the enjoyment of eaſe he devoted himſelf to literature, but was accuſed by his enemies of hereſy and atheiſm before Benedict XIV. who received his apologies with humanity, and wrote him a letter of approbation. He died 1750. His works have appeared in 46 vols. folio, and poſſeſs great merit. The beſt known are anecdota quæ ex Ambroſ. bibliothecæ codicibus nunc primum eruit notis et diſquiſit. &c.—anecdota Græca, quæ ex MSS. nunc primum eruit—rerum Italicarum ſcriptores ab anno 500, ad 1500—antiquitates Italicæ medii ævi.—novus theſaurus veterum inſcriptionum—annali d'Italia—della perfetta poeſiana Italiana—Italian poems, &c.

MURETUS, *Mark Antony*, a critic, born at Muret, near Limoges, 1526. He read lectures on Cicero and Terence at Auch, and afterwards viſited Paris, Bourdeaux, &c. where he taught Latin for his maintenance. In 1552 he returned to Paris, where he was accuſed of an unnatural crime. He fled to Toulouſe where he read lectures on civil law,

but here again he forgot his character, and was condemned in 1554, fay the regifters of Toulouſe, to be burnt in effigy with Memmius Fremiot of Dijon, his aſſociate, as being a huguenot and a ſodomite. He eſcaped to Italy, and after inſtructing youth at Padua and Venice, he was invited, 1560, by Hippolite d'Eſt to Rome. Here he was honored with the title of citizen of Rome, by Gregory XIII. and attended his patron when legate to Paris. At Paris he acquired celebrity by his lectures on Ariſtotle's ethics, and on civil law. In 1576 he became an eccleſiaſtic, and entered into the ſociety of the jeſuits. He died at Paris, 1585. His works are numerous and conſiſt of valuable orations, various readings and tranſlations from Greek authors, eſpecially Ariſtotle, poems, epiſtles, &c. all written in a pure, poliſhed, and elegant ſtyle, publiſhed together at Verona, in 5 vols. 8vo.

MURILLO, *Bartholomew*, a Spaniſh painter. His landſcapes and hiſtorical pieces were much admired, and obtained for him from the king of Spain a patent of nobility. He died at Madrid, 1682, aged 72.

MURPHY, *Arthur*, a dramatic writer of eminence, born in Ireland, and educated at the ſchool at St. Omer's. He engaged in London in commercial purſuits, but buſineſs had no attractions for him, and he devoted himſelf to literature. After trying his powers in Othello and other characters, he reſigned all pretenſions to eminence on the theatre; but though he ſtudied the law at Lincoln's inn, the dramatic muſe engaged the whole of his attention. Of the 22 pieces which he wrote, moſt of them were received with flattering applauſe, and ſeveral of them are ſtill retained on the ſtage with increaſing celebrity. He was intimate with the wits of the times, with Foote, Garrick, Johnſon, Burke, and others. Of his dramatic pieces the beſt known are, the orphan of China —the Grecian daughter—all in the wrong—the way to keep him—know your own mind—three weeks after marriage—the apprentice—the citizen, &c. which procured him with public eſteem, both opulence and independence. He wrote beſides the Gray's-inn journal, a weekly paper—the teſt—and the auditor, in favor of government—a reply to Churchill's illiberal attack upon him; and he elegantly tranſlated Tacitus, in 4 vols.—and made Latin verſions of the temple of fame—of Gray's elegy, &c. He wrote alſo Garrick's life. The three laſt years of his life he received from government a penſion of 200l. a-year, and he was alſo a commiſſioner of bankrupts. In his manners he was affable and polite, and his urbanity was ſeaſoned by an inexhauſtible fund of anecdote. He died 1805, aged 78.

MURRAY, *James, earl of*, natural ſon of James V. of Scotland, was born in 1529. He proved the ingratitude of his heart by his barbarous conduct towards the unhappy Mary, againſt whom he excited the nobles of the kingdom. On the diſgrace of Mary he was appointed regent during the minority of the young king, 1567, and he was ſhot four years after at Linlithgow, by Hamilton, whoſe wife he had ſeduced.

MURRAY, *James*, a native of Dunkeld, educated at Aberdeen. He ſettled in London, where he preached in Swallow-ſtreet. He was author of alethia, or ſyſtem of moral truths, 4 vols. 12mo. and died 1758, aged 55. Another diſſenting divine of that name wrote hiſtory of the American war, 4 vols. 8vo.—ſermons to aſſes, 12mo. &c. 3 vols. and died 1782.

MURRAY, *William, earl of Mansfield*, a celebrated lawyer, fourth ſon of David, viſcount Stormont, was born 1705, at Perth, in Scotland. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Chriſt-church, Oxford. On his return from his travels he entered at Lincoln's inn, and gradually roſe to eminence, diſtinguiſhed as an eloquent orator, both at the bar and in the houſe of commons. He was in 1742, appointed ſolicitor-general, and during the trial of lord Lovat, he diſplayed ſo much candor and liberality, that he received the thanks of the accuſed as well as of the preſident of the court. In 1754 he was attorney-general, and two years after was made chief juſtice of the king's bench, and then created baron Mansfield. After the acceſſion of George III. he was attacked by malevolent inſinuations, but the virulence of party, failed to influence his conduct. To this unworthy treatment he alluded in pathetic, but firm language, on Wilkes' outlawry, and concluded by obſerving, that he honored the king, reſpected the people, but that many things acquired by the favor of either were not worth his ambition, and that he wiſhed popularity, but ſuch popularity as followed not that which is run after. He was three times offered the great ſeal, which he declined, and, in 1776, he was created an earl, with remainder to his nephews. In 1780, when London exhibited a ſcene of tumult and plunder, his houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare was burnt down by the mob, and with it a very large collection of books and valuable manuſcripts. When offered an honorable compenſation by the commons, he refuſed to accept any thing, but devoted himſelf with increaſing aſſiduity to the labors of his high office. After filling with unſhaken integrity this ſituation for many years, the infirmities of age became ſo great that he reſigned it in Jan. 1788, and in his honorable retirement was accompanied with the reſpect of the bar, and of the whole nation. He died at Caenwood, 1793, in the 89th year of his age. The character of lord Mansfield ſtands high in the records of fame, for integrity, wiſdom, and ſagacious diſcernment. Whilſt he preſided in the king's bench, the court was remarkable for the regularity, the punctuality, and the diſpatch which his attentive mind introduced. With ſuch impartiality were his deciſions given, that only in two caſes, where the opinions of the judges were very diſcordant, the judgment of the court was reverſed.

MURTOLA,

MURTOLA, *Gaſpard*, an Italian poet of Genoa. His poem on the creation of the world expoſed him to the cenſures of Marini; but after mutual abuſe, Murtola at laſt attacked perſonally his antagoniſt, and nearly killed him. He wrote beſides, a Latin poem, nutriciarum libri tres—a poem on Janus, &c. and died 1624.

MUSCHENBROECK, *Peter de*, born at Utrecht 1692, was profeſſor of philoſophy and mathematics in his native town, and afterwards at Leyden, where he died. He wrote tentamina experimentorum, 4to.—inſtitutiones phyſicæ, 4to.—compendium phyſicæ experimentalis, 12mo. and a courſe of natural and experimental philoſophy very much eſteemed, tranſlated into Engliſh, 2 vols. 8vo.

MUSCULUS, *Wolfgangus*, a famous divine, born in Lorraine 1497. He was taken out of charity among the benedictines whom he forſook on embracing the tenets of Luther. He retired to Straſburg, but his narrow circumſtances obliged him to work for his bread, and while he preached on a Sunday, he laboured the reſt of the week in tranſcribing the works of Bucer, who entertained him in his houſe. From Straſburg he went in 1534 to Augſburg, where his eloquence was ſo powerful that the magiſtrates expelled their popiſh miniſters. In 1548, Charles V. reſtored the catholic rites at Augſburg, and Muſculus fled to Switzerland, where the magiſtrates of Berne made him divinity profeſſor. He died there 1563. He was a man of great learning, though he was 32 years old before he became acquainted with the Greek, and 40 with Hebrew. He wrote commentaries on the ſcriptures, &c.

MUSGRAVE, *William*, a phyſician and antiquary, born in Somerſetſhire, 1657. He was educated at Wincheſter, and New college, Oxford. He was ſecretary to the royal ſociety, and in 1691, he ſettled at Exeter, where he practiſed with reputation, and died 1721. His works were de arthritide, &c.—de legionibus epiſtola—de aquilis Romanis—Geta Britannicus, &c.—Belgium Britannicum, &c. His ſon was alſo a phyſician at Exeter, and wrote ſome critical pieces. He brought himſelf into notice by charging the miniſtry with bribery, at the peace of 1763, which he could not ſubſtantiate before the commons. He died 1777.

MUSSO, *Cornelius*, biſhop of Bitonto, was ſent by Paul IV. to aſſiſt at the council of Trent. He was born at Placentia 1511, and died at Rome 1574. His ſermons are curious, and contain quotations from Homer, &c. as much as from the ſcriptures.

MUSTAPHA I. ſucceeded Achmet as emperor of Turkey 1617, and was ſtrangled 1623, by his janiſſaries.

MUSTAPHA II. ſon of the fourth Mahomet, ſucceeded Achmet II. 1695. He was an able warrior, and after defeating the imperialiſts at Temeſwar, he attacked the Venetians, Poles, and Ruſſians. He retired to Adrianople, where he forgot himſelf in laſcivious pleaſures, till a revolt of his ſubjects compelled him to deſcend from the throne 1703. He died of melancholy ſix months after.

MUSTAPHA III. ſon of Achmet III. ſucceeded 1757. He ſpent his time in his ſeraglio, and left the government to his favorites. He died 1774.

MUSURUS, *Marcus*, of Candia, taught Greek in the univerſities of Venice, Padua, and Rome, and contributed much to the revival of letters. He was made biſhop of Malvazia, in the Morea, by Leo X. and died of a dropſy ſoon after, 1517. He was the friend of Eraſmus, and to his critical knowledge the public was indebted for the firſt edition of Ariſtophanes and Athenæus. He publiſhed alſo etymologicum magnum Græcorum, &c.

MUY, *Louis Nicolas Victor count de*, of Marſeilles, ſignalized himſelf by his valor in the battles of Fontenoy, of Haſtenback, of Crevelt, and of Minden. He was marſhal of France, and war miniſter, and died ſoon after, of the ſtone, 1775, aged 64.

MUYS, *William*, of Sleenvick, Over-yſſel, was ſucceſſively promoted to the chairs of medicine, chemiſtry, and botany, at Franeker, where he died 1744. He gave to the world beſides orations, &c. elements of natural philoſophy, 4to.—inventio fabricæ quæ in partibus muſculos component. extat, 4to.—de virtute feminali, &c.

MYDORGE, *Claude*, of Paris. He ably defended his friend Deſcartes, againſt the jeſuits, and publiſhed four books on conic ſections, &c. He died 1647, aged 62.

MYN, *Herbert Vander*, a painter of Amſterdam. His flowers, &c. as well as his portraits and hiſtorical pieces, were deſervedly admired. He died 1741, aged 57.

MYTENS, *Martin*, of Stockholm, is known as a painter. Though invited by Peter the Great, whoſe portrait he took, to ſettle in Ruſſia, he refuſed it; and after viſiting various parts of Europe he lived at Vienna, deſervedly reſpected by Charles VI. He died there 1755, aged 60.

N.

NABI-EFFENDI, a Turkish poet well acquainted with the classic writers of Greece and Rome. He flourished in the 17th century.

NAHUM, one of the minor prophets, prophesied in the reign of Hezekiah, and directed his predictions against Nineveh. His language is bold and animated.

NAIRON, *Faustus*, a Maronite, professor of Syriac at Rome, where he died 1711, aged 80. He wrote eudoplia fidei catholicæ, &c.---de Maronitarum origine, &c. He maintains that the Maronites have preserved inviolate the christian faith from the time of the apostles, and that they derive their name not from Maro the Monothelite, who died 707, but from St. Maro, an anachoret of the fourth century.

NALSON, *Valentine*, of Malton, Yorkshire, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and made prebendary of York, and rector of St. Mary there. He wrote a volume of sermons, &c. and died 1724, aged 83.

NALTON, *James*, minister of St. Leonard's, Foster-lane, was concerned in Love's plot, and fled to Holland. He was ejected 1662, and died the next year of melancholy, author of some sermons.

NANI, *John Baptist*, a Venetian, proctor of St. Mark. He was admitted into the college of senators, 1641, and went as ambassador to France, and obtained from the French court succours in men and money to continue the war against the Turks in Candia. He was afterwards ambassador to the emperor, and was appointed, for his services, proctor of St. Mark, and captain general of the marine. He died 1678. He was the author of an history of Venice, undertaken at the request of the senate, 2 vols. 4to.

NANTIGNI, *Louis Chazot de*, author of historical genealogies of kings, emperors, and other sovereigns of Europe, 4 vols. 4to.---geographical tables, 12mo.---genealogies in the supplement to Moreri, 1749.---historical and genealogical tables, 9 vols. died at Paris, 1755, aged 65.

NANTUEIL, *Robert*, a French painter, born at Rheims, 1630. He went to Paris in quest of employment, and his portrait of Lewis XIV. was executed with such elegance, that the monarch rewarded him with 100 louis, and gave him a pension, with the appointment of designer and engraver to his cabinet. He soon gained a considerable fortune, and in the gratitude of his heart, sent for his aged father to share his honors and his independence. He died at Paris, 1678. His works consist of about 240 prints.

NAPIER, or NEPER, *John*, baron of Merchiston, was born near Edinburgh, 1550. He studied at St. Andrew's, and after making the tour of France, Italy, and Germany, he returned to mathematical pursuits in Scotland. His abilities were of a superior cast, and he has rendered his name immortal by the discovery of logarithms, published 1614. This science was afterwards further improved by himself, and also by Briggs, geometrical professor of Gresham college. Lord Napier published also rabdology and promptuary. His invention of the five circular parts in trigonometry, and the mode of calculation by rods, called Napier's rods, or bones, were very ingenious contrivances. He is also author of an "essay on the apocalypse." He died at Manchester, 1617.

NARES, *James*, doctor of music, and brother to judge Nares, was born at Stanwell, 1715. He was one of the choristers of the royal chapel, and in 1734 became organist at York. In 1755 he was organist and composer to the king, in the room of Dr. Green, and the next year he took his musical degree at Cambridge, and in 1757 was made master of the choristers, which he resigned in 1780 to his pupil Dr. Ayrton. He died 1783. His works are much admired, especially the royal pastoral, an ode.

NASH, *Thomas*, born at Leostoff, in Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge. His poems, directed against the puritans, and especially his "Pierce pennyless," possess merit, but with their satire, breathe nothing but disappointment at the ingratitude of mankind. He died about 1600.

NASH, *Richard*, an extraordinary character born in Glamorganshire, 1674. From Carmarthen school he went to Jesus college, Oxford, where he became known more for his love of pleasure, than for his application. He entered the army, and obtained a pair of colors; but soon relinquished this for a town life, and the law at the Temple. Admired as a jovial companion, he became the arbiter elegantiarum of the fashionable world, and when the Middle Temple, according to custom, exhibited an entertainment for king William, Nash managed the ceremony so well, that the monarch offered him the honor of knighthood, which he declined. In 1704 Nash went to Bath, and being elected master of ceremonies, he soon made that city the resort of the gay, the

the fashionable, and the opulent. The greatest regularity was made to prevail in the public rooms, and Bath, lately known to few, became the centre of attraction for persons in the higher rank of life. Nash supported his expences chiefly from the gaming table; but with this vicious propensity, he was humane, generous, and charitable, and though persecuted by creditors, he has often bestowed on the cravings of indigence, what was due from him to patient industry. Flattered with the appellation of the king of Bath, and called beau Nash, he continued his career of genteel dissipation, though his income was precarious, and his resources depended on chance. In the decline of life, he became very poor, and the presents, formerly received from the partiality of the great, were all disposed of, to support his necessities. His last moments brought with them unpleasing reflections, and he expired in great agitation of mind, 1761, aged 87. As he had contributed to the celebrity of Bath, and promoted the building of an hospital, the people of the city shewed due respect to his remains there.

NASINI, *Joseph Nicholas*, of Sienna, studied painting under Ciro Ferri, and his abilities were employed in historical works, by the grand duke of Tuscany. He died 1736, aged 76.

NATALIS, *Michael*, an engraver of Liege. From the house of his father, who instructed him in the art of engraving, he went to Rome. His engraved representations of statues, after Rubens, Titian, &c. from the Justinian gallery, were much admired. He died 1670, aged 61.

NATHAN, a prophet in the age of David. The pathetic parable of the poor man's lamb, by which he reproved that monarch's cruel murder of Uriah, and his adulterous intercourse with Bathsheba, his wife, is well known.

NATTIER, *John Mark le*, a French painter. His designs for the Luxemburg gallery have been engraved and printed, folio, 1710. He was professor in the academy of painting, and was patronized by Lewis, but he declined the liberal invitations of the czar Peter to settle in Russia. He died 1766.

NAVAGERO, *Andrew*, a Venetian, employed as ambassador to Francis I. He died of a fever at Blois, 1529, aged 44. He was engaged in writing the history of Venice, but burnt the work in his last illness. His poems are preserved in the "carmina poetarum Italorum."

NAVARRE, *Peter*, a warrior in the 16th century, born in Biscay. After being a seaman, he entered into the service of cardinal Aragon as valet, and next served in the army of the Florentines, and then engaged in the sea service. He was employed by Gonsalvo de Cordova in the Neapolitan wars, as captain, and he contributed much to the taking of Naples. The emperor gave him the domains of Alveto, in Naples, from which he assumed the name of Navarre. He afterwards failed against the Moors of Africa, and took possession of Oran, Tripoli, and other places; but part of his army was defeated by the Moorish cavalry. His campaigns in Italy afterwards were unfortunate, and he was taken at the battle of Ravenna, 1512. The ill treatment of the Spanish king determined him to enter into the service of Francis I. In his attempt to relieve Genoa, he was taken by the imperial troops, and for three years languished in the dungeons of Œuf, till the treaty of Madrid set him free. He was taken prisoner at the retreat of Aversa, and again sent to the dungeons of Œuf. Here his life was spared by the duke of Orange, in compassion for his misfortunes and his valor. He died soon after, though some assert that he was strangled in his bed.

NAVARETTA, *Ferdinand*, a Spanish dominican, of Old Castile, employed as a missionary in China, 1659. He was well acquainted with Chinese, and on his return, 1672, he went before the pope to account for his mission. He was made archbishop of St. Domingo, where he died, 1689. He printed in Spanish his treatise, historical, political, and moral, of China, folio, but two other volumes were suppressed by the inquisition.

NAUDE, *Gabriel*, was born at Paris, 1600, and improved himself at Padua, where he took his degrees in physic. In 1631 he was made librarian to cardinal Bagni, at Rome, and afterwards patronized by Barberini. He was invited to Paris, and treated with great kindness by the ministry. He attended Christina at the court of Sweden, but he did not remain long there; and the fatigues of his journey threw him into a fever, of which he died at Abbeville, 1653. He wrote, apology for great men who have been accused of magic, 12mo.—addition to the life of Lewis XI.—bibliographia politica—syntagma de studio militari, &c.

NAUDE, *Philip*, a mathematician of Metz, 1654. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he went to Berlin, where he became professor of mathematics. He died there, 1729. He published a "treatise on geometry," in German, 4to. and was succeeded as professor by his son, who died 1745.

NAVIER, *Peter Toussaint*, of St. Dizier, died at Chalons-fur-Marne, 1779. He is known for his discovery of nitrous ether, and the combination of mercury with iron, hitherto regarded as impossibilities. In epidemical disorders his prescriptions were very successful; and to the truest meekness and modesty, he united the highest humanity. He wrote a dissertation on common diseases—observations on the softening of the bones—reflections on the danger of hasty burials, and the abuses of interments in churches—antidotes against arsenic, 2 vols. 12mo. &c.

NAYLER, *James*, a quaker, born at Ardsley, Yorkshire, 1616. He was in 1641 a private in the parliamentary army, but quitted the military life in 1649. The preaching of George Fox converted him to quakerism,

1651, and he became an itinerant minister of his persuasion. In 1656 he was imprisoned at Exeter, where his followers addressed him as the prince of peace; and afterwards he went to Bristol, accompanied by a cavalcade, who sang before him, holy, holy, holy is the Lord God of hosts, hosanna in the highest. This was noticed by the parliament; Nayler was accused and condemned, as guilty of blasphemy, he was exposed in the pillory, whipped, and branded on the forehead, his tongue was bored through with a red-hot iron at the Old Exchange, and he was then imprisoned for life. After two years he was set at liberty, and in 1660 he left London to return to Wakefield, to his wife and family, but died by the way. His writings have appeared in an 8vo. volume. 1716.

Neal, *Daniel*, of London, was educated at a dissenting academy, and then at Utrecht and Leyden. He was pastor of a congregation of independents in Aldersgate-street, and afterwards in Jewin-street, and died 1743, aged 65. He wrote an history of the puritans, 4 vols. 8vo.—history of New England, 2 vols. 8vo.—sermons, &c.

Nebuchadnezzar I. or Nebuchadonosor, king of Nineveh, is supposed to be the Nabopolassar who founded the kingdom of Nineveh.

Nebuchadnezzar II. king of Babylon, is supposed to be the son of the preceding. He invaded Judæa, and carried the inhabitants into captivity. He afterwards was banished from the society of men, and herded among the beasts of the field. After seven years he was restored to his dignity, and died about 562 B. C.

Necho, or the Pharaoh Necho of scripture, was king of Egypt. The expedition which his ships undertook from the Red sea round the coast of Africa to the entrance of the Mediterranean, is famous, and was completed in three years. He died about 600 B. C.

Neck, *John Van*, a painter of Naarden. His naked figures were particularly admired. His best piece is Simeon holding in his arms the infant Saviour, at Amsterdam. He died 1714, aged 79.

Necker, *Noel Joseph*, of Flanders, obtained celebrity as a botanist. He wrote deliciæ Gallo-Belgicæ sylvestres, 2 vols. 12mo.—physiologia muscorum, 8vo.—methodus muscorum, 8vo.—elementa botanica—eclaircissemens sur la propagation, &c. 8vo. He died at Manheim, 1791, aged 64.

Necker, *James*, a native of Geneva, known as a financier. He was member of the council of 200 at Geneva, and went as ambassador to France, where in 1765 he obtained the office of syndic to the East India company, and in 1775 was made director of the royal treasury. Though a foreigner he was twice prime minister of France; but the revolution, to which his financial schemes contributed, destroyed his popularity, and he retired to Switzerland, where he died at Copet, 1804, aged 72. He is author of a work on the finances of France, 3 vols.—a treatise on the influence of religious opinions, &c. His wife, the daughter of a protestant divine, rendered herself known by her writings, and the amiable virtues of her character. When her husband was raised to highest offices of France, she did not assume the manners of supercilious pride, but continued the friend of the learned, and the protectress of the poor. She followed her husband's disgrace to Copet, where she died, 1795. Her works are a treatise on hasty burials, 8vo.—memoirs on the establishment of hospitals—reflections on divorce, &c. Her daughter married baron de Stael Holstein, the Swedish ambassador in France, and she has acquired some celebrity by the intrigues which she carried on during the revolution, and by "delphine," a romance, full of indecent and irreligious sentiments.

Neckham, *Alexander*, canon of Exeter, was a learned man and a poet, and therefore called miraculum ingenii. He wrote commentaries on the psalms—a treatise de nominibus utensilium, &c. and died 1227.

Needham, *Marchamont*, of Burford, Oxfordshire, was educated at All-souls' college, and St. Mary's hall, Oxford. He was usher in Merchant-taylors' school, and at the breaking out of the civil wars he engaged in the publication of a periodical paper, called Mercurius Britannicus, in which he favored the republicans; but afterwards he was reconciled to the royalists, and began to serve their cause by his Mercurius pragmaticus. He was imprisoned for this by the parliament, and then persuaded to embrace the cause of the independents, which he did in his new paper, called Mercurius politicus. On the return of Charles II. he obtained his pardon under the great seal, and practised as a physician among the dissenters. He died 1678. He was a man of great abilities, but his change of principles according to party rendered him suspected and despicable. Besides his Mercuries he wrote various political pamphlets.

Needham, *John Turberville*, a catholic, born in London 1713, and educated at Douai. He was professor of philosophy in the English college at Lisbon, and afterwards travelled with several English and Irish noblemen. He was rector of the academy of sciences at Brussels, where he died 1781. He wrote inquiries on microscopical discoveries, and organized bodies—observations on Spallanzani's discoveries—inquiries on nature and religion, &c.

Needler, *Benjamin*, a native of Lalam, educated at Merchant-taylors' and St. John's college, Oxford. He was afterwards minister of Margaret Moses, Friday-street, and was ejected 1662. He then settled at North Warnborough, Hants, where he died 1682. He wrote an exposition of the first five chapters of Genesis.

Needler, *Thomas*, of the Navy office, is author of some prose and poetical works. He died 1718, aged 28.

NEEFS, *Peter*, a Flemiſh painter. His paintings in perſpective, and eſpecially the inſide of churches, are much admired.

NEHEMIAH, a Jew, cup-bearer to Artaxerxes Longimanus, by whom he was permitted to return to Jeruſalem, to rebuild the city and temple, 454 B. C. He died at Jeruſalem 430, after governing his nation with juſtice 30 years.

NELSON, *Robert*, generally called the pious Nelſon, was born in London, 1656. He was educated at St. Paul's ſchool, and afterwards at Saddington, Glouceſterſhire, and then ſent to Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1680 he was admitted fellow of the royal ſociety, and began his travels with his friend Dr. Halley. He viſited Paris, and proceeding to Rome, he became acquainted with lady Theophila Lucy, widow of ſir Kingſmill Lucy, bart. whom he married on his return to England. This lady declared herſelf of the catholic perſuaſion, but though ſhe wrote in favor of her principles, againſt what her huſband publiſhed, their mutual affection was never embittered by religious diſagreements. Nelſon remained attached to his creed, and to his ſovereign, and refuſed to transfer his allegiance to William. He was ſtill regarded by Tillotſon, though they diſagreed in political opinions, and ſuch was their attachment, that the prelate was attended in his laſt illneſs by his friend, and died in his arms. In 1709, he returned to the communion of the church of England. He was attacked by an aſthma and dropſy in the breaſt, of which he died at Kenſington, 1715. This great, learned, and amiable man wrote various works, the beſt known of which are his companion for the feſtivals and faſts of the church of England, 8vo. a uſeful work, often reprinted. He wrote beſides, the practice of true devotion, 12mo.—tranſubſtantiation contrary to ſcripture, 4to.—the great duty of frequenting the chriſtian ſacrifice, 8vo.—the life of biſhop Bull, 8vo.—a letter to Clarke on his doctrine of the trinity—addreſs to perſons of quality, &c.—the whole duty of a chriſtian, in queſtion and anſwer, &c.

NELSON, *Horatio viſcount*, an illuſtrious Engliſh ſeaman, fourth ſon of the Rev. Edw. Nelſon, born 1758, at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk. At the age of 12, when the nation was threatened with war, about the Falkland iſlands, he entered on board the Raiſonable of 64 guns, under his maternal uncle captain Suckling. In 1773 he accompanied the expedition ſent under the command of captains Phipps and Lutwidge on a voyage of diſcovery to the North pole, and on his return he went to the Weſt Indies, on board the Sea-horſe under captain Farmer. In 1777, he was employed as ſecond of the Loweſtoffe, of 32 guns, on the Jamaica ſtation, from which he was removed to the command of a ſchooner, and thus was enabled to acquire a perfect knowledge of the intricate navigation of the ſeas near Hiſpaniola. In June 1779 he was made poſt captain, and when an attack was expected in Jamaica from D'Eſtaing, the youthful hero was entruſted with the care of the batteries of Port Royal, and the defence of Kingſton and Spaniſh Town. In the attack upon Fort Juan, in the gulf of Mexico, his perſeverance was of infinite benefit to the public ſervice, and he continued on the American ſtation till the peace. In 1783 he viſited France, and the next year he was appointed to the Boreas of 28 guns, at the Leeward iſlands, and there married, 1787, Frances Herbert Nelbit, widow of Dr. Nelbit, of Nevis, and daughter of W. Herbert, eſq. ſenior judge of that iſland. He returned to England, 1787, and retired to Burnham Thorpe, till 1793, when the war with France called upon him for the exertion of his great talents. He obtained the Agamemnon, of 64 guns, and joined lord Hood in the Mediterranean, where he aſſiſted at the taking of Toulon, and at the ſiege of Baſtia, in which he ſuperintended the diſembarkation of the troops. He afterwards encountered five French ſhips of war, and then ſupported the ſiege of Calvi, where he loſt the ſight of his right eye. He continued to diſtinguiſh himſelf, particularly in the engagements with the French fleet, March and July, 1795, and in the blockade of Genoa. He next removed from the Agamemnon to the Captain, and ſoon after obtained a commodore's pendant, and was employed in the blockade of Leghorn, and the taking of Porto Ferrajo. On his paſſage to Gibraltar, in the Minerva frigate, he fell in with two Spaniſh frigates, one of which, of 40 guns, he took, and ſailing to join admiral Jervis, he was purſued by two ſhips of the Spaniſh fleet, a circumſtance quickly communicated to the commander in chief, and in a few hours productive of a general action. In this memorable fight, in which 15 Engliſh ſhips defeated a Spaniſh fleet of 27 ſhips, and took four three-deckers, he behaved with his uſual gallantry. In the Captain, to which he had ſhifted his flag, he attacked the Santiſſima Trinidada, of 136 guns, and paſſing to the St. Nicholas, of 80 guns, and then to the San Joſeph, of 112 guns, he ſaw both theſe ſhips ſtrike to his ſuperior valor. For this gallant conduct he was created knight of the Bath, and made rear admiral of the blue, and appointed to the command of the inner ſquadron in the blockade of Cadiz. He was next ſent to take the town of Santa Cruz, in the iſland of Teneriffe, but though he obtained poſſeſſion of the place for ſeven hours, he was unable to reduce the citadel. During this deſperate attack he loſt his right hand, which was ſhattered by a ſhot, but his life was preſerved by his ſon-in-law, captain Nelbit, who, during the darkneſs of the night, miſſed him from his ſide, and returning, found him exhauſted on the ground, and carried him on his back to the ſhore, where a boat conveyed him to his ſhip. In conſequence of his wound, he received a penſion of 1000l. and in the memorial

which he presented to his majesty on the occasion, he declared with truth, that in the services in which he had been employed, he had been engaged with the enemy upwards of 100 times. He also received the freedom of the city of London in a gold box. He was next sent up the Mediterranean to watch the motions of the French ships, which were to convey Bonaparte to the invasion of Egypt. Notwithstanding his vigilance, the fleet escaped, but he pursued it, and after returning from the Egyptian shores to Sicily, almost in despair, he again hastened to the mouth of the Nile; and to the general joy of his fleet, perceived the enemy moored in an advantageous situation in the bay of Aboukir. The attack immediately began, and by a bold manœuvre part of his ships sailed between the enemy and the land, exposed to a double fire. The action continued during the night, and the sudden explosion of the French admiral's ship, the Orient, of 120 guns, added to the terrors of the scene. The rising day exhibited to the British seamen the pleasing sight of dismasted and submissive ships; and of the whole fleet only two men of war, and two frigates escaped. The fame of this glorious victory, which thus captured or destroyed eleven sail of the line, was received with general exultation. Europe re-echoed the praises of the British hero, and the emperor of Germany was, in consequence, prevailed upon to renew the war, by breaking off the insidious conferences of Radstadt, and the Porte declared itself an open enemy against the unprincipled invaders of Egypt. The brave admiral was created a baron, by the title of Nelson of the Nile, with the grant of a pension of 2000l. more; the sultan honored him with an aigrette, and pelisse, and the king of Naples conferred on him an estate in Sicily, with the title of duke of Bronte. His next expedition was to break that confederacy which the capricious politics of the emperor of Russia had formed with Denmark and Sweden against this country. He embarked as second in command, under sir Hyde Parker, and after passing through the Sound, in defiance of the batteries, he volunteered to make an attack on Copenhagen, 2d April, 1801. After a most vigorous defence, the Danes saw their firing batteries silenced, and 17 of their men of war either sunk, burnt, or taken. A conference with the crown prince succeeded this glorious victory, and after peace was restored by the heroic admiral, between the two countries, the fleet sailed to attack the squadrons of Sweden and Russia; but the sudden death of the emperor Paul rendered further exertions unnecessary. For these services, lord Nelson was created a viscount, and his honors made hereditary in his family, even in the female line. In Aug. 1801, he made an unsuccessful attack on Boulogne. After the peace of Amiens, he was, in 1803, summoned from his beloved retreat at Merton, to take the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean. Notwithstanding his vigilance, the French escaped from Toulon, and from the Mediterranean, and after being joined by the Cadiz squadron, they sailed to the West Indies, but he pursued them with rapidity. Such, however, was the terror of his name, that they returned in consternation back to Europe. Thus baffled in his attempts to overtake the enemy, he returned to England for the re-establishment of his health, but in a few weeks he again took the command of the fleet with very unlimited powers. On the 19th of October, 1805, Villeneuve, with the French fleet, and Gravina with the Spanish, failed from Cadiz, and on the 21st, about noon, the English squadron closed with them off cape Trafalgar. The most precise orders had been previously given by the enlightened commander, so that the fleet was not distracted by signals; and shewing the first example of heroism, the admiral ordered his ship, the Victory, to be carried along side of his old friend the Santissima Trinidada. The carnage on both sides was dreadful, and the heroic chief, unfortunately not covering the insignia, which he wore on his person, became a marked object to the musketeers in the tops of the enemy's ships. A musket ball, from a rifleman of the Bucentaur, struck him in the left breast, and in about two hours after, he expired in the arms of victory, rejoicing in the glorious triumphs which his death ensured to his country. On his fall the chief command devolved on admiral Collingwood, who improved the advantages already obtained, and paid an honorable tribute to the many services of the departed hero. Of the 33 ships of the combined fleet, sixteen were destroyed, four were carried to Gibraltar, six escaped into Cadiz, mere wrecks, and four which retired from the action, were 13 days after captured by sir R. Strachan's squadron. The remains of the hero of Trafalgar were brought in his own ship to the mouth of the Thames, and conveyed to Greenwich, and on the ninth of the following January, they were deposited in St. Paul's cathedral, with all the pomp and solemnity which a grateful nation could pay to a departed conqueror. His brother, the heir of his honors, was raised to an earldom, and a sum of money was voted by parliament, for the purchase of an estate to perpetuate the memory of the conqueror. As a professional character, lord Nelson possessed a mighty genius, an ardent spirit, and a resolute mind; cool, prompt, and discerning in the midst of dangers, he roused all his powerful energies into action, and the strong faculties of his soul were vigilantly exerted in the midst of the fury of battle, to make every accident contribute to the triumph of his crew, and to the gory of his country. His presence was a talisman to the courage of his sailors, who fought under him as sure of victory, and regarded his approbation as the best solace for their fatigues and their sufferings. In his manners he was polished and gentle; he

was

was no ſtranger to the mild charities of human nature, and in his heart he felt all the emotions of a devout and pious chriſtian. His diſpatches from Aboukir, in which he attributed his ſucceſs to Providence, excited ſentiments of reſpect through the nation, and it was on that memorable occaſion that his father exclaimed, Oh, my great and good ſon!

NEMOURS, *Mary d'Orleans*, daughter of the duke de Longueville. Her memoirs of the war of the Fronde are valuable, as containing anecdotes of the principal characters under the minority of Lewis XIV. They are printed with thoſe of de Retz and Joli, and have been tranſlated into Engliſh, in 8 vols. 12mo. She died 1707, aged 82.

NEPER, *John lord*, *Vid.* NAPIER.

NERI, *Philip de*, an hiſtorian, born at Florence, 1485. He was one of the 48 magiſtrates called ſenators, and after a life devoted to public ſervices, he died at Florence, 1556. His hiſtory of Florentine affairs from 1214 to 1537, appeared 1728, in folio.

NERI, *St. Philip de*, of Florence, founded the congregation of the oratory in Italy, whoſe duties were to adminiſter to the wants of the poor, to attend the ſick, and to relieve ſtrangers and diſtreſſed pilgrims. He died 1595, aged 80.

NERI, *Pompeio*, a Florentine, law profeſſor at Piſa, diſtinguiſhed in the affairs of Maria Thereſa, and of the duke of Lorraine. He founded the botanical academy at Florence and died there, 1776, aged 69. He was author of obſervations on the Tuſcan nobility—on the imports of Milan—on the legal value of coin, &c.

NESBIT, *Thomas*, ſon of the lord preſident Neſbit, was well ſkilled in antiquities and heraldry, and wrote a vindication of Scottiſh antiquities, &c. He died at Dirlton, 1725.

NESLE, *N. de*, of Meaux, is known by his writings. His poem, called ſanſonnet, in imitation of vert vert, is much admired. He wrote beſides, the modern Ariſtippus, &c. He died in indigent circumſtances at Paris, 1767, in an advanced age.

NESSE, *Chriſtopher*, a native of Yorkſhire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. When ejected from his church at Leeds, in 1662, he opened a ſchool for 10 years, and in 1675 came to London, where he preached to a diſſenting congregation. He wrote the chriſtian's walk and work on earth, 8vo.—the chriſtian's crown and glory, 12mo,—the hiſtory and myſtery of the old and new teſtament, 4 vols. folio, &c. He died 1705, aged 84.

NESTOR, a Ruſſian author of a deſcription of Ruſſia, and of a chronicle from 858 to 1113, in a ſimple ſtyle. He died 1115, aged 59.

NETSCHER, *Gaſpard*, a portrait painter of Prague, 1636. He ſettled at the Hague, where he acquired reputation and opulence. There was ſcarce a family in Holland but what could boaſt of a miniature from his pencil. He died 1684.

NEUBAUER, *Francis*, of Bohemia, was educated at Prague and Vienna. He was celebrated for his ſkill in muſic. His compoſitions were much admired, but he diſgraced himſelf by immoderate intoxication. He died 1795.

NEVE, *Timothy*, of Wotton, near Ludlow, Shropſhire, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He kept a ſchool at Spalding, and became ſucceſſively canon of Peterborough, prebendary of Lincoln, archdeacon of Huntingdon, and rector of Alwalton, Huntingdonſhire, where he died about 1740. He communicated, in 1727, to the Spalding ſociety, of which he was the joint founder, an eſſay on the invention of printing, and on our firſt painters. His ſon *Timothy* was of Merton college, Oxford, and Margaret profeſſor there. He died 1798, author of ſome ſermons.

NEVERS, *Philip Julian Mazarine Mancini, duke de*, nephew of Mazarin, acquired ſome reputation by ſupporting Pradon againſt Racine. He wrote ſome ſonnets, poetical pieces, &c. admired as the compoſitions of a duke, but poſſeſſed little merit. He died 1707, aged 76.

NEVISAN, *John*, an Italian lawyer of Aſti. He ſtudied at Padua, and taught at Turin. His work ſylvæ nuptiales, &c. 8vo. in which he aſſerts curious things, without order or connection, was ſo offenſive to the women of Turin, becauſe he ſpoke with diſreſpect of the ſex, that they drove him in diſgrace with ſtones from the city, and would not ſuffer him to return before he entreated pardon on his knees. He died 1540.

NEUHOFF, *Theodore Baron*, king of Corſica. *Vid.* THEODORE.

NEWCOMB, *Thomas*, ſon of a clergyman in Herefordſhire, was educated at Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, In 1734 he became rector of Stopham, Suſſex, and afterwards lived at Hackney. He was author of various poems, and turned Hervey's meditations into blank verſe, and alſo the death of Abel from the German. The ſchool which he eſtabliſhed at Hackney has long enjoyed celebrity.

NEWCOME, *William*, a prelate, born at Abingdon, Berkſhire, where his father was vicar. He was educated at the grammar ſchool of his native place, and elected to Pembroke college, Oxford. He was afterwards appointed tutor to Mr. Fox at Hertford college, and to this he was indebted for his elevation in the church. He became ſucceſſively biſhop of Offory and Waterford, and was next tranſlated to Armagh, by lord Fitzwilliam. This venerable prelate was a man of amiable manners, and as a ſcholar eminent for his extenſive acquaintance with biblical knowledge. He died in Ireland, 1799, aged 70. His publications were very reſpectable, and particularly a letter to Dr. Prieſtley, on the duration of our Lord's miniſtry, 8vo.—obſervations on our Lord's conduct, 4to.—an improved verſion of the 12 minor prophets, 4to.—another verſion of Eze-

kiel—a review of the chief difficulties in the gospel history relating to our Lord's resurrection—an historical review of the English biblical translations, &c.

NEWCOMEN, *Matthew*, a non-conformist divine, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. As member of the Westminster assembly of divines, he assisted in the drawing up of their catechism, and was one of the five divines who attacked bishop Hall's vindication of episcopacy. He was ejected from Dedham, Essex, in 1662, and retired to Leyden, where he died 1666.

NEWLAND. *Peter*, a Dutchman, son of a carpenter at Dimmermeer. At the age of 10 he wrote poetry with elegance, and could resolve some of the most difficult problems of geometry. These talents were happily encouraged by the government: he was made one of the commissioners of longitude, and afterwards he filled the chairs of mathematics and philosophy at Utrecht and Amsterdam. He wrote poems in Dutch, on the means of enlightening a people—on the general utility of mathematics—on Lavoisier's system—on the course of comets, and the uncertainty of their return—on ascertaining the longitude at sea—a treatise on navigation, &c. He died 1794, aged 80.

NEWTON, *John*, an English mathematician, born at Oundle, 1622. He entered at Edmund hall, Oxford, where he applied to astronomy and mathematics. After the restoration he was made chaplain to the king, and rector of Ross in Herefordshire, where he died, 1678. He wrote astronomia Britannica, in 3 parts, 4to.—help to calculation, with tables of declination, ascension, &c.—trigonometria Britannica, folio.—geometrical trigonometry—mathematical elements, &c.

NEWTON, *sir Isaac*, a most illustrious philosopher, born 1642, of an ancient family, settled at Woolstrope, Lincolnshire. He early lost his father, but his mother, though she took a second husband, bestowed particular care on his education. From Grantham school he was removed at 18 to Trinity college, Cambridge, as he preferred studious pursuits to the management of his estate. At Cambridge, under Isaac Barrow, he applied to mathematics, but his mind so easily comprehended the elements of Euclid, that he quickly passed to higher pursuits, and paid attention to Descartes' analytical method, then very popular. In 1664, he discovered a new method of infinite series and fluxions, which he afterwards greatly improved. His next pursuit was the grinding of optical glasses in one of the figures made by the three sections of a cone, for the improvement of telescopes, but not succeeding as he expected, he procured a glass prism, to make experiments on the phenomena of colors, lately discovered by Grimaldi; and the result of his researches gradually matured his new theory of light and colors. Whilst he reflected on this discovery, he quitted Cambridge, in 1665, for the plague, and retired to his house, where new truths were to be opened to his active mind. Whilst sitting alone in his garden, the falling of some apples from a tree led his thoughts to the subject of gravity, and considering that this power is not sensibly diminished, at the remotest distance from the centre of the earth, even at the top of the highest mountains, he thought that it must be extended much farther. Why not as high as the moon, was his next question to himself, therefore the moon may be influenced by this power of gravity, and retained in her orbit, and the whole planetary system moving round the sun as their common centre may obey this great principle, which, as he calculated, must decrease in strength in the duplicate proportion of the increase of distance. The examination of this subject was deferred, as he returned to Cambridge; and in 1667, being fellow of his college, he devoted his attention to the construction of a reflecting telescope. In 1669 he succeeded to the mathematical chair at Cambridge, on the resignation of Dr. Barrow, and he delivered lectures on his discoveries in optics, and communicated his theory of light and colors to the royal society, of which he was elected member in 1672. While laboring on the problems of his great system, his attention was attracted to the comet of 1680, and he proved the truth of Kepler's supposition, about the motion of the primary planets, and after establishing his conclusions on infallible proofs, he in 1687 published, at the request of the royal society, the result of his astronomical pursuits, under the title of philosophiæ naturalis principia mathematica. This performance, which set his name above the philosophers of ancient and modern times, met, however, with opposition; but though its truths required study and labor to be comprehended, even by the most learned, it gained by slow but sure degrees universal admiration. He was member of the convention parliament in 1688, and when his friend the earl of Halifax planned the recoining of the money of the kingdom, he made him, in 1696, warden of the mint. In 1699 he was made master of the mint with an ample salary, which he enjoyed till his death. In consequence of this he resigned the emoluments of his professorship to Whiston, his deputy, for whom he procured the appointment in 1703. In 1703 he was elected president of the royal society, and for 25 years adorned the chair of that learned body till his death. He also was honorary member of the academy of sciences at Paris. When he published, in 1704, his theory of light, established, by repeated experiments, during 30 years; he made mention of his discovery of the nature of fluxions, which since 1672 had engaged his attention, yet by mean suggestions Leibnitz laid claim to the discovery. While the acta eruditorum of Leipsic attributed the honor to the German, Keill of Oxford defended his friend, and proved by the clearest evidence, that this system originated first in Newton.

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In 1715 Leibnitz propoſed to the Engliſh philoſopher his famous problem of the trajectories, which was reſolved by Newton in a few hours. This great man, who had been in 1705 knighted by queen Anne, became a favorite at the court of George I. and the princeſs of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline, took infinite pleaſure in his converſation, and often ſaid, ſhe conſidered herſelf happy in being born in an age when ſhe could enjoy the converſation, and the inſtruction of ſo illuſtrious a philoſopher. At the requeſt of the princeſs he drew up his abſtract of chronology. Having now nearly reached the age of 80, ſir Iſaac, after enjoying from temperate habits all the bleſſings of health, found himſelf ſeized by an incontinence of urine, attended with excruciating pains in the bladder. For a few weeks before his death his agonies were very great, yet his meekneſs ſubdued them, and though, from the ſevere paroxyſms, large drops of ſweat ran down his cheeks, he preſerved his uſual ſmile of cheerfulneſs and ſerenity. On the night of the 11th March, 1726-7, his intellects were viſibly affected, and he continued inſenſible till he expired nine days after, aged 85. His body lay in ſtate in the Jeruſalem chamber, and on the 28th of March was conveyed in becoming funeral pomp to Weſtminſter-abbey, while the lord-chancellor, the dukes of Montroſe and Roxburgh, the earls of Pembroke, Suſſex, and Macclefield ſupported the pall. He was interred near the entrance of the choir, and a ſtately monument with a proper inſcription has been erected to his honor. Sir Iſaac had the happineſs of enjoying during life the fame and the rewards which ſeldom attend the learned and the great, but which often are laviſhed with inſulting profuſion on their remains or poſterity. In his perſon he was of a middle ſtature, his countenance was pleaſing and venerable, though it did not diſplay that penetrating ſagacity which are every where perceptible in his writings. He never uſed ſpectacles, and it is ſaid he loſt only one tooth during the whole of life. In his temper he was unaſſuming, and ſo great a lover of peace that he kept ſome of his publications from the public, that he might not excite the envy of opponents or rivals. With a comprehenſion which embraced at one view the meaning of every ſubject to which he directed his attention, and overleaped all the difficulties which arreſted the progreſs of other philoſophers, he was enabled to ſhed luſtre on the age in which he lived, and to make ſuch ſtupendous diſcoveries in ſcience, in mathematics, and in aſtronomy, as would each of them individually have beſtowed immortality. To other qualities he added the virtues of piety, and religious infidelity he marked with abhorrence; no remark of levity on the powers of the deity, or on revelation ever was made in his preſence without drawing from him the ſevereſt cenſure: and while he made the bible his favorite ſtudy, he employed ſome portion of his time in proving the great truths of the prophetical writers of ſcripture. Ardently attached to the tenets and the diſcipline of the church of England, he bore with patience the failings of others, and was at all times an enemy to intolerant perſecution. His moſt valuable works have been publiſhed, together with an excellent commentary, 1784, in 5 vols. 4to. by biſhop Horſley.

Newton, *Richard*, a divine, born in Northamptonſhire, and educated at Weſtminſter, and Chriſt-church, Oxford. In 1710 he was made principal of Hart-hall, and he obtained the rectory of Sudbury, Northamptonſhire, and in 1753 was preferred to a canonry of Chriſt-church. In 1740 he obtained a charter to erect Hart-hall into a college, and to ſeparate it from the ſuperintendence of Exeter college, to which it belonged, and he was himſelf the firſt principal. He died at Lavendon Grange, 1753. He wrote a book againſt pluralities and non-reſidence—on univerſity education—and alſo edited Theophraſtus, with notes in Engliſh, which work is ſaid to have brought him 1000l. which he applied in endowments on his college.

Newton, *Thomas*, a biſhop, born at Lichfield, 1703. From Lichfield ſchool he entered at Weſtminſter, and in 1723 was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge. He became curate, afterwards aſſiſtant preacher, at St. George's, Hanover ſquare, and afternoon-preacher to Groſvenor chapel. In 1744 he obtained St. Mary-le-Bow rectory, Cheapſide. He publiſhed in 1749 his edition of Milton's paradiſe loſt, with uſeful notes, and a well written life. In 1756 he was made king's chaplain, and prebendary of Weſtminſter, and precentor of York, and 1761 he was nominated biſhop of Briſtol, with the reſidentiaryſhip of St. Paul's, which he exchanged in 1768 for the deanery. He died at the deanery 1782, aged 79. His diſſertations on the prophecies in 3 vols. 8vo. is a work of great merit. He alſo preached Boyle's lectures.

Newton, *Thomas*, a divine, born at Preſbury, Cheſhire. He ſtudied at Oxford, and afterwards at Cambridge, and then obtained the grammar ſchool at Macclesfield. He paid attention to medicine, and practiſed with credit. He died at his living of Ilford, Eſſex, 1607. He was author of the hiſtory of the Saracens, 4to.—approved medicines, and cordial receipts, 8vo.—illuſtrium aliquot Anglorum encomia, 4to.—directions for the health of magiſtrates and ſtudents, &c.

Nicaise, *Claude*, a French antiquary, born at Dijon. He publiſhed a treatiſe de nummo pantheo—a diſcourſe on the form and figure of the Sirens—a diſſertation on two of Raphael's pictures, and on the ſchools of Athens and Parnaſſus. He died at Velley, 1701, aged 78.

Nicephorus I. chancellor of the Eaſtern empire, ſeized the throne 802. Though attacked by his ſubjects, who raiſed Bardanes one of his generals to the throne, he overcame all oppoſition. He fell in battle 811.

Nicephorus

NICEPHORUS II. *Phocas*, a nobleman of Conſtantinople, ſo popular that his virtues elevated him to the throne, 963. He attacked the Saracens with ſucceſs, but at laſt was aſſaſſinated by John Zimiſces, 969.

NICEPHORUS III. a Roman general, raiſed to the throne of Conſtantinople by his army. He was, in 1081, depoſed by Alexis Commenus, and died of grief in a monaſtery.

NICERON, *John Francis*, a mathematician, born at Paris 1613. He took the habit of the minims, and devoted much of his time to optics. He died at Aix in Provence, 1646, but though only 33 years of age, he was author of ſome valuable works, eſpecially l'interpretation des chiffres, &c.---thaumaturgus opticus, &c.

NICERON, *John Peter*, author of "memoirs of men illuſtrious in the republic of letters," was born at Paris, 1685. He early took the habit of a Barnabite jeſuit, and ſtudied at Montarges, Loches, and Poitiers. He became a popular preacher, and to fondneſs for laborious ſtudies, he brought an extenſive knowledge of ancient and modern languages. He died 1738. Beſides his memoirs, a valuable work, of which the firſt volume appeared in 1727, and the 39th in 1738, to which three more have been added, he wrote a tranſlation of Hancock's book on the virtues of common water, 2 vols. 12mo. ---the converſion of England to chriſtianity, &c.

NICETAS, *Acrominates*, a Greek hiſtorian, fled from Conſtantinople when taken by the French 1204, and ſettled at Nice in Bithynia, where he died 1206. He wrote an hiſtory or annals from 1118 to the death of Baldwin, 1205.

NICHOLAS, *Abraham*, an Engliſh penman, born in Bread-ſtreet, London. He is author of examples of penmanſhip---complete writing maſter, in 31 folio plates, &c. He kept a ſchool at Clapham, and died about 1744, aged 52.

NICHOLLS, *Frank*, a phyſician, born in London 1699, and educated at Weſtminſter, and Chriſt-church, Oxford. His anatomical lectures at Oxford were popular, but his remarks on ſubjects of anatomy tended to inculcate infidelity in his pupils. He was phyſician to George II. and publiſhed an account of his death in the philoſophical tranſactions. He wrote beſides, a tract de animâ medicâ---de motu cordis & ſanguinis in homine, and died in 1779, aged 80.

NICHOLS, *William*, a divine, born at Donington, Bucks, 1664. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, afterwards of Wadham, and in 1681 was elected fellow of Merton. He was rector of Sellſey, near Chicheſter. His life was devoted to ſtudy, and to acts of piety. He died about 1712. His works were numerous and valuable; the beſt known are, conference with a theiſt, 2 vols. 8vo.---defenſio eccleſiæ Anglicanæ, 1707, 12mo. afterwards publiſhed in 8vo. and in Engliſh---a commentary on the liturgy of England, in 8vo. and folio, a very uſeful book, &c.

NICODEMUS, a Jew, who viſited our Saviour privately, and became his diſciple, and after the criuciſixion, he aſſiſted Joſeph of Arimathea in preparing to pay honors to the remains of his maſter.

NICOLAI, *John*, of Monza, near Verdun, was a dominican, and for 20 years profeſſor of theology at Paris, where he died 1678, aged 79. Beſides an edition of Thomas Aquinas, in 19 vols. folio, he publiſhed ſome diſſertations on eccleſiaſtical diſcipline, &c.

NICOLAS, a proſelyte of Antioch, one of the ſeven firſt deacons of the church of Jeruſalem. He is accuſed by ſome authors as the founder of the nicolaſtes, a ſect which admitted a community of wives, &c. It is more probable that this ſect owed its origin to another perſon.

NICOLAS I. ſurnamed the great, was elected pope after Benedict III. 858. He pronounced an anathema againſt Photius, the patriarch of Conſtantinople, which proved the cauſe of the ſchiſm between the Greek and the Latin churches. He died 867.

NICOLAS II. *Gerard* of Burgundy, was in 1058 elected pope. He is the firſt whoſe coronation is mentioned in hiſtory. He was oppoſed by John, biſhop of Veletri, but he ſoon deſtroyed the power of his rival. He died 1061.

NICOLAS III. *John Gaetan*, was elected pope after John XXI. 1277. He ſent miſſionaries into Tartary, but with little effect; and died of an apoplexy, 1280.

NICOLAS IV. *N. de Rubeis*, a native of Aſcoli, raiſed to the popedom 1288, which he accepted with much reluctance. He publiſhed a cruſade for the recovery of Jeruſalem, but died before the plan was brought to maturity, 1292.

NICOLAS V. *Thomas de Sarzanne*, a native of Luni, was elected pope 1447, on the death of Eugenius IV. He reſtored peace to the church, and gained univerſal reſpect by his wiſdom and moderation. He celebrated this happy era by a jubilee in 1450, which drew to Rome an immenſe multitude of people. The taking of Conſtantinople by the Turks, and the conſequent calamities of the chriſtians, are ſaid to have ſo afflicted him, that he died of grief, 1455, aged 57.

NICOLAS of Cuſa, ſon of a fiſherman, roſe by his merit, and was employed by the pope as ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, in Germany and France. He died at Todi, 1454, aged 53. He wrote ſeveral works on theological ſubjects.

NICOLAS of Munſter, founder of a ſect, called the family, or houſe of love, about 1540, pretended to be inſpired by the Holy Spirit, and declared himſelf greater than Chriſt. He had many followers, and ſupported his doctrines by various publications, ſuch as the land of peace---the goſpel of the kingdom, &c. Some of his followers appeared in England 1601,

and presented to James I. a profession of their faith.

Nicole, *John*, a French lawyer, born at Chartres, 1600. He acquired reputation as a bold haranguer, but he was a bad advocate. He died 1678, at Chartres.

Nicole, *Claude*, related to the above, was born at Chartres, 1611, and became king's counsel. He died 1685. He was a good linguist, and wrote poetry, though his compositions were rather licentious.

Nicole, *Peter*, a French divine, born at Chartres, 1625. He studied at Paris, and was engaged in instructing youth under the society of Port-royal. He assisted Arnauld in the composition of some of his pieces; but his letter to Innocent XI. in the defence of the bishops of St. Pont and Arras, exposed him to persecution. He died at Chartres of an apoplectic fit, 1695. He was a man of great abilities, but little acquainted with the world; and his defence of the jansenists, and his support of Bossuet against the quietists, raised him enemies in France, and caused an unpopularity which his private virtues did not deserve. His works are not less than 100 in number, chiefly on controversial subjects.

Nicole, *Francis*, of Paris, was distinguished for his extensive knowledge of mathematics. He wrote essay sur la theorie des roulettes—traité du calcul des differences finies—and traité des lignes du troisieme ordre, &c. and died 10th Jan. 1758, aged 75.

Nicolson, *William*, was born at Orton, Cumberland, 1655. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was patronized by the bishop of Carlisle, who gave him a prebend and archdeaconry, and in 1702, he succeeded his patron in the see. He was translated to Londonderry in Ireland, and in 1726-7, to Cashell, but died before he took possession of his new dignity. He published several things, the best known of which are his descriptions of Poland, Denmark, &c.—the English historical library—tracts on the Bangorian controversy, &c.

Nicon, patriarch of the Russian empire, was born about 1613. He had a strong prejudice in favor of a monastic life, and on the loss of his children assumed the habit of a monk, and sent his wife to a convent. His austerities and learning, raised him to public consequence; and at last he was made archbishop of Novogorod, and patriarch of Russia. The publication of the bible in the Russian language raised him enemies among the clergy, and at last by intrigue he was obliged to abdicate his high office 1658, and to be imprisoned; but the emperor Feodor permitted him to retire to his original cell. He died 1679, after enduring much undeserved persecution. He is the author of a chronicle of Russian affairs, to the reign of Alexiowitz, 2 vols. 4to.

Nidhard, *John Everard*, a jesuit of Austria. He accompanied the archduchess Mary when she married Philip IV. of Spain, and became a great favorite. After the death of Philip, he was made inquisitor general, and minister; but his abilities were not adequate to the administration of the kingdom. Flushed with the pride of power, he treated the nobles with insolence. You ought to respect me, said he one day to the duke of Lerma, for I daily have your God in my hands and your queen at my feet. He at last gave way to the intrigues of his enemies, and retired to Rome, and died 1681, aged 73. He wrote a discourse on the Virgin, &c.

Nieuhoff, *John de*, a Dutchman, ambassador from the Dutch East India company to the emperor of China, in the middle of the 17th century, of which he wrote an interesting account.

Nieuwentyt, *Bernard*, a Dutchman, born in North Holland. He became a great philosopher and mathematician, and obtained reputation as a physician, and as a magistrate. He died 1730. He wrote in Latin, considerations on the analysis of quantities infinitely small—of curves by the doctrine of infinites.

Niphus, *Augustin*, a philosopher, born in Calabria. His works became so popular, that Leo X. created him count palatine, and permitted him to blazon his arms with those of the Medicis. He died about 1550. His works in Latin contain commentaries on Aristotle and Averroes, 14 vols. folio—treatises de amore, &c.

Nisbet, *sir John*, lord advocate of Scotland in the reign of Charles II. was one of the commissioners appointed about the union of the two kingdoms.

Nivelle de la Chausse'e, *Peter Claude*, a French poet, born at Paris, 1692. He preferred literature to all other distinctions, and acquired some celebrity by his epistle to Clio, and his dramatical pieces. He died at Paris, 1754. His pieces possess merit and are much esteemed in France. The best are the school of mothers—Melanides la gouvernante, comedies—Maximian—George Barnwell, &c. tragedies.

Nivernois, *Lewis Julius Mancini duke of*, minister of state, well known as a poet, and a writer, was born at Paris, 1716. He left the military profession, and as ambassador represented his sovereign at Rome, at Berlin, and afterwards in London, where he negociated the peace of 1763. On his return to Paris, he withdrew from political life, and devoted himself to the muses. His poetical imitations of Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Tibullus, Ariosto, and Milton, possess great merit, and singular beauty, and his songs and fables were popular productions. During the revolution he had the good fortune to escape, and he died at Paris 1798, at the great age of 82. His other works are dialogues of the dead—letters on the use of the mind—reflections on the genius of Horace, of Boileau, of J. B. Rousseau—the life of abbé Barthelemi—reflections on Alexander

nder the Great, and Charles XII.—tranſlation of Tacitus' life of Agricola—Pope's eſſay on man, tranſlated—portrait of Frederic the great of Pruſſia, &c.

NIZOLIUS, *Marius*, an Italian grammarian, who publiſhed a dictionary of the words and expreſſions of Cicero, &c. folio—de veris principiis, &c. 1553.

NOAH, ſon of Lamech, was born 2978 B.C. and was ſaved from the deluge, by building an ark. With him were ſaved his wife, his three ſons, and their three wives, and by them the earth was afterwards peopled. Noah died 2029, B.C.

NOAILLES, *Lewis Antony de*, cardinal and archbiſhop of Paris, was born 1651. Though by birth duke of St. Cloud, he preferred the eccleſiaſtical ſtate to political diſtinction, and in 1679 was made biſhop of Cahors, and the next year tranſlated to Chalons, and in 1695, to Paris. He framed excellent regulations for the government of his clergy, and zealouſly oppoſed the doctrines of quietiſm, and of janſeniſm. In 1700 he was raiſed to the rank of cardinal, at the requeſt of Lewis XIV. who obſerved to him, that he felt more pleaſure in obtaining for him the hat, than he would in receiving it. He ſanctioned "the moral reflections" of Paſquin Queſnel on the new teſtament, and when the jeſuits accuſed the author of hereſy and ſedition, the archbiſhop ſhared in the cenſure, and after appeals to pope Clement XI. there was iſſued from Rome, 1713, the famous bull called "unigenitus," which condemned the moral reflections as improper. The clamor of the jeſuits increaſed, the cardinal was exiled, but afterwards reſtored to favor. He died at Paris, 1729.

NOAILLES, *Adrian Maurice, duke de*, ſon of Anne Julius duke of Noailles, was born 1678. He attended his father in the campaigns of Catalonia in 1693, and 1694. He was afterwards employed under Vendome, and ſerved in Flanders, and in 1700 he accompanied the young king of Spain to Madrid, and in the war of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion maintained the honor of his nation. His intimacy with madame de Maintenon ſecured his favor with the monarch, and in 1708, he was named general of the French armies in Rouſſillon, where he obtained ſome advantages. He took Gironne in 1710, and contributed to the ſubmiſſion of all Arragon, and for his ſervices he was made a Spaniſh grandee by Philip V. and alſo raiſed to the honor of duke and peer of France. After the death of Lewis XIV. he was made preſident of the council of the finances but the elevation of du Bois to the miniſtry proved his diſgrace. He was recalled on the death of du Bois, by the regent, and reſtored to the miniſtry, and in the campaign of 1733 he was invited to ſerve in the army. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Philipſburg, and was rewarded with the rank of mariſhal, and the year after he drove the Germans from Worms. He was in 1735 placed at the head of the French army in Italy, where he gathered freſh laurels, but in the war of 1741 he was leſs ſucceſsful. He afterwards ſerved his country in aſſiſting as a miniſter at her counſels, and died univerſally reſpected, 1766, aged 88.

NOELE, *Euſtache de*, a native of Troyes, procureur general of the parliament of Metz. An accuſation of being guilty of mal-practices all at once robbed him of his office, and after being impriſoned in the Chatelet, he was baniſhed for nine years. He appealed againſt this ſentence, and was removed to the Conciergerie, where he became acquainted with Gabrielle Perreau, generally called la belle epiciere, a woman of great beauty, and manly mental accompliſhments. He eſcaped from his confinement, and was followed by his frail but faithful miſtreſs, by whom he had three children, and at laſt he finiſhed a life of adventures, wretchedneſs, and poverty, 1711, aged 68. He wróte ſeveral things divided into ſerious pieces, poetry, and romances, collected together in 19 vols. 12mo. The beſt known of theſe are the hiſtory of the Dutch republic, 2 vols.—account of Genoa—diſſertation on the year of Chriſt's nativity—ſecret hiſtory of the conſpiracy of the Piazzi againſt the Medicis—tales and fables, &c.

NOGAROLA, *Iſotta*, a lady of Verona, well acquainted with philoſophy, theology, and the learned languages. In a dialogue on the queſtion whether Adam was a greater ſinner than Eve in eating the forbidden fruit, ſhe ably defended the cauſe of the mother of mankind, againſt Louis Foſcaro, who maintained a different opinion. She died 1468, aged 38. Not leſs than 566 of her letters were preſerved in de Thou's library.

NOGAROLA, *Lewis*, a Venetian, well ſkilled in the Greek language. He tranſlated into Latin various Greek authors, in a ſtyle elegant and correct. He died at Verona 1559, aged 50.

NOIR, *John le*, an eccleſiaſtic of Sees, perſecuted for his heretical opinions, and condemned to perpetual impriſonment. He died at Nantes, 1692. His works, on ſubjects of divinity and eccleſiaſtical diſcipline, poſſeſs great merit.

NOLDIUS, *Chriſtian*, a Daniſh divine, divinity profeſſor at Copenhagen, 1626. He travelled over Germany, Holland, and England, and was univerſally reſpected for his learning and virtues. He wrote concordantiæ particularum Hebræo-Chaldaicarum veteris teſtamenti, 4to.—hiſtoria Idumæa.—ſacrarum hiſtoriarum et antiquitatum ſynopſis—leges diſtinguendi, &c. and died at Copenhagen, 1673, aged 47.

NOLIN, *John Baptiſt*, a geographer of Paris, who died 1762, aged 76. He beſtowed great attention in the execution of his maps.

NOLLET, *Dominic*, an hiſtorical painter of Bruges. His battles and landſcapes were much admired. He died 1736, aged 96.

NOLLET, *John Anthony*, a learned man, born

born in the dioceſe of Noyon, 1700. He ſtudied at Clermont, Beauvais, and Paris, with ſuch ſucceſs, that he became known to men of ſcience and celebrity. Though an eccleſiaſtic, he devoted himſelf to philoſophical purſuits. He viſited England with Dufay, Duhamel, and Juſſieu in 1734, and on his return to Paris he gave lectures on experimental philoſophy, with illuſtrations of chemiſtry, anatomy, and natural hiſtory, and with ſuch effect, that in 1738 the miniſtry at the requeſt of Maurepas eſtabliſhed a profeſſorial chair of experimental philoſophy purpoſely for him. He was invited by the king of Sardinia to the philoſophical chair at Turin, but was recalled by the court to inſtruct the young dauphin in experimental philoſophy, and for his ſervices he was appointed in 1753 firſt profeſſor of experimental philoſophy in the college of Navarre, and in 1757 philoſophical inſtructor to the royal family. This able philoſopher, who by his experiments and diſcoveries contributed ſo much to the advancement of ſcience, died at Paris 1770, aged 70. Beſides lectures in 6 vols. 12mo. he publiſhed valuable treatiſes on Electricity, 5 vols.---on the art of making experiments, 3 vols. 12mo. &c.

NOLLIKINS, *Joſeph Francis*, a painter, born at Antwerp. He copied Watteau, and his pieces of landſcapes, children's amuſements, &c. were in high repute. He ſettled at London, and died 1748.

NONNIUS, *Lewis*, a phyſician of Antwerp, in the 17th century, author of a curious treatiſe, called "dieteticon, ſive de re cibariâ," &c.

NONNIUS, *Peter*, or NUNES, a mathematician, born in 1497 in Portugal. He taught mathematics at Coimbra, and was preceptor to Henry, ſon of king Emanuel. He was author of Latin treatiſes, de arte navigandi---de crepuſculis---annotationes in Ariſtotelem---and a work on algebra, much eſteemed. He died 1577, aged 80.

NOODT, *Gerard*, a civilian, born 1647 at Nimeguen. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much as a pleader, that he was elected to the law profeſſorſhip of Nimeguen, and in 1679 to that of Franeker. He afterwards accepted the invitations of the magiſtrates of Utrecht, and in 1686 thoſe of the curators of Leyden univerſity, of which he was choſen rector in 1698. He died of an apoplexy at Leyden, 1725. His works are all on law ſubjects, collected in one vol. 4to. 1713.

NORADIN, ſon of Sanguin, ſultan of Aleppo and Nineveh, inherited with *Seifeddin*, his brother, his father's dominions, when that monarch was ſlain by his eunuchs at the ſiege of Calgembar, 1145. He enlarged by his valor the kingdom of Aleppo, and died 1174, reſpected as a man of generoſity, prudence, and virtue.

NORDBERG, *I. A.* chaplain of Charles XII. in his military adventures, wrote an account of his maſter's life in Swediſh, little regarded by Voltaire. He died 1745.

NORDEN, *Frederic Lewis*, a learned Dane, born at Glückſtadt in Holſtein, 1708. He was bred to the military ſervice, and excelled in mathematics, and particularly in correct drawing. He was employed by the king of Denmark in travelling, and in examining the conſtruction of ſhips, eſpecially the gallies and veſſels of the Mediterranean. He viſited Holland, Marſeilles, Leghorn, Florence, and Rome, and every where was received with diſtinction. From Italy he paſſed to Egypt, and on his return to Denmark, he publiſhed an account of his "travels in Egypt and Nubia," intereſting, correct, and valuable. In the war between England and Spain, Norden came to London, where he was treated with great kindneſs. When he found his health declining, he paſſed over to France, but died at Paris 1742, much lamented. When in London he was elected a member of the royal ſociety, and in return for the honor, he preſented the public with drawings of ſome ruins and coloſſal ſtatues at Thebes in Egypt, 1744. His travels, with plates and drawings, are publiſhed in 2 vols. folio.

NORDEN, *John*, an able topographer, ſurveyor to the king's lands under James I. He was the firſt author of a pocket-companion. Some of his books had curious titles, as the ſinful man's ſolace—contrariety between the wicked and the godly ſet forth in a pair of gloves fit for every man to wear, 1517. He wrote alſo, labyrinth of human life, a poem, &c. He died about 1625.

NORDEN FLEICHT, *Chederig Charlotte de*, a native of Stockholm, celebrated for her elegant poems. Beſides an ingenious apology for women, a poem, ſhe wrote the paſſage of the Belts, two ſtraits in the Baltic, over which, when frozen, Charles Guſtavus marched his army 1658. She died 1793, aged 44.

NORDENSCHOLD, a Swede, known for his extenſive knowledge of political economy. He died 1764.

NORES, *Jaſon de*, of Nicoſia in Cyprus, left his country when ravaged by the Turks, and came to Padua, where he taught moral philoſophy. He wrote various works. His "interpretatio" on Horace's art of poetry was much eſteemed. He died 1590.

NORGATE, *Edward*, an ingenious artiſt and illuminator, who died 1649.

NORIS, *Henry*, an Auguſtine monk, born at Verona, 1631. He was educated by his father, a native of Ireland, and after ſtudying at Rimini, he came to Rome, where by a conſtant application of 14 hours every day, he acquired extenſive knowledge and equal celebrity. He was eccleſiaſtical profeſſor at Piſa, and obtained great reputation by his hiſtory of pelagianiſm. This work was attacked and even denounced before the pope as heretical; but Innocent XII. ſenſible of the merit of the author, appointed him ſub-librarian of the Vatican, and gave him a cardinal's hat. In 1702 he was

named

named among others, to reform, the calendar. He died at Rome of a dropſy, 1704. His works are elegantly written, and abound with erudition, forming 5 vols. folio.

NORRIS, *John*, an Engliſh divine, born 1657, at Collingborne-Kington, Wilts, and educated at Winchester ſchool, and Exeter college, Oxford. In 1689 he ſucceeded to the rectory of Newton St. Loe, Somerſetſhire, and in 1691 was made rector of Bemerton, near Sarum, where he died a martyr to intenſe ſtudy, 1711, aged 54. Mild, humble, and amiable in his manners, he was an enthuſiaſt as a man, a myſtic in theology, and in philoſophy an idealiſt. He attacked Locke's eſſay on the human underſtanding, and wrote againſt Dodwell on the immortality of the ſoul. His works are chiefly on moral and theological ſubjects.

NORRIS, *John*, a native of Norfolk, educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. He gave to his univerſity an eſtate of 190l. a year for a theological profeſſorſhip, and for annual prizes on divinity ſubjects. He died 1777, aged 48.

NORTH, *Francis*, lord keeper of the great ſeal under Charles II. and James II. was educated at Bury ſchool, and St. John's college, Cambridge, and then entered at the Middle Temple. He, on the Norfolk circuit, diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an able, acute, and diſcerning lawyer, and roſe through the offices of ſolicitor and attorney-general to the place of chief juſtice of the common pleas. On the death of Nottingham he ſucceeded to the ſeals, and in 1683 was raiſed to the peerage. He died at his houſe Wroxton, 1685. He wrote an index of verbs neuter, finiſhed while at ſchool, and printed with Lily's grammar—a paper on the gravitation of fluids, conſidered in the bladders of fiſhes—an eſſay on muſic—political papers, &c.

NORTH, *Dr. John*, brother to the preceding, was educated at Bury ſchool, and Jeſus college, Cambridge. In 1672 he was made Greek profeſſor of the univerſity, prebendary of Weſtminſter 1673, and in 1677 he ſucceeded Dr. Barrow as maſter of Trinity college. He completed the college library begun by his predeceſſor, and died 1683. He edited Plato's Socratis apologia—Crito—Phædo, &c. 1673.

NORTH, *George*, of London, was educated at St. Paul's, and at Benet college, Cambridge. He was vicar of Codicote, Herts, and died on his living 1772. He wrote a table of Engliſh ſilver coins from the conqueſt to the commonwealth—remarks on the money of Henry III. —and he began a hiſtory of the antiquarian ſociety.

NORTH, *Frederic*, earl of Guildford, better known as lord North, the miniſter under whoſe adminiſtration England loſt her American colonies. He ſucceeded Charles Townſend as chancellor of the exchequer; and in 1770 the duke of Grafton, as firſt lord of the treaſury, and continued in office till the concluſion of the war. As a public character, lord North was a flowing and perſuaſive orator, well ſkilled in argumentation, and maſter of great preſence and coolneſs of mind, and in private life he was very amiable, cheerful and jocoſe in converſation, the friend of learned men, and correct in his conduct. The laſt years of his life were afflicted with blindneſs. He died 1792, aged 60.

NORTON, *Thomas*, an Engliſh writer, born at Sharpenhoe, Bedfordſhire. He was a barriſter, and in his principles a ſtrong calviniſt. He aſſiſted Sternhold and Hopkins in their verſion of the pſalms; and to the 27 which he turned to metre, appear the initials of his name. He alſo tranſlated into Engliſh ſome Latin poems—Calvin's inſtitutions—and Nowell's large catechiſm, and aſſiſted Sackville in his play called ferrex and porrex. He wrote beſides, an epiſtle to the queen's poor deluded ſubjects, and other pieces againſt popery, and died about 1600.

NORTON, *John*, author of "the ſcholar's vade mecum," in which he attempted to alter the orthography of the Engliſh language; floriſhed in the age of Charles II.

NORTON, *lady Frances*, wrote the applauſe of virtue, 4to. and memento mori, or meditations on death. She was three times married, and died 1720, aged about 70.

NOSTRODAMUS, *Michael*, a French phyſician and aſtrologer, born in Avignon, 1503. He ſtudied at Avignon and Montpellier, and practiſed for four years at Agen, and afterwards went to Marſeilles, and then to Aix, where he checked the progreſs of the plague, by a powder of his own invention. After ſome time he quitted phyſic to be a prophet and aſtrologer, and in 1555 he publiſhed his prophecies in verſe. He now paſſed as an extraordinary man; but while ſome regarded him as a fooliſh viſionary, and others as an impious aſſociate of the devil, he was ſent for to the court of Henry II. and of Catherine of Medicis, and loaded with preſents. He increaſed his work from 300 quatrains to a complete milliade; and when it was diſcovered, that on the king's death he had foretold it in ſome enigmatical way, he was conſulted not only by the vulgar, but by great men and by princes. He chiefly lived at Salon, where Charles IX. viſited him, and where he died, 1566.

NOUE, *Francis de la*, a native of Britany. He ſerved in Italy with diſtinction, and on his return embraced the party of the calviniſts. He took Orleans in 1567, contributed to the victory of Jarnac two years after, and then took Fontenai, Oleron, Marennes, Soubiſe, and Bronages. At the ſiege of Rochelle he loſt his left arm, and had one made of iron, in conſequence of which he was called iron arm. He at laſt periſhed at the ſiege of Lamballe by a muſket ball, 1591, univerſally lamented. He wrote diſcourſes, military and politic,

politic, 4to. His son *Odet* served under Henry IV. and died 1618. He is author of christian poems, &c.

Noue, *Stanislaus Louis de la*, of the same family, was born near Chinon, 1729. He served in the French army, in the campaigns of 1741 and 1756, and at last fell in the affair of Saxenhausen 1760. When Louis XV. heard of his death, he exclaimed, "then we have lost the Loudon of France." He wrote new military constitutions, printed at Frankfort, 8vo. with plates.

Noue, *John Sauve de la*, of Meaux, acquired celebrity as an actor. After playing at Rouen and Lille, he came to Paris, and was patronized by the court, and obtained a pension. Voltaire wrote the princess of Navarre on his account, that he might act the chief character of the piece. He died 1761, aged 60. He wrote Mahomet II. a tragedy—Zelisca, a comedy—the return of may—the corrected coquette, &c.

Noue, *N. la*, a famous financier in France. He was accused of mismanagement and rapacity, 1705, and condemned for nine years to the gallies, and to be pilloried.

Nowel, *Alexander*, an English divine, born in Lancashire, and educated at Brazennose, Oxford. He was master of Westminster school, prebendary of Westminster, and dean of St. Paul's, and in the reign of Elizabeth he was elected member of parliament, but did not sit in the house, as being a clergyman. His catechism in Latin was much admired, so that it was translated, not only into English, but into Greek. He died 1602. His brother *Lawrence* died dean of Lichfield, 1576, and left in MS. a Saxon-English dictionary, now in the Bodleian.

Noy, *William*, a lawyer, born in Cornwall, and educated at Exeter college, from whence he entered at Lincoln's Inn. He was member for Helston and for St. Ives, and violently opposed the measures of the court. In 1631 he was made attorney-general, and his abilities were exerted to support the king's attempts to levy money without the parliament. To his advice the project for ship money is attributed. Though abused for his attachment to the king, Noy is acknowledged to have been a good lawyer, and a man of sound and strong judgment. He died 1634. He wrote a treatise on the grounds and maxims of the laws of England, 4to.—perfect conveyancer, &c.

Nugent, *Robert earl*, of Westmeath, Ireland, abjured the Roman catholic tenets for the protestant, and obtained a seat in parliament in 1741. As the favorite of the court, he held offices of trust and great emolument, and in 1766 was created a peer of Ireland. He wrote an ode to mankind in 1741—verses addressed to the queen, with a new year's gift of Irish manufacture---verses on the memory of lady Townsend, besides odes, epistles, &c. which possess considerable merit. He died 1788.

Nugent, *Thomas*, *LL. D.* an Irishman, who acquired some celebrity by his useful publications, especially his vocabulary of the Greek primitives, 8vo.—a pocket dictionary of the French language, &c. He also translated the Port Royal Greek and Latin grammars, 4 vols. 8vo. and published a tour in Europe, 4 vols. 8vo.

Nye, *Philip*, a nonconformist, born in Suffex about 1596. He entered at Brazennose college, Oxford, and removed to Magdalen hall. Rejecting the doctrines of the church of England, he retired to Holland, and resided at Arnheim, in Guelderland. On the decline of the royal power, he returned to England, and was made minister of Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, and afterwards was one of the assembly of divines, and became a great champion of the presbyterians. His services were rewarded with the living of Acton, near London; but he deserted to the independents. He died 1672. He wrote several sermons, and political tracts, and his hypocritical conduct is humorously alluded to by Butler, who mentions in his Hudibras, Philip Nye's thankfgiving beard.

Nye, *Nathaniel*, a mathematician under Charles II. master gunner of Worcester, and author of "art of gunnery," and a treatise on artificial fire works.

O.

Oates, *Titus*, known for his plots under Charles II. was son of an anabaptist, and born about 1619. He was at first a conformist, then a papist, and again a conformist, but in his conduct very vicious. He was chaplain to a man of war, but dismissed for unnatural practices; and when honest resources failed, he contrived to disclose a pretended plot against the

the king, in consequence of which several persons were not only accused, but upon his evidence condemned. He was rewarded for the discovery, with a pension of 1200l. a year, and an honorable residence at Whitehall. Under James II. he was, upon the testimony of 60 witnesses, convicted of perjury, and sentenced to be whipped and pilloried. He at the revolution sunk into contempt, and died 1705.

Obadiah, the fourth of the lesser prophets, was the servant of Ahab, according to Jerome, and the protector of Elijah, though some authors make him the contemporary of Hosea.

Obrecht, *Ulric*, a learned German, born 1646, at Strasburg. After finishing his travels, he settled at Strasburg, where he married the daughter of Boecler, whom he succeeded in the chairs of eloquence and history. On the conquest of Strasburg by Louis XIV., Obrecht changed his religion from protestant to Roman catholic, and was in consequence made, in 1685, president of the senate of his native town, with the title of prætor royal. He died of a fever 1701. He wrote prodromus rerum Alsaticarum, 4to.---excerpta historica, de naturâ successionis in monarch. Hispan. 3 vols. 4to.---Quintilian, with notes, 2 vols. 4to.---the life of Pythagoras, from Iamblicus---de vexillo imperii---Dictys Cretensis, &c.

Obsopæus, *John*, a German, professor of physic at Heidelberg. He died there, 1596. He published some pieces of Hippocrates, with remarks, &c. His brother *Simon* was also professor at Heidelberg, and died 1619, aged 44.

Occam, or Occham, *William*, a divine of the fourteenth century; the disciple of Duns Scotus, so renowned as to acquire the name of the invincible doctor. As a Cordelier, he was engaged by de Cesena, the general of his order, to attack the church of Rome, and pope John XXII. and in consequence of this dispute, which gave rise to the question about the bread of the cordeliers, both Occam and his friend were excommunicated by the pontiff. Occam died 1374. His works display both wit and subtility, in 2 vols. fol.

Ochinus, *Bernardin*, an Italian. He was at first a cordelier, then studied physic, and again returned to the church, and in 1534 became a strict capuchin, and rose to be the vicar-general of the order. Paul III. made him his confessor; but still inconsistent, he became a convert to the tenets of Luther. Escaping from Italy, he after visiting Geneva, Lucca, and Augsburg, came to England with Peter Martyr, 1547, and was by Cranmer made prebendary of Canterbury. On the death of Edward VI. he retired to Strasburg, to avoid persecution, and then went to Basil, and settled at Zurich. After presiding eight years over the Italian church in that city, he was banished by the magistrates 1563, for publishing dialogues in favor of polygamy. He fled to Moravia and Poland, where he joined the socinians. He died of the plague at Slakow, 1564, aged 77. He was author of some controverfial works, and of sermons in Italian, 5 vols. 8vo.

Ockley, *Simon*, a divine and orientalist, born at Exeter, 1678. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, and in 1705 was made vicar of Swavesey, Cambridgeshire, and in 1711, Arabic professor to the university. He died 1720. He was well skilled in oriental literature. He published, 1706, introductio ad linguas orientales---the history of the present Jews throughout the world, &c.

Odell, *Thomas*, of Buckinghamshire, ruined his estates by supporting the cause of the court, and afterwards obtained the permission to erect a theatre in Goodman's-fields, 1729. He was in 1738 made deputy master of the revels, and died 1749. He wrote four dramatic pieces, for a while favorably received.

Odo, *Saint*, second abbot of Clugni, was born at Tours, 879. The sanctity of his life was such, that even kings and popes referred their disputes to his unbiassed judgment. He wrote some religious books, and died 943.

Oecolampadius, *John*, a German divine, born at Reinsperg, Franconia, 1482. He was made D. D. at Basil, and upon embracing the principles of Luther, was appointed divinity professor and preacher there. He died 1531. He engaged against Luther in support of Zuinglius concerning the eucharist. He translated Chrysostom's commentaries on Genesis, and some of the works of Nazianzen and other fathers, &c.

Offa, king of Mercia, 755, was successful against the kings of Kent, and Wessex, and perfidiously murdered Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, and seized his kingdom. His crimes induced him to pay his court to the clergy for forgiveness. He not only made a pilgrimage to Rome, but was the first who gave the tenth of his goods to the church, and established the Peter-pence tribute. He founded the monastery of St. Alban's, and died 794.

Ogden, *Samuel*, an English divine, born at Manchester 1716, and educated at the grammar school there, and at King's college, Cambridge, and St. John's. In 1744 he was elected master of Halifax school, which he resigned 1753 to reside at Cambridge. In 1764 he was made Woodwardian professor, and in 1766 presented to the rectory of Lawford, Essex, and a month after to Stansfield, Suffolk. He died 1778. It is said that his manners were rustic, but his heart was most amiable. His sermons have been published in 2 vols, 8vo. and defended by bishop Halifax against Mainwaring. They are popular discourses.

Ogilby, *John*, a Scotch writer, born near Edinburgh, 1600. He was a dancing-master, and recommended himself to the duke of Buckingham and other noblemen. In 1633 he was in the family of lord Stafford, and was appointed deputy master of the revels in

in Ireland. He in conſequence built a theatre in Dublin; but at the breaking out of the Iriſh rebellion 1641, he loſt his property and returned to England, poor. He then went to Cambridge on foot, and applying himſelf to the learned languages, he tranſlated Virgil, which produced both money and reputation. He next gave the world poetical tranſlations of Homer's Iliad, and Odyſſey, and in 1660 publiſhed a fine edition of the Engliſh bible, with plates, which he preſented to the king, and alſo to the houſe of lords. In 1661 he conducted the poetical part of the king's coronation, and all the ſpeeches, mottoes, &c. were ſubmitted to his inſpection, and of this he drew a ſtriking relation in ten ſheets folio, and afterwards publiſhed it as a pattern for future ſimilar ſolemnities. He obtained in 1662 the place of maſter of the revels in Ireland, againſt ſir W. Davenant, and afterwards, though ruined by the fire of London, he created another fortune as coſmographer and geographic printer to the king. He died after a life of great labor and chequered fortunes, 1676. He publiſhed beſides, an account of Japan, folio—an atlas, folio—fables of Æſop in verſe, 2 vols. 8vo.—a book of roads, 8vo. improved by Bowen, and lately by Patterſon, and Cary, &c.

Oglethorpe, *James*, an Engliſh general. He, in 1732, ſettled the colony in Georgia, and founded the town of Savannah; but his attack on Auguſtine in Florida proved unſucceſsful. He was engaged againſt the rebels in 1745, and died 1785, aged 97.

Okolski, *Simon*, author of orbis Polonus, or hiſtory of Poland, 3 vols. folio, a valuable work, was provincial of the jacobins in Poland, 1649.

Okski, *Staniſlaus*, ſtudied divinity under Luther and Melanchthon, and preached with ſuch zeal the reformation, that he was called the Poliſh Demoſthenes. He afterwards turned catholic and publiſhed his profeſſion of faith at Warſaw, 1561. He wrote controverſial tracts, &c.

Olavides, *N. count de*, of Spaniſh America, was educated at Madrid. As ſuperintendant of Seville, he directed his attention to fertilize the hitherto barren ſpot called the Black Mountain, or Sierra Morena, and by offering liberal invitations to German coloniſts, he converted it into a populous diſtrict. Accuſed falſely by his enemies, he for three years mourned the cruelty of his treatment in a dungeon. He eſcaped to Venice, where he died, aged 65. The triumph of the goſpel, in 4 vols. 4to. in Spaniſh, a work of merit, is attributed to him.

Oldcastle, *ſir John*, lord Cobham, was the firſt nobleman who ſuffered martyrdom for his religion. He was a general in the French campaigns, and obliged the duke of Orleans to raiſe the ſiege of Paris; but as a follower of Wickliffe's doctrines, and the ſupporter of itinerant preachers, he incurred the hatred of the Romiſh clergy, and was accuſed of hereſy to Henry V. Henry reaſoned with him, but when Cobham declared the pope antichriſt, the monarch ſhocked at his impiety, delivered him up to the archbiſhop, who ſent him to the tower. He eſcaped from confinement, but after four years' concealment in Wales, he was ſeized and dragged to London. As a heretic and traitor, he was hung upon a gallows alive, and a fire lighted under him, ſo that he was thus cruelly roaſted alive, 1417. He wrote 12 concluſions addreſſed to the parliament of England.

Oldenburg, *Henry*, a German, conſul for his countrymen at London, under Cromwell's uſurpation, and afterwards tutor to the lords Obryan and Cavendiſh. During his reſidence at Oxford, he was acquainted with the founders of the royal ſociety of which he was elected fellow, and aſſiſtant ſecretary with Dr. Wilkins. He publiſhed the 36 firſt numbers of the philoſophical tranſactions, and had a moſt extenſive correſpondence with learned men. He wrote beſides tranſlations, &c. and died 1678.

Olderman, *John*, Greek profeſſor at Helmſtadt, died of a dropſy 1723, aged 37. He was author of ſome ingenious diſſertations, de imperfectione ſermonis humani—de Phraarte fluvio, &c.

Oldfield, *Anne*, a celebrated actreſs. The ſweetneſs of her voice, accidentally heard and commended by Farquhar, introduced her to ſir John Vanburgh, and to Rich, the patentee of the king's theatre, where ſhe firſt exhibited herſelf. She ſhone in Leonora, in ſir C. Nice, and lady Betty Modiſh, in the careleſs huſband; but as virtue and continence are ſeldom the inmates of a theatre, ſhe yielded her reputation to the ſolicitations of Mr. A. Maynwaring, and after his death was the miſtreſs of general Churchill, by each of whom ſhe had a ſon. She was otherwiſe humane and benevolent, and was the patroneſs of indigent merit in Savage. She died 1730, and her body, after lying in ſtate in the Jeruſalem chamber, was buried in Weſtminſter abbey with great pomp. Her wit and vivacity were ſaid to be very engaging, her figure delicate and pleaſing, and her manners faſcinating in the extreme.

Oldham, *John*, an Engliſh poet, born 1653, at Shipton, Glouceſterſhire. He was educated at Tetbury ſchool, and Edmund hall, Oxford. He was afterwards uſher of Croydon ſchool; but the excellence of his poetry was noticed by Rocheſter and Dorſet, and other wits of the age, and he then engaged as tutor to the ſons of private gentlemen, and afterwards ſettled in London as a wit and a poet. Lord Kingſton afterwards patronized him, and wiſhed him to be his chaplain; but though he refuſed, he continued in his houſe till his death, occaſioned by the ſmall-pox, 1683. His writings were chiefly ſatirical, and though a man of temperance and virtue, he is frequently licentious in his poetry. The whole conſiſts

of 36 pieces, the moſt valuable of which are the four ſatires on the jeſuits.

OLDISWORTH, *William*, joint writer in the examiner, a periodical paper, and author of a vindication of the biſhop of Exeter, of ſtate tracts, &c. of the odes and epodes of Horace tranſlated, &c. died 1734.

OLDMIXON, *John*, a political writer of Bridgewater. As a party writer he was ſevere in the extreme; he oppoſed the Stuart family, and attacked the great writers of the time with envy and ill nature. Pope gave him a conſpicuous place among the ſons of dullneſs in his Dunciad. He obtained by his party zeal a poſt in the revenue at Bridgewater, where he died 1742, at an advanced age. He wrote hiſtory of the Stuarts, folio—a volume of poems—the life of A. Maynwaring, eſq.—the life of queen Anne—a tragedy—an opera, &c.

OLDYS, *William*, an Engliſh writer, born about 1687. Few particulars of his life are known, though it is too apparent that he was intemperate, profligate, and licentious. He was librarian to lord Oxford, and made a catalogue of the collection, which Oſborne the bookſeller purchaſed for 13,000l. He was alſo Norroy king at arms, as being well acquainted with heraldry, and died at the herald's office, 1761, aged 74. His chief works were a life of ſir Walter Raleigh—various articles in the general hiſtorical dictionary—lives marked G. in the biographia Britannica—introduction to Hayward's Britiſh muſe, &c.

OLEARIUS, *Godfrey*, a German, born at Hall in Saxony, 1639. He was profeſſor of Greek and divinity at Leipſic, and was 10 times rector of that univerſity. He died 1713. He was a great contributor to the "Leipſic acts," and wrote works on theology, philoſophy, &c.

OLEARIUS, *Godfrey*, ſon of the preceding, was born at Leipſic, 1672. He poſſeſſed great abilities, and after viſiting Holland, ſtudied at Oxford, and became profeſſor of Greek and Latin, and afterwards of divinity at Leipſic. He died in the flower of life, 1715. He publiſhed a diſſertation on the worſhip of God, by J. C.—a hiſtory of Rome and Germany—beſides a Latin tranſlation of Stanley's hiſtory of philoſophers, 4to. &c.

OLEARIUS, *Adam*, a German writer, ſix years ſecretary to the embaſſy, from the duke of Holſtein, to Muſcovy, and Perſia. He publiſhed an account of his journey, with maps and figures, folio, tranſlated into French by Wicquefort. He alſo publiſhed an abridgement of the chronicles of Holſtein, from 1448, to 1663. He died 1671, aged 68.

O'LEARY, *Arthur*, of Cork, was educated at St. Omer's. As he refuſed to engage againſt his country he was diſmiſſed from being chaplain in a French regiment, and returned to Cork, where his zeal in rouſing up the catholics to take up arms during the American war, procured him a penſion. He afterwards came to London, and diſplayed great abilities as a pulpit orator. He died 1801, author of ſome political tracts, 8vo. ſome ſermons, &c.

OLIMPO, *Balthaſar*, an Italian poet. His pegaſea in ſtanſe amoroſe, 1525, and his gloria del amore, 8vo. &c. have appeared in 2 vols. 8vo.

OLIVA, *Alexander*, general of the Auguſtine monks, ſtudied at Rimini, Bologna, and Peruſa, and when at Rome, as general of his order, Pius II. created him a cardinal, 1460, and made him biſhop of Camerino. He died at Tivoli 1463. His works are, de Chriſti ortu ſermones centum—de cœnâ cum apoſtolis factâ—de peccato in ſpiritum ſanctum.

OLIVARES, *Gaſpar de Guzman, count de*, ſucceeded Uzeda as prime miniſter, and gained popularity by his wiſe and ſalutary regulations. His pride, however, created him many enemies, and occaſioned not only the revolt of the Catalonians, but the ſeparation of the Portugueſe from the Spaniſh dominions. Olivares was diſmiſſed with diſgrace, and died of a broken heart at Toro, in 1643.

OLIVER, *Iſaac*, an Engliſh painter. His hiſtorical pieces, and alſo his miniatures were much admired as patterns of ſuperior excellence. He died 1617, aged nearly 60 years.

OLIVER, *Peter*, eldeſt ſon of the preceding, was alſo eminent as a miniature painter, and died 1661, aged 59.

OLIVER, of Malmſbury, a benedictine monk, was an able mechanic, but in attempting to fly from a tower with wings which he had made, he fell down and fractured his legs. He died 1660.

OLIVER, *William*, a phyſician of Bath, author of treatiſes on the Bath waters, and on tar water. He pretended to be an atheiſt, but died very penitent 1764.

OLIVER, *Claude Matthew*, of Marſeilles, contributed much to the eſtabliſhment of the academy of Marſeilles, and he was one of its firſt members. He poſſeſſed a moſt retentive memory, ſo that with little premeditation he ſupported the moſt intricate cauſes at the bar, with the moſt captivating eloquence, and the moſt convincing arguments. He died 1736, aged 35. He wrote the hiſtory of Philip of Macedonia, the father of Alexander, 2 vols. 12mo. a work of merit—memoir on the aſſiſtance given to the Romans by the people of Marſeilles, during the ſecond Punic war, &c.

OLIVET, *Joſeph*, a jeſuit of Salins, known for his learned editions of Cicero's works printed at Paris, and then at Geneva, 9 vols. 4to. He publiſhed beſides, tranſlations of ſome of the orations of Demoſthenes and Cicero, and of Cicero's treatiſe de Nat. D. and other works. He was member of the French academy, and died 1768.

OLIVETAN, *Robert*, a relation of the great Calvin, printed 1535, fol. a French tranſlation

of the bible, the firſt executed from the Hebrew and Greek texts. It was called the bible of the ſword, becauſe the printer aſſumed a ſword as his emblem. The work is now very ſcarce. Olivetan died the year after at Rome, poiſoned, it is ſaid, by the catholics on account of his publications.

Oliveyra, *Chevalier Francis de*, a Portugueſe, employed in various embaſſies. Abandoning the popiſh tenets, he retired to Holland, and afterwards to England, where he lived in learned eaſe. He publiſhed in French, "a pathetic diſcourſe, addreſſed to his countrymen," in conſequence of the earthquake of Liſbon. He died 1783, aged 83.

Olonnois, *John David*, of Olonne, is famous for his bold adventures in the 17th century. He paſſed early into America, and joined the Buccaneers in St. Domingo. After ſpreading devaſtation on the coaſts of the Spaniſh ſettlements, he was at laſt attacked by the Indians, who cut his body to pieces and devoured it.

Olzoffski, *Andrew*, a Poliſh divine. He travelled to France and Italy, and afterwards was in the ſervice of the king of Poland, and went ambaſſador to Vienna. He was made biſhop of Culm, and afterwards high chancellor, and primate of the kingdom, and while his wiſdom and patriotiſm regulated the affairs of the kingdom, he ſhowed himſelf ſatisfied with the honors of his country, and refuſed the dignity of a cardinal. He died in 1678, aged 60. He publiſhed in Latin ſome political tracts.

Omar I. ſecond caliph after Mahomet, began to reign 634. After defeating Ali, whom Mahomet had appointed his ſucceſſor, he ſpread his conqueſts over Syria and Phœnicia, and took Jeruſalem after an obſtinate ſiege. His generals extended his conqueſts over Perſia and Egypt, and increaſed the worſhippers of Mahomet. The fall of Alexandria under his power, was marked by the deſtruction of its celebrated library, but he reſtored the canal of communication between the Nile and the Red ſea. He was ſtabbed at Jeruſalem, by a Perſian ſlave, 644, in his 63d year. During his reign the mahometans conquered 36,000 towns, deſtroyed 4000 chriſtian temples, and built 1400 moſques. Omar was a great warrior, in his manners auſtere and virtuous; and regarding merit as the only title to ſuperiority, he declared the crown elective, and placed his ſon in an inferior ſituation.

Omar II. 13th caliph of the Ommiades, ſucceeded Solyman, 717. He laid ſiege to Conſtantinople, but his attempts to take it failed; and the deſtruction of his fleet by a terrible tempeſt, obliged him to retire from the walls. He was aſſaſſinated at Edeſſa, 720, by his own family.

Onuphrius, *Panvinius*, an Auguſtine monk of Verona, who continued the lives of the popes, begun by Platina. He publiſhed other works, and was ſo ſkilled in hiſtorical knowledge, that he was called the father of hiſtory. He died at Palermo, 1568, aged 39.

Oost, *James Van*, a painter of Bruges, who ſtudied the manner of Annibal Caracci with great ſucceſs, ſo that his hiſtorical pieces, landſcapes, &c. were much admired. His beſt piece is a deſcent from the croſs, in the jeſuits' church, Bruges. He died 1671.

Opitius, *Henry*, a lutheran divine, born 1642, in Miſnia. He was profeſſor of oriental languages at Kiel, where he died 1712. He wrote ſome fanciful treatiſes on the ſubject of grammar. He edited alſo the bible in Hebrew, 2 vols. 4to.

Opitius, *Martin*, a poet, born in Sileſia, 1597. He died of the plague at Dantzic 1639. His poems in Latin and in German are much admired for their elegance and ſpirit.

Oporinus, *John*, a German printer of Baſil, 1507. He ſtudied phyſic, but afterwards applied to Greek and Latin, and then began the buſineſs of printer. He died 1568. He publiſhed no book which he did not himſelf correct. He wrote notes on Plutarch—on Cicero's Tuſculan quæſt. &c.

Oppede, *John Meynier, baron d'*, preſident of the parliament of Aix, rendered himſelf odious by his cruelties againſt the Vaudois. Not only the 19 condemned to the ſtake were deſtroyed, but 22 villages were devoted to the flames, and above 4000 perſons periſhed by the ſword or by fire, during that horrible perſecution. He died 1558.

Oppian, a Cilician, known as a Greek poet and grammarian in the ſecond century. His poem on fiſhing is ſtill extant, &c.

Opsopæus, *John*, a German critic. He became a phyſician and was profeſſor of medicine at Heidelberg. He edited ſome of the works of Hippocrates, with notes; but his beſt known work is an edition of the Sibylline oracles. He died 1596, aged 40.

Orellana, *Francis*, a Spaniard, with Pizarro in the conqueſt of Peru. He deſerted his companions, and penetrating into the country, was the firſt European who ſaw the Amazon, the beſt part of whoſe courſe he obſerved, till he reached the Spaniſh ſettlements of Cubagna, from which he departed for Europe. In the relation of what he had ſeen, he united the marvellous and the true; and by reporting that he had paſſed through a country peopled by Amazons, he gave that name to the great river which he had diſcovered. He periſhed in endeavouring again to diſcover the mouth of it, about 1550.

Organa, *Andrew*, a painter of Florence, diſtinguiſhed alſo as a ſculptor, architect, and poet. His works are preſerved at Piſa. In his picture of the laſt judgment, he repreſented all his friends in paradiſe, and placed his enemies in hell. He died 1389, aged 60.

Orkan, ſon of Othoman, made himſelf emperor of Turkey 1326, by the deſtruction of his elder brothers. He died 1360.

ORLANDI, *Pelegrini Anthony*, author of the origin and progrefs of printing, from 1457 to 1500—a hiftory of Bolognefe writers, &c. was an Italian bookfeller, who died 1730.

ORLEANS, *Louis of France, duke of*, fon of Charles V. was born 1371, and bafely murdered by his uncle John, duke of Burgundy, 1407. This foul deed became the fource of fatal difputes between the houfes of Orleans and Burgundy.

ORLEANS, *Charles, duke of*, fon of Louis of France, was taken prifoner at the battle of Agincourt, and after a captivity of 25 years in England, he returned to France, and undertook the conqueft of Milan. He died at Amboife 1465.

ORLEANS, *Louis, duke of*, prince of the blood, was born at Verfailles, 1703. After the death of his father, and that of his wife, he abandoned the world and its follies to devote himfelf to a life of penitence, religion, and literature. He refided at the abbey of St. Genevieve, employed in works of charity and benevolence till his death, 1752. He was not only fkilled in the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Greek languages, but a perfect mafter of botany, chemiftry, and painting. He wrote tranflations, paraphrafes, and commentaries on fcripture—a literal tranflation of the pfalms—differtations againft the Jews—a liberal tranflation of St. Paul's epiftles—treatife againft plays, &c.

ORLEANS, *Philip Louis Jofeph, duke of*, was born at St. Cloud, 1747, and called duke de Chartres during his father's life. From his earlieft years he devoted himfelf to low pleafures, but to acquire confideration in the fleet, he entered in the navy, and obtained the command of the St. Efprit, of 84 guns; in 1778, under Orvilliers. The fight of the Engliih fleet, it is faid, terrified him, and during the action off Ufhant with admiral Keppel, he concealed himfelf in the hold of the fhip till the danger was over. This conduct was ridiculed by the wits of Paris, and by the court, and the duke felt the fatire fo deeply that he determined on revenge. His fortune gave him every opportunity to create diffatisfaction. In 1787 he fucceeded to his father's title, and in the revolution he became one of the members of the national aflembly, and as if afhamed of his birth, he took the name of Egalité. While the factious ufed his opulence for their own diabolical purpofes, he was fatisfied if every meafure tended to overturn the throne, on which he hoped to feat himfelf. At the trial of Louis XVI. he gave his vote for death, a conduct which fhocked even the moft abandoned jacobins; but foon his own fate was determined by thofe who had fquandered his riches, and abufed his confidence. He was accufed, and though he efcaped to Marfeilles, he was brought back to Paris, and led ignominioufly to the fcaffold, 1793.

ORLEANS, *Louis*, an advocate of Paris, who defended the caufe of the league againft Henry IV. The virulence of his writings at laft caufed his apprehenfion; but the mild monarch ordered him to be liberated from prifon. This made a convert of the advocate, who became loud in the praife of his benefactor. He died 1627, aged 87. He wrote a defence of the united catholics againft the proteftants, 8vo.—addrefs to the Engliih catholics—commentaries on Tacitus and Seneca, &c.

ORLEANS, *Peter Jofeph*, a jefuit of Bourges, profeffor of belles lettres, and afterwards preacher to his fociety. He died 1698. He is author of an hiftory of the revolutions of England, 3 vols. 4to.—hiftory of the revolutions of Portugal, 5 vols. 12mo.—hiftory of the two Tartar conquerors, Chunchi and Canhi, 8vo. &c.

ORME, *Robert*, a writer, born at Bombay, where his father was a furgeon. From Harrow fchool he went writer to India; and by the friendfhip of lord Clive he was in 1755 made member of the Madras council, and commiffary-general, but returned to Europe in 1759, and was fome time after honorably appointed by the Eaft India company their hiftoriographer, with a falary of 300l. per annum. He was author of the military tranfactions of the Britifh in India, 3 vols. He wrote befides, hiftorical fragments of the Mogul power, during the reign of Aurengzebe. He died in 1801, aged 73.

OROBIO, *Balthafar*, a Spanifh Jew, born at Seville. Educated fecretly as a Jew, he outwardly profeffed the Roman faith, and became profeffor of metaphyfics at Salamanca. He afterwards ftudied phyfic, and practifed it at Seville; but as he was fufpected of judaifm, he was feized and treated with the greateft cruelty to oblige him to confefs. After three years' confinement, he efcaped to Touloufe, where he was made profeffor of phyfic. He afterwards went to Amfterdam, and there openly profeffed himfelf a Jew, and died 1687. He wrote againft Spinoza in his "certamen philofophicum," and his interview with Limborch on the fubject of the chriftian religion, occafioned his writing a book in fupport of judaifm, &c.

ORSATO, *Sertorio*, an Italian writer, well fkilled in antiquities. He was profeffor of philofophy at Padua and died of a fuppreffion of urine, 1678, aged 61. He wrote lyric poems in Italian, "the hiftory of Padua," &c.

ORSI, *John Jofeph*, a philologer and poet of Bologna. He ftudied every branch of polite literature, and died 1733. He wrote fonatas, paftorals, and other poems in Italian—a defence of Italian poets, and of Taffo, &c.

ORSI, *Francis Jofeph Auguftin*, a writer, born in Tufcany 1692, and raifed to the purple by Clement XIII. He is author of an "ecclefiaftic hiftory" in Italian, 20 vols. 4to. &c. He died 1761.

ORTE, N. *vifcount d'*, governor of Bayonne, refufed to put the proteftants to death on the fatal maffacre of St. Bartholomew. He wrote back in anfwer to the order of Charles IX. that

that he had only good ſoldiers and good citizens in his garriſon, and no executioners.

Ortelius, *Abraham*, a geographer, born at Antwerp, 1527. He travelled over England, Ireland, France, Italy, and Germany, and was honorably called the Ptolemy of his age. His "theatrum orbis terræ," in folio, procured for him the place of geographer to Philip II. of Spain. He died at Antwerp, 1598. He publiſhed beſides, ſynonyma geographia—aurei ſeculi imago, &c.

Orton, *Job*, of Shrewſbury, was educated in his native town, and afterwards under Dr. Doddridge. He took care of a diſſenting congregation at Kidderminſter, and then removed to Shrewſbury, where he died 1783, aged 66. He is author of an excellent life of Dr. Doddridge—ſermons to the aged, 12mo.—ſacramental meditations, 12mo.—diſcourſes on chriſtian worſhip, 12mo.—diſcourſes on practical ſubjects, 8vo.—practical expoſition of the old teſtament, 6 vols. 8vo.

Orville, *James Philip de*, a Dutch critic, of French parentage, born at Amſterdam, 1696. He travelled over England, France, and Germany, and was elected profeſſor of eloquence, hiſtory, and Greek at Amſterdam, which he held 12 years, and reſigned 1742. He died 1751. He continued with Burman, obſervationes miſcellaneæ, 10 vols. to which four more were added after his death, containing a diſſertation on Delos, and remarks on the Greek romance of Chariton. He wrote beſides a ſatire againſt De Pauw, &c.

Osborne, *Francis*, an Engliſh writer, born at Chickſand, Bedfordſhire, 1588. In the civil wars he ſided with the parliament, and obtained ſome offices under Cromwell. He wrote, at Oxford, advice to a ſon, which was very popular, and inveighed againſt by the puritans of the time, beſides other things in proſe and verſe.

Osiander, *Andrew*, of Bavaria, ſtudied at Wittemberg and Nuremberg, and was one of Luther's firſt diſciples. He was miniſter and profeſſor of Konigſberg, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a new opinion on juſtification, which he aſſerted to ariſe not from the imputation of Chriſt's juſtice, but the union of God's juſtice with our ſouls. He defended theſe ſentiments even againſt Luther, and chiefly reſted on the words of Iſaiah, the Lord is our righteouſneſs. He died 1552, aged 54. He was ſo violent in his temper, that he treated all his opponents in the groſſeſt language of illiberality. His works are, harmonia evangelica, fol.—epiſtola ad Zwinglium de euchariſtiâ—diſſertationes duæ de lege et evangelio et juſtificatione, &c. His ſon *Luke* was alſo a lutheran miniſter, and died at Tubingen, 1604. He was author of commentaries on the bible—inſtitutions of the chriſtian religion, &c.

Osman I. ſon of Achmet I. ſucceeded 1618, on the Turkiſh throne. His expedition, in 1621, againſt Poland, was unfortunate, and after the loſs of 80,000 men, and 100,000 horſes, he ſubmitted to a diſadvantageous peace. He was hurled from his throne, and ſtrangled by the rebellious ſoldiery, 1622.

Osman II. emperor of Conſtantinople, 1754, died after a ſhort reign, 1757, aged 59. He renewed, under ſevere penalties, the Mahometan law, that his ſubjects ſhould drink no wine.

Osmond, *St.* a Norman, made chancellor of England and biſhop of Saliſbury by the conqueror. The liturgy which he introduced in his dioceſe was univerſally adopted, and called the liturgy of Saliſbury. He died 1099.

Osorio, *Jerome*, a Portugueſe, born at Liſbon, 1506. He ſtudied at Salamanca, Paris, and Bologna, and was profeſſor of divinity at Coimbra, and made biſhop of Sylva, by the queen regent. He went afterwards to Rome, and in conſequence of the diſaſters of his country, he died, it is ſaid, of a broken heart, 1580. He wrote commentaries, paraphraſes, &c. and deſerved to be called the Cicero of Portugal.

Ossat, *Arnaud d'*, a cardinal born in Almagnac, 1536. Educated by the charity of a neighbour, he ſtudied at Bourges, and applied to the law; and was called to the bar at Paris. In 1580 he went to Rome, as ſecretary to the ambaſſador from France, and on his death paſſed into the ſervice of cardinal d'Eſte, and then of cardinal de Joyeuſe. When Henry IV. of France quitted the religion of the proteſtants, d'Oſſat, reſident at Rome, obtained the papal abſolution, and was made biſhop of Rennes. He died at Rome 1604, aged 68. He was a moſt able, ſkilful, and ſagacious negociator. His "letters" have been frequently publiſhed.

Ossian, ſon of Fingal, an ancient Scotch bard, who floriſhed about the beginning of the third century. He accompanied his father in his wars, and in the latter part of life, which was protracted to a good old age, he became blind. In 1758 ſome poems appeared in a poetical ſtyle, ſaid to be tranſlated from the original Gaelic of Oſſian, by Mr. Macpherſon; and as they excited the attention of the learned by their beauty, they produced an animated controverſy about their authenticity.

Ostade, *Adrian Van*, a Dutch painter, born at Lubec, 1610. He was endued with ſuch powers by nature, that he equalled all other painters in the repreſentations of droll and vulgar ſcenes. He perfectly underſtood the chiaro-obſcuro, and his ſmoaking rooms, alehouſes, kitchens, and ſtables are particularly admired. He died at Amſterdam, 1685, much regretted.

Ostervald, *John Frederick*, a proteſtant miniſter, born at Neufchatel, 1663. He was learned and pious, and from his friendſhip with Turretin and Werenfels aroſe the expreſſion of the triumvirate of Swiſs theologians. He died 1747. He wrote a catechiſm of the chriſtian religion, 8vo.—arguments and reflections on the books of the bible, 2 vols. 8vo. treatiſe againſt uncleanneſs, 8vo. &c.

Osterwy, *Maria Van*, of Delft, excelled as an elegant artiſt, and her flowers, fruits, and ſcenes of ſtill life poſſeſſed particular beauty. She died 1693, aged 63.

Oswald, king of Northumberland, fled to Ireland to avoid the perſecution of his uncle Edwin, who uſurped the throne. He returned, became a chriſtian, defeated and ſlew Cerdowalla, king of the Britons, and was afterwards killed in battle, 643. His virtues have been recorded by monkiſh writers, who declare that miracles were wrought at his tomb.

Otho I. ſurnamed the great, was crowned emperor of Germany at Aix-la-Chapelle 936. He was an active prince, he defeated the Danes, ſubdued Bohemia, and carried his arms into Italy againſt Berenger, who had aſſumed the title of emperor. He died 973, aged 62.

Otho II. ſon and ſucceſſor of the great Otho, was ſurnamed the bloody. After routing the Danes and the Bohemians, he invaded the French territories with an army of 60,000 men; but peace was reſtored in 980. The next year he croſſed the Alps, to reduce the Calabrians to ſubjection; but he was defeated by the Saracens. He died on his return to Rome, according to ſome, by poiſon, 983.

Otho III. only ſon of Otho II. was crowned emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle, 983, though only three years old. His elevation was oppoſed by the duke of Bavaria, but the energy of his miniſters defeated the meaſures of his rivals. When he took the reins of government, Otho went into Italy, where he was crowned by the hands of the pope. He died in the Campagna, 1002, aged 22; after having enlarged the power of the pope, and enabled him to diſpute for temporal ſovereignty with his imperial ſucceſſors.

Otho IV. ſurnamed the proud, was elected emperor 1197. After being conſecrated at Rome he laid claim, againſt his promiſe, to the territories of Ancona and Spoletto. In conſequence of this he was excommunicated, and Frederic, king of Sicily, elected emperor. Otho unable to reſiſt the power of his enemies, retired in diſgrace to Hantzburg, where he died 1218.

Otrokotskiforis, *Francis*, a Hungarian, who ſtudied at Utrecht, and became a proteſtant miniſter. He afterwards embraced the catholic faith, and was profeſſor of law at Tirnau, where he died 1718. He wrote origines Hungaricæ, 2 vols. 8vo.—antiqua religio Hungorum verè chriſtiana et catholica, 8vo. &c.

Ott, *Henry*, a Swiſs divine, born at Zurich, where he was profeſſor of eloquence, Hebrew, and eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, and where he died 1682, aged 65. As an orientaliſt, his abilities were very great.

Otter, *John*, author of travels in Turkey and Perſia, &c. was born at Chriſtianſtadt, 1707, and died 1748.

Otway, *Thomas*, a celebrated dramatic writer, born at Trotting, Suſſex, 1651. He was educated at Wincheſter ſchool and Chriſt-church, Oxford. By the friendſhip of lord Plymouth, he obtained a cornetcy in the army, and embarked for Flanders, in 1677; but a military life proved diſagreeable to him, and he returned to London, poor, and neceſſitated to write for his ſupport. He died 1685, in a manner, ſays Dr. Johnſon, which I am unwilling to mention. Having been compelled to contract debts, and hunted by the terriers of the law, he retired to a public houſe on Tower-hill, where he died of want, or, as related by one of his biographers, by ſwallowing, after a long faſt, a piece of bread, which charity had ſupplied. He went out, almoſt naked, in the rage of hunger, and finding a gentleman in a neighbouring coffee-houſe, aſked him for a ſhilling; the gentleman gave him a guinea; and Otway, going away, bought a roll, and was choaked with the firſt mouthful. As a writer he had extraordinary powers, in touching the heart in his tragedies, of which his orphan, and Venice preſerved, are noble inſtances. Beſides ten dramatic pieces, he wrote miſcellaneous poems and tranſlations.

Oudin, *Caſimir*, a French monk of Mezieres. He became a recluſe in the abbey of Boucilly, in Champagne, where Lewis XIV. accidentally ſaw him, and employed his abilities. In 1690 he turned proteſtant, and was made under librarian at Leyden, where he died 1717. He wrote commentarius de ſcriptoribus eccleſiæ antiquis & eorum ſcriptis, 3 vols. folio—veterum aliquot Galliæ & Belgiæ ſcriptorum opuſcula ſacra, &c. 8vo. &c.

Oudin, *Francis*, of Vignori, in Champagne, was profeſſor of humanity and theology, and ſettled at Dijon, where he died of a dropſy in the cheſt, 1752, aged 79. He was well verſed in the eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of the fathers. He publiſhed ſomnia, an elegant Latin poem, odes, elegies, &c. printed in his poemata didaſcalia, 3 vols. 12mo.—bibliotheca ſcriptorum ſocietatis Jeſu, &c.

Oudinet, *Mark Anthony*, a French medalliſt, of Rheims 1643. He quitted his profeſſorſhip of law to go to Paris. The order which he introduced in the king's collection, obtained a penſion from the king, and a ſeat in the academy of belles lettres. He died at Paris 1712. He wrote three diſſertations, of great merit, on medals.

Oudri, *John Baptiſt*, a French painter, who acquired great celebrity in his correct repreſentation of animals. Some of his hunting pieces adorn the palaces of France. His adoration of the Magi is in high eſteem. He died at Paris, 1755, aged 69.

Overall, *John*, an Engliſh prelate, born 1559. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, and removed to Trinity. In 1696 he was made regius profeſſor of divinity, D. D. and maſter of Catherine hall, and in 1601 became dean of St. Paul. In 1614 he was made biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, and in 1618 tranſlated to Norwich, where he died 1619. He was a learned divine, and wrote a "convocation book," and other works.

Overbeke,

OVERBEKE, *Bonaventure Van*, of Amſterdam, was eminent as a deſigner and an antiquarian. He went three times to Rome to take correct copies of her ancient monuments, and he made beautiful engravings of his pieces. The deſcription with his plates, written in Flemiſh, was tranſlated into Latin and French, 3 vols. folio, and poſſeſſes great merit. He died 1706.

OVERBURY, *ſir Thomas*, an Engliſh writer, born in 1581, at Compton-Scorſen, Warwickſhire. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, and entered at the Middle Temple; but relinquiſhed the law for literature, and for the court. He became the friend of Car, earl of Somerſet, but he ſtained his character in promoting the amours of that profligate nobleman with the licentious counteſs of Eſſex; and as if aſhamed of his conduct, he boldly attempted to diſſuade him from marrying ſo worthleſs a woman. Car revealed the friendly advice, and the counteſs meditated revenge. By the means of Car, Overbury was appointed ambaſſador to Ruſſia, and then inſidiouſly encouraged to refuſe the office, in conſequence of which the king ſent him to the Tower as a diſloyal man. In this place poiſon was adminiſtered to him, and he fell a ſacrifice to the diabolical intrigues of his perfidious friend and his guilty miſtreſs, 1613. The murder was huſhed by the power of the offender; but two years after it was fully diſcloſed; the underagents were tried, condemned, and executed, but the earl and the counteſs, after being found guilty, were pardoned by the king. Sir Thomas, who has been compared in his learning and his melancholy fate, to Germanicus Cæſar, was the author of ſome works in proſe and verſe, of conſiderable merit.

OUGHTRED, *William*, an Engliſh divine, born 1573 at Eton, and educated there and at King's college, Cambridge. In 1603 he was preſented to the living of Aldbury, near Guildford, where he devoted himſelf to mathematical ſtudies. During the uſurpation he was frequently moleſted, though a peaceful reſident in his pariſh, and he was liberated only by the interference of Whitelocke and other friends. He died 1660, aged 86. On hearing the news of Charles's reſtoration, he expired, it is ſaid, in a ſudden extacy of joy. He publiſhed in 1631 his "clavis," a moſt valuable work, containing many new theorems in algebra and geometry, which have been adopted by Newton, and other learned philoſophers.

OVIEDO, *John Conſalvo de*, a learned Spaniard. He was page to Ferdinand of Arragon and Iſabella, and was at Barcelona in 1493, on the return of Columbus from the new world. The adventures of this extraordinary man raiſed his attention, and he became his friend and companion in his next voyage. Ferdinand conſidered him as the fitteſt man to examine the commerce and reſources of the new world; and on his return from the iſland of Hayti, he publiſhed the reſult of his inquiries, called the general and natural hiſtory of the Weſt Indies. In this work he paid particular attention to the venereal diſeaſe, lately become known in Europe, and which ſome thought was introduced from America; and he aſcertained that the uſe of guiacum was very ſalutary in the relief of this terrible diſorder.

OUSEL, *Philip*, of Dantzic, became proteſtant miniſter at Leyden, and afterwards theological profeſſor at Frankfort on Oder, where he died 1724, aged 53. He was well ſkilled in Hebrew literature, and publiſhed introductio in accentuationem Hebræorum metricam, 4to. in which he ſupports that the Hebrew points and accents are as old as the bible—de accentuatione Hebræorum proſaicâ, 8vo. &c.

OWAIN, or OWEN TUDOR, married Catherine, the widow of Henry V. in 1426, and was father by her of three ſons, the eldeſt of whom embraced the monaſtic life; the ſecond was Edmund, earl of Richmond, father to Henry VII. and the third Jaſper, earl of Pembroke.

OWAIN GLANDWR, or OWEN GLENDOWER, laſt of the Welch princes, was in the ſervice of Richard II. but was diſgraced by Henry IV. In conſequence he took up arms, burnt Ruthyn, and defeated lord Grey, who had obtained his lands from the king; but afterwards he reſtored him to liberty for a large ranſom. He in 1402 routed Edward Mortimer in Radnorſhire, and cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed ſovereign of Wales. Though aſſiſted by the French, his affairs became deſperate, and unable to withſtand the Engliſh, he led a life of retirement, and died in 1415, diſguiſed as a poor ſhepherd.

OWEN, *Dr. John*, an eminent divine among the independents, of whom he is ſometimes called the prince, the oracle, and the metropolitan. He was born 1616, at Hadham, Oxfordſhire, and was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, which he left in 1637, as unwilling to ſubmit to the regulations introduced by Laud. At the breaking out of the civil war he embraced the party of the parliament with ſuch warmth, that his uncle diſinherited him. His "diſplay of arminianiſm," publiſhed in 1642, rendered him very popular among the nonconformiſts; he was a frequent preacher before the parliament, and obtained the friendſhip of Cromwell, by whoſe influence he was made, in 1650, dean of Chriſt-church. In 1652 he was vice-chancellor, but on the protector's death he was removed from his office, and at the reſtoration he was deprived of his deanery. He lived for ſome time in London, and then at Kenſington, and died at Ealing, Middleſex, 1683, aged 67. Though violent as the friend of party he poſſeſſed moderation, and frequently exerted his influence in favor of the royaliſts. His works were numerous, amounting to 7 vols. folio, 20 in 4to. and 30 in 8vo. the beſt known of which are, an expoſition of the Hebrews, 4 vols. folio—diſcourſe on the Holy Spirit, folio, &c.

OWEN, *John*, an Engliſh epigrammatiſt, born at Arnen, Caernarvonſhire, and educated at Wincheſter, and New college, Oxford.

He taught school at Trylegh, near Monmouth, and at Warwick, on the foundation of Henry VIII. He had such a vein for satire and epigram, that he even wrote in ridicule of a rich uncle on whom he depended, in consequence of which he was excluded from his will. He was afterwards supported by Williams, bishop of Lincoln, and died poor 1622. His epigrams have been often printed. They are in Latin, and possess the elegance and humor of Martial's pieces. They have been translated into English, French, and Spanish.

Owen, *Dr. Henry*, was born in Merionethshire, and educated at Ruthyn school, and Jesus college, Oxford. He studied and practised physic, and then took orders and obtained the livings of Edmonton, and St. Olave's, Hart-street, London. He died 1795, aged 80. He was an able and pious divine, and wrote observations on the scripture miracles—remarks on the four gospels—inquiry on the septuagint version—sermons at Boyle's lectures, 2 vols. 8vo.—introduction to Hebrew criticism, &c.

Owen, *George*, a physician, born in Worcestershire, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. He was physician to Henry VIII. who left him a legacy of 100l. and afterwards to Edward VI. and to Mary, whom he brought into the world by the Cæsarean operation. He died 1558. He published a meet diet for the new ague.

Owen, *Charles*, a dissenting divine, born in Montgomeryshire, and educated at Shrewsbury. He was minister of a congregation at Bridgnorth, but removed to London from the violence of party, till the toleration of James II. permitted him to return. He afterwards went to Ellesmere, and died 1712, aged 58. He wrote some controversial tracts.

Owtram, *William*, prebendary of Westminster under Charles II. was eminent as a preacher, and as a scholar. He died 1679. He published a learned book, "de sacrificiis," &c.

Oxenstiern, *Axel*, was grand chancellor of Sweden, and prime minister to Gustavus Adolphus. After the battle of Lutzen, 1632, in which his master lost his life, he was placed at the head of affairs, and rewarded the confidence of the nation by the most consummate wisdom, and the strictest integrity. He died universally respected, 1654, aged 71. The second volume of the history of Sweden in German is attributed to him. Of his sons, *John* was plenipotentiary at the peace of Munster, *Gabriel* was marshal of Sweden, and *Benedict* grand chancellor, and prime minister of the kingdom. His grand nephew *N.* was distinguished as a man of letters. He travelled over the greater part of Europe, and published thoughts on different subjects, with moral reflections, 2 vols. 12mo. and died at an advanced age, 1707.

Czanham, *James*, a French mathematician. He studied divinity in compliance with the wishes of his father; but after his death he applied to mathematics. He left his country, and taught mathematics at Lyons, and afterwards at Paris. The Spanish war reduced his income by lessening his scholars, and the death of his wife, by whom he had 12 children, embittered with sorrow the last years of life. He died of an apoplexy, 1717, aged 77. The best known of his works are, a dictionary of mathematics, 4to.—a course of mathematics, 5 vols. 8vo.—mathematical recreations, 4 vols. 8vo.—use of the compass of proportion, 12mo.—elements of algebra, 4to. &c.

Ozell, *John*, an indefatigable writer, educated at Ashby-de-la-Zouch school, and afterwards at Christ's hospital. Unwilling to go to the university, he qualified himself in arithmetic for a public office, and obtained the appointment of auditor-general of the city and bridge accounts, and auditor of the accounts of St. Paul's cathedral, and of St. Thomas's hospital. He died 1743. Though he wrote nothing original, he yet showed great judgment in his translations of foreign authors; and Moliere, by his labors, appears in an English dress, elegant and interesting. In his conversation and manners, Ozell was agreeable; he had a good knowledge of modern languages, and had improved himself by travelling. Pope immortalized him in his Dunciad; and in consequence of this, Ozell published a self-consequential comparison between himself and his antagonist, more deserving ridicule than approbation.

P.

PAAS, *Crispin*, of Cologne, was eminent as an engraver. He was patronized by the king of Denmark, and died at Copenhagen in the beginning of the 17th century. His engravings were highly finished, especially those of the bible, &c. His daughters, *Magdalen* and *Barba*, also acquired celebrity as engravers.

PAAW, *Peter*, a native of Amsterdam, known as a physician and botanist. He practised at Leyden, where he died 1617, aged 53. His works, once much admired, were a commentary on Vesalius, 4to.—a treatise on the plague, 4to.—hortus Lugduno-batavus, 8vo.—and other works.

PACE, *Richard*, an Englishman, born 1482. He recommended himself by his abilities to Henry VIII. who employed him in several negociations. He took orders, and was made dean of St. Paul's, London, and also of Exeter. He went to Rome to solicit the popedom for Wolsey, and was next ambassador at Venice. Here he felt all the weight of Wolsey's jealousy; no directions were sent him for his guidance, and no remittances made, and in consequence his spirits were so affected that he became delirious. He returned home and resigned his deaneries some time before his death, and expired at Stepney, 1532, aged 50. He was a man universally beloved, and enjoyed the friendship of Pole, sir Thomas More, Erasmus, &c. He wrote epistles—de fructu scientiarum, 4to.—de lapsu Hebraicorum interpretum, &c.

PACHECO, *John de*, was brought up with Henry IV. of Castile, and became his favorite. He was bribed by Lewis XI. of France, and on the peace of 1443, he consented to various articles which were prejudicial to the honor of his master. The monarch expostulated, but Pacheco full of resentment revolted against him, and placed Alphonsus on the throne of his brother. Alphonsus, though proclaimed king of Castile, 1465, soon after died, poisoned by the too powerful favorite who was now reconciled to his lawful sovereign, and continued prime minister to the end of life. He died of an abscess in the throat, 1473, sincerely lamented by Henry, who forgot his perfidy in the vigor of his measures for the welfare of the kingdom.

PACHYMERUS, *George*, a Greek historian, patronized by Michael Palæologus. He died 1310. His history of the East is inserted among the Byzantine historians.

PACIFICUS, *Maximus*, born at Ascoli 1400, was an elegant Latin poet. His poems called "hecatasegium," were printed at Florence, 1489, 4to. and it is remarkable that in them he makes mention of the venereal disease, supposed not to have been known before Columbus sailed to America.

PACIUS, *Julius*, of Vicenza, travelled over Switzerland, Germany, and Hungary, giving lectures on jurisprudence. He was afterwards at Montpellier, Aix, &c. and was offered a professor's chair at Leyden, at Pisa, and Padua. He settled at Padua, and was honored with the collar of St. Mark, and afterwards went to Valence, where he died 1635, aged 85. He is author of a treatise on arithmetic, written when only 13 years old---de contractibus, fol.---de jure maris Adriatici, 8vo.---in decretales libri quinque, 8vo.---corpus juris civilis, fol. &c.

PADARN, a British bishop, to whose honor several of the churches of Wales are dedicated.

PADUAN, *Lewis Leo, furnamed the*, of Padua, acquired celebrity as a painter and as an engraver of medals. He died 1615, aged 75.

PADUANINO, *Francisco*, an historical painter of Padua, who died 1617, aged 65. His best piece is the deliverance of two malefactors at the earnest solicitation of a saint.

PADILLA, *Mary de*, a Spanish lady, the favorite of Peter the cruel, king of Castile. She possessed such influence over him, that three days after his marriage with Blanche, of Bourbon, he abandoned his lawful wife for the company of his guilty mistress. After his divorce from Blanche, and his marriage with Jane de Castro, Peter showed himself an equally capricious lover, and two days after he was again at the feet of Padilla, who died soon after, and was buried with the magnificence due to a crowned head.

PAEZ, *Francis Alvarez*, a Portuguese divine, of the order of the cordeliers. He died at Seville, 1532. He is author of a famous treatise de planctu ecclesiæ, in which he boldly supports the temporal powers of the see of Rome---a summary of theology, &c.

PAGAN, *Blaise Francis, count de*, a French mathematician, born in Provence, 1604. He entered

France, was son of the post-master of St. Denis. As he possessed a strong propensity for agriculture, he applied his attention to the improvement of this important branch of national prosperity. In the revolution he became a member of the national assembly, and collected useful papers for the improvement of agricultural knowledge. He died 1799, aged 57. Some of his papers have appeared in the memoirs of the Paris academies. His observations on draining marshes were universally admired.

PALMA, *James*, the elder, a painter, born in Italy. He was the pupil of Titian, whose style he adopted. His pictures, though inferior to those of the great masters, are yet esteemed. He died 1588, aged 40.

PALMA, *James*, the younger, was nephew to the preceding, and was born at Venice. He studied under Tintoret. The expression of his figures, the boldness and delicacy of his characters are much admired, and his draperies display great taste and judgment. He died 1628, aged 84.

PALMER, *Samuel*, a printer of London, in whose office Benjamin Franklin was employed. He wrote an history of printing, 4to. of some merit, and died 1732.

PALMER, *John*, son of the door-keeper of Drury-lane theatre, quitted the occupation of a fruiterer for a theatrical career at Norwich. He rose to provincial eminence; but instead of fixing himself in some respectable company, he preferred the uncertain profits of an itinerant player and lecturer on heads. His erection of the Well-close square theatre ruined his fortune, as he was through opposition unable to obtain a licence from the lord chamberlain. Thus reduced to indigence, he again engaged in provincial companies, and died suddenly while performing on the Liverpool stage in the stranger, 1798, aged 57. The last remarkable words which he uttered when he dropped down were engraved on his tomb, "there is another and a better world!"

PALMIERI, *Matthew*, of Florence, was distinguished in the council of his country, where he died 1475, aged 70. He wrote a treatise della vita civile, 8vo. 1529—citta divina, a poem in three books, in which he maintained that our souls are those angels which in the revolt of Lucifer against God stood neuter, and that in punishment for this they are sent into the world, where their good or evil conduct is to entitle them hereafter to eternal happiness or misery. He wrote besides a continuation of Prosper's chronicle to 1449, &c.

PALSGRAVE, *John*, an English writer. He studied at Cambridge and afterwards at Paris, and when Mary, sister to Henry VIII. was married to Lewis XII. he was nominated her tutor in the French language. He afterwards was chaplain to the king and settled at Oxford. He was an able French grammarian, and published useful rules for the pronunciation of that language. He translated also into English the Latin comedy called acolastus, and died after 1540.

PAMELIUS, *James*, a learned Fleming, canon of Bruges, was nominated bishop of St. Omer's by Philip II. of Spain; but died at Mons as he was going to take possession of his see 1587, aged 51. He wrote liturgica Latinorum, 2 vols. 4to—micrologus de eccles. observationibus—catalogus comnentar.

PANAGIOTI, a Greek of Chios, interpreter to the grand signior. He was a zealous opponent of Cyril Lucar, and wrote the orthodox confession of the catholic and apostolic eastern church. He died 1678.

PANARD, *Charles Francis*, a French poet, born near Chartres, 1691. He was drawn from obscurity by le Grand, the player, and died at Paris of an apoplexy, 1765. His works, consisting of comedies, comic operas, epigrams, songs, anacreontic odes, &c. were in 4 vols. 12mo.

PANCIROLLUS, *Guy*, a famous lawyer, born at Reggio, 1523. He was nominated by the republic of Venice, in 1547, second professor of institutes at Padua. He succeeded to the chair of Roman law, but at last retired to Turin, 1571, and was there professor of the Roman law. He was recalled by his countrymen, and in 1582, was honorably replaced in his professorial chair at Padua. He died 1599. He wrote de rebus inventis et perditis, in Italian, translated by H. Salmuth into Latin—commentarius in notitiam utriusque imperii, &c.

PANCKOUCKE, *Andrew Joseph*, a bookseller of Lisle, who died at Paris, 1753, aged 53. The best-known of his works are the best studies for young ladies, 2 vols. 12mo.—chronological epitome of the history of the counts of Flanders, 8vo. &c.

PANCKOUCKE, *Charles Joseph*, son of the preceding, was born at Lisle, 1736. He followed his father's profession, and acquired celebrity at Paris. He wrote mathematical memoirs—translations from Lucretius, Tasso's Jerusalem—Orlando Furioso, &c. 10 vols. 12mo. &c. He died at Paris, 1799.

PANIGAROLA, *Francis*, of Milan, was bishop of Asti in Piedmont, and went, 1590, into France, to support the interests of the league against Henry IV. He encouraged the Parisians to resist their sovereign, and to submit to all the horrors of famine and pestilence, rather than to yield. On his return to Italy, he was so zealous in reforming the abuses of his diocese, that he was poisoned, as is generally supposed. He died 1594, aged 46. His sermons appeared at Rome, in 4to. Of all his works his il predicatore, or on the eloquence of the pulpit, in 4to. is the best.

PANIN, *Nakita Ivanowitz, count de*, a Russian statesman, was originally of Lucca. From being a horse soldier, he became gentleman of the imperial chamber, and rose gradually to offices of dignity. In 1747 he went as ambassador

baſſador to Copenhagen, and two years after to Stockholm, and on his return he was governor of the grand duke Paul, and became the prime miniſter of the great Catherine. At Stockholm he was ſo warm an admirer of the conſtitution of the country, that he formed the plan of introducing it into Ruſſia, which he had not the courage to effect. With great powers of mind, he was indolent in buſineſs, haughty in his conduct, and in his manners luxurious and intemperate. He died 1783; but though long at the head of affairs, his property was inadequate to pay his debts.

PANNARTZ, *Arnold*, a German, who left Mayence to eſtabliſh a printing office in Italy. He firſt publiſhed Donatus, and then Lactantius, 1465, and Auguſtin 1467, and afterward the letters of Cicero, &c.

PANNONIUS, *James or John*, a Hungarian biſhop, author of ſome elegant epigrams, elegies, and poems. He died 1472, aged 38.

PANORMITA, *Anthony*, ſecretary to Alphonſo, king of Naples, poſſeſſed great poetical powers, and had ſuch veneration for claſſical works, that he ſold an eſtate to purchaſe a copy of Livy. He died 1471.

PANTIN, *William*, a phyſician of Bruges, author of a commentary on Celſus' treatiſe de re medicâ, fol. &c. He died 1583. His great nephew *Peter* taught the learned languages at Louvain, Toledo, &c. and was dean of the church at Bruſſels, where he died 1611, aged 56. He wrote a treatiſe de dignitatibus et officiis regni, &c.

PANZACHIA, *Maria Helena*, a lady of Bologna, 1668, poſſeſſed abilities as a painter, and her pieces on ſubjects of hiſtory, and in landſcapes, are much and deſervedly admired.

PAOLI, *Sebaſtian*, an eccleſiaſtic of Lucca, well ſkilled in antiquarian hiſtory. He wrote various diſſertations, full of learning, on ſubjects of phyſic, hiſtory, ſacred criticiſm, and antiquity. He died of a dropſy, 1751, aged 67.

PAOLI, *Hyacinth*, a native of Corſica, acquired great weight among his countrymen, and was one of their chief magiſtrates, 1735. In conſequence of the civil diſſenſions of his country, he retired to Naples, where he died. His ſon *Paſcal* was diſtinguiſhed by his zeal in the cauſe of Corſican freedom, but all his ſtruggles againſt the Genoeſe and the French were unavailing, and when the iſland became the conqueſt of France, he retired, in 1769, to England, where he gained an honorable aſylum, and where he died in privacy.

PAPEBROCH, *Daniel*, a jeſuit of Antwerp, born 1628. He aſſiſted Bollandus and Henſchenius in their collection of the acts of the ſaints. In theſe labors he rejected the improbable legends of former ages, but drew upon himſelf the perſecution of the Carmelites, becauſe he had called Bertuold their firſt general, and refuſed to aſcribe the foundation of their order to the prophet Elijah. The Spaniſh inquiſition condemned 14 of the volumes of the acts of the ſaints, in which he was concerned, but he continued his labors, and died 1714, aged 86.

PAPIAS, a biſhop of Hierapolis, author of the doctrine of the millennium, or the reign of Chriſt on earth, a thouſand years before the reſurrection. Some ſuppoſe him to be the diſciple of St. John the evangeliſt.

PAPIN, *Iſaac*, a French divine, born at Blois, 1657. He ſtudied at Geneva, and at Saumur, under his uncle Pajon, whoſe opinion he defended, concerning the doctrine of efficacious grace, in oppoſition to the reformed church, and Jurieu. He came to England, 1686, and was ordained according to the forms of the Anglican church. He afterwards went to Hamburgh, where the reſentment of Jurieu followed him, and from thence he was invited to Dantzic. His refuſal to ſubſcribe to the decrees of the Walloon churches in Holland brought on him freſh troubles, and in 1690 he embraced the Roman catholic tenets, for which he was accuſed, not only of inconſiſtency, but of all diſregard for religion. He died at Paris, 1709. His theological works were publiſhed by his relation Pajon, of the oratory, 1723, in 3 vols. 12mo.

PAPON, *John Peter*, of Puiet, near Nice, was a prieſt of the oratory, and died at Paris, 1803, aged 65. He was a man of amiable manners and concealed himſelf during the ſtorms of the revolution. He wrote an ode on death—the art of the poet and orator—and an eſſay on education, five times edited—funeral oration on Charles Emanuel, king of Sardinia, 8vo.—hiſtory of Provence, 4 vols. 4to.—travels in Provence, 2 vols. 12mo.

PARABOSCO, *Girolamo*, a comic writer, born at Placentia, in the 16th century. He was author of ſix comedies, which poſſeſs merit, and he alſo wrote romances in the ſtyle of Boccacio and Bandelli, letters, &c.

PARACELSUS, *Aureolus Philippus Theophraſtus Bombaſt de Hohenheim*, a celebrated phyſician, born at Einſidlen, near Zurich, 1493. Eager after fame, he travelled through Europe in purſuit of knowledge, and careſully treaſured up the medical information reſpecting cures, which he could collect from phyſicians, barbers, old women, chemiſts, and conjurors. On his return to Switzerland he was in 1527 made profeſſor of medicine at Baſil, and became eminent by the number, reſpectability, and attachment of his pupils; and by the many extraordinary cures in the leproſy, itch, dropſy, and particularly the venereal diſeaſe, which he performed by the prudent uſe of mercury and of opium, whoſe powers till then were little known. In the midſt of his celebrity he was called to the bed of a ſick canon of Liechtenfels, who had been given over, and who by taking three pills of laudaſium recovered; but the phyſician was refuſed the 100 crowns which the patient had promiſed. Paracelſus brought his cauſe before a court of judicature; but the judge, regarding more the medicine given than the ſkill of the practitioner, awarded him a ſmall

a ſmall gratuity. Indignant at the treatment, Paracelſus left the court and the country, with the higheſt diſdain, and went to Alſatia, where he led an unſettled life, accompanied by his friend and follower, Oporinus. While he pretended to have diſcovered the philoſopher's ſtone, and to have invented an elixir which would prolong his days to the age of Methuſalem, he found himſelf poor, and fell a ſacrifice to a fever at a public inn at Saltſburg. He died 1541, aged 48. The works of Paracelſus have been frequently edited, 3 vols. folio. The celebrity of Paracelſus is to be attributed as much to the ignorance of his contemporaries, as to the ſucceſsful cures which he performed. He pretended that there was a regular agreement between the planets and the various parts of the human body, and conſidered the ſeven planets as equally correſponding with the ſeven metals, or minerals. With ſuch chimerical opinions, the effect of a heated imagination, which depended more upon revelations from departed ſpirits, than the reſults of experiment, he raiſed himſelf to conſequence, and obtained a reputation for a while regarded as the fruit of ſuperior intelligence, and of a divine agency.

PARCELLES, *John*, of Leyden, was eminent as a painter, born 1597. His ſea pieces, his ſtorms, and ſhipwrecks, poſſeſſed ſingular merit. His ſon *Julius* was alſo eminent in the ſame walk of ſcience.

PARCIEUX, *Anthony de*, a French mathematician. He acquired reputation by his publications, as well as by his lectures, and died univerſally regretted, 1768. His works are a treatiſe of trigonometry, 4to.---eſſays on the probability of the duration of human life, 4to. &c. His nephew, of the ſame name was, in 1779, profeſſor of experimental philoſophy in the military college of Brienne, and afterwards at the Lyceum at Paris. He was author of Orozio, a tragedy, written when young, and an elementary book on geometrical and aſtronomical calculations, &c. He died at Paris, 1798.

PARDIES, *Ignatius Gaſton*, a jeſuit, born at Paris, 1636. He quitted polite literature for mathematics and philoſophy, in which he became a diſtinguiſhed profeſſor. He died at Paris, aged 37, in conſequence of a contagious diſtemper. He wrote horologium thaumaticum duplex, 4to.—diſſertatio de motu et naturâ cometarum, 8vo.—diſcourſe on local motion, 12mo.—elements of geometry, 12mo. &c.

PARE', *Ambroſe*, an eminent ſurgeon, born at Laval. Though a proteſtant he was ſurgeon to Henry II. of France, and to his ſucceſſors; and at the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew, Charles IX. ſaved his life by ſhutting him up in his own cloſet. He made ſome uſeful diſcoveries in anatomy, and died 1590, at an advanced age. His works were tranſlated into Latin by Guillemeau.

PARE', *David*, a proteſtant divine, born 1548, in Sileſia. His ſtep-mother placed him with an apothecary, and afterwards with a ſhoemaker; but his father recovering to a ſenſe of his duty, permitted him to cultivate literature. By the advice of his maſter he exchanged his name of Wangler for the Greek word Pareus, and he became theological profeſſor at Heidelberg. The beſt part of his life was engaged in controverſy, in which he diſplayed learning and moderation. He died 1622, in his pareanum, in the ſuburbs of Heidelberg. Beſides ſome tracts againſt the pope, and Bellarmine, he publiſhed a commentary on St. Paul's epiſtle to the Romans, which was condemned by the univerſity of Oxford, and burnt publicly by order of James I.

PARE', *Philip*, ſon to the above, was a grammarian, born at Hembach, 1576. He was rector of the college of Neuſtadt, and afterwards of Hanau, and died 1650. He wrote lexicon criticum, 8vo.—lexicon Plautinum, or a vocabulary of Plautus' comedies---galligraphia Romana, 8vo. &c.

PARE', *Daniel*, ſon of Philip, was known as a claſſical ſcholar. He was unfortunately killed by ſome highwaymen in his father's life time. He publiſhed the Hero and Leander of Muſæus, with notes---lexicon on Lucretius, &c.

PAREJA, *Juan de*, a native of the Weſt Indies, originally the ſlave of Diego Velaſquez, the painter. With ſtrong natural genius, he copied by ſtealth the pieces of his maſter, and acquired ſuch ſkill, that he ventured to ſhow one of his performances to Philip IV. of Spain, who often viſited the houſe of Velaſquez. The monarch, pleaſed with the abilities of the ſlave, obtained his liberty; but Pareja would not abandon the ſervice of his maſter, to whom he owed his celebrity, and he died 1670, aged 60. His pieces are highly finiſhed.

PARENNIN, *Dominic*, a jeſuit of Lyons, miſſionary in China 1698. He was kindly treated by the emperor Cam-Hi, for whom he tranſlated into Chineſe ſome of the moſt intereſting articles on geometry, anatomy, aſtronomy, &c. from the French academy. He produced a reconciliation between the courts of Moſcow and Pekin, and publiſhed the chart of the Chineſe empire, and wrote beſides, ſeveral curious letters on the Chineſe. He died at Pekin, 1741, in a good old age.

PARENT, *Anthony*, a French mathematician, born at Paris, 1666. His friends wiſhed him to purſue the law; but though he went through a courſe in that faculty, he returned to his favorite ſtudies, and ſoon after gave lectures on mathematics and fortification. He was cut off by the ſmall-pox, 1716, aged 50. His works were mathematical and philoſophical reſearches, 3 vols. 12mo.---theoretical and practical arithmetic, 8vo.---elements of mechanics and natural philoſophy, 12mo. &c.

PARFAIT, *Francis*, the hiſtorian of the French drama, was born at Paris, 1698, and died 1753. He wrote general hiſtory of the French theatre, 15 vols. 12mo.---hiſtory of the

the ancient Italian theatre, 2 vols.---theatrical dictionary, 7 vols. 12mo. &c.

PARIS, *Matthew*, an Engliſh hiſtorian, who was a benedictine of the order of Clugny, at St. Alban's, in the 13th century. He was an univerſal ſcholar, and poſſeſſed great and aſtoniſhing erudition. He viſited and reformed the monaſteries, and re-eſtabliſhed the ancient diſcipline of the church, even againſt the influence of the pope. His great work was "hiſtoria major," in two parts, from the creation of the world to William the conqueror, and from the conqueror to the year 1250, afterwards continued to 1259. The work was afterwards brought down to 1273, by Riſhanger.

PARIS, *Francis*, a janſeniſt at Paris. He renounced the honors in the law, which by means of his family he might have obtained; and rejecting preferment offered by cardinal Noailles, he devoted himſelf to the auſterities of an eccleſiaſtical life. He died 1727, aged 37. Thoſe who had admired his ſanctity viſited his tomb, and at laſt pretended that their diſeaſes were cured by the touch of his holy monument. The report no ſooner ſpread, than thouſands flocked to the hallowed ſpot, till the government, apprehenſive of the enthuſiaſtic madneſs of the people, ordered the church-yard to be ſhut; and the miracles of Paris ceaſed. He wrote annotations on the epiſtles to the Romans, Galatians, and Hebrews.

PARISEAU, *N.* of Paris, wrote ſeven plays, received with great approbation by the public; but his popularity was unable to ſave him from the guillotine, 1794.

PARKER, *Matthew*, the ſecond proteſtant archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born at Norwich, 1504, and educated at Benet college, or Corpus Chriſti, Cambridge. Eminent as a ſcholar and as a preacher, he was made chaplain to Anne Boleyne, and to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He was maſter of Corpus college and dean of Lincoln; but under Mary he was ſtripped of his eccleſiaſtical honors, on pretence that he was married. Elizabeth, over whoſe education he had preſided, recalled him and made him archbiſhop of Canterbury. He behaved with great ſpirt and firmneſs, and zealouſly promoted the cauſe of the reformation. He died 1575, aged 72. He publiſhed an edition of Matthew Paris, folio---an hiſtorical work on the antiquity of the Engliſh church, beſides other works.

PARKER, *Samuel*, an Engliſh prelate, born at Northampton, 1640. His father, a practitioner of the law, by his ſervility to the republicans obtained a place in the high court of juſtice, and was made one of the barons of the exchequer, and ſerjeant at law at the reſtoration. The ſon was educated among the puritans, and in 1659 was admitted at Wadham college, Oxford, and became known in the univerſity as a ſtrict ſtudent, more given to faſting and prayer, than to the amuſements of the age. Soon after, he became a zealous anti-puritan, was patronized by Sheldon, and continued a temporiſing follower of the court. Under James II. he was made biſhop of Oxford, privy counſellor, and preſident of Magdalen college againſt the ſtatutes of the ſociety. Though devoted to the papiſts, in compliance with the times, it is ſaid that he wrote a letter to James II. to perſuade him to return to the proteſtant faith. He died at Magdalen college, 1687. He wrote various things in favor of the papiſts, beſides an hiſtory of his own times, which has appeared in Latin and Engliſh.

PARKER, *George*, earl of Macclesfield, ſon of Parker the firſt earl and lord chancellor of England, is known for his knowledge of mathematics, which he evinced in preparing the bill to alter the ſtyle in 1752, according to the Gregorian calendar. His ſpeech on the occaſion was publiſhed, and ſhows him in a very reſpectable light. He died 1766.

PARKER, *Richard*, of Exeter, ſerved in the navy as midſhipman, but was diſmiſſed for ill conduct. He was afterwards a common ſailor on board the fleet, and obtained univerſal influence over the ſailors during the unfortunate rebellion which diſhonored the fleet at the Nore in 1797. His addreſs, and above all, his deep diſſimulation, marked him for a deſperate leader; but after he had for ſome days exerciſed the ſovereign power in the character of admiral of the fleet, he was delivered up by his penitent aſſociates. When tried by a court martial, he anſwered to his accuſation with great firmneſs, and when condemned, implored mercy on his accomplices. He was hanged on board the Sandwich, the ſcene of his ſhort glory, 1797.

PARKHURST, *John*, a divine, born in London, and educated at Clarehall, Cambridge. He devoted himſelf to claſſical literature, eſpecially Greek and Hebrew, and publiſhed an excellent Greek and Engliſh lexicon, 4to. and alſo a Hebrew and Engliſh lexicon, 4to. reprinted in 8vo. He publiſhed alſo a pamphlet againſt J. Weſley—an anſwer to Dr. Prieſtley on the pre-exiſtence of Chriſt, &c. He ſettled at Epſom, in Surrey, and died 1797.

PARKINSON, *John*, botaniſt, born 1567. He was bred an apothecary in London, and was appointed botaniſt to Charles I. He publiſhed paradiſus in ſole, paradiſus terreſtris, a valuable book, in which he deſcribed nearly 1000 plants, and was the firſt who gave figures of the ſubjects of the flower garden. By the words paradiſus in ſole, he quaintly Latinized his own name, Park-in-ſun. He publiſhed beſides, theatrum botanicum, deſcribing above 3800 plants. He died about 1645.

PARMENTIER, *James*, a Frenchman, eminent as an hiſtorical and portrait painter. He came to England, where his abilities were exerted and liberally patronized. He died 1730, aged 72.

PARMENTIER, *Jean*, or *Jehan*, of Dieppe, is celebrated as a merchant. He firſt fitted out veſſels to the Braſils, and was the firſt French-

man

man who discovered the Indies as far as the island of Sumatra, where he died 1530, aged 36. His knowledge of astronomy was very great, and he constructed maps with much skill.

PARNELL, *Thomas*, an eminent poet, born in Dublin, 1679. He was educated at Dublin university, and was ordained. He came to England in 1706, and was introduced among the Scriblerus club, with Gay, Pope, Arbuthnot, Swift, and Jervas. He obtained a prebend in Ireland, and the vicarage of Finglass by the recommendation of his friend Swift, and might have risen to higher dignities had not the death of his wife rendered the latter part of his life melancholy. He fled to society for relief, but acquired, instead of consolation, habits of intemperance, which proved fatal. He died at Chester, on his way to Ireland, 1717, in his 39th year. His poetical pieces were selected by Pope, and published 1721, 8vo. to which a volume was added at Dublin 1758. As a man his character was benevolent, mild, and amiable; as a poet he possessed not the higher powers of the muse, but elegance, delicacy, and grace every where abound. The moral tendency of his poems cannot be sufficiently admired; and if he had written only his hermit, Parnell would have ranked among the most pious and useful poets in the English language. He contributed also to the spectator, guardian, &c. and the life of Homer, prefixed to Pope's version, was written by him.

PARR, *Catherine*, sixth queen to Henry VIII. was daughter of sir Thomas Parr, and widow of lord Latimer. She was well skilled in divinity, upon which she frequently conversed with the king. She labored much for the establishment of the reformation, and her interference proved at one time so disagreeable to the monarch, that he permitted Gardiner to draw articles of impeachment against her, But her prudence restored her to the affection of the king. After Henry's death she married sir Thomas Seymour, who treated her with great harshness, so that she died the next year in child-bed, not without suspicion of poison, 1548.

PARR, *Thomas*, a peasant of Shropshire, who lived to the great age of 152 years and nine months. He performed penance in his parish church at the age of 100, for a bastard child, and at 120 he married a second wife, by whom he had a child. He was in 1635 brought to London, and introduced to Charles I. but the change of situation, and particularly drinking wine, proved fatal to a constitution hitherto supported by more temperate and abstemious habits, and he died the same year.

PARRHASIUS, *James*, an Italian grammarian, born at Cosenza, 1470. He taught belles lettres and rhetoric at Milan, where he was much admired for his graceful delivery. On a change of improper converse with his pupils, he retired to Vicenza, and afterwards to Rome. His application soon rendered him incapable of acting as professor, and upon his return home he fell into a fever, which proved fatal. He wrote some fragments of antiquity---commentaries on Horace's art of poetry---Ovid's---Claudian, &c.

PARROCEL, *Joseph*, of Brignoles in Provence, was eminent as a painter and engraver. He studied under one of his brothers, and under Bourgignon, and was admitted member of the French academy of painting. His portraits, and also his historical pieces, and his battles were executed with great taste and effect. He died 1704, aged 56. His son *Charles* was also an eminent artist, and died 1752, aged 53. His conquests of Louis XV. possess merit.

PARRY, *Richard*, rector of Wichampton, Dorsetshire, and preacher at Market Harborough, Leicestershire, was a student of Christchurch, Oxford. He died at his cure, Leicestershire, 1780. He wrote some sermons, besides divinity tracts---a dissertation on Daniel's seventy weeks---remarks on Dr. Kennicott, &c.

PARRY, *Richard*, a divine, educated at Oxford, and made master of Ruthyn school, Denbighshire; after which he was raised to the see of St. Asaph, 1604. He revised the first edition of the Welsh bible.

PARSONS, *Robert*, or PERSONS, son of a blacksmith near Bridgewater, was born 1546, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford, at the expence of the vicar of his parish. He became fellow and tutor of his college; but being accused of incontinence, and of embezzling the college money, he left the university, and retired to Antwerp, then to Louvain and Padua, and afterwards to Rome, where he renounced the protestant faith, and entered among the jesuits. The pope permitted him to establish an English college at Rome, for the instruction of missionaries to attempt the conversion of the English nation. He came himself in disguise to London; but his violent attack against the religion of England, and the doctrine that Elizabeth might safely be deposed, were too daring to be long concealed from Burleigh, yet he escaped his pursuers. On the preparations of Philip to invade England, the good father stirred up not only foreigners, but natives, against their country; and when the armada was destroyed, he endeavored to excite a rebellion in the kingdom. This insidious, and intriguing jesuit, died 1610. His writings were 33 tracts, chiefly on divinity and controversial subjects.

PARSONS, *James*, a physician of Barnstaple, Devon. His father, the youngest of nine sons, was soon after his birth appointed barrack-master at Bolton in Ireland, and removing into that kingdom, his son received his education at Dublin college. He studied medicine, and after improving himself at Paris, he took his degrees at Rheims, and returned to London 1736. He became physician to the St. Giles' infirmary, and acquired deserved repu-

reputation, especially in the obstetrical art. He was the friend of Douglas, sir Hans Sloane, Mead, &c. and the correspondent of Buffon, and other literary characters. He died in London 1770, and was buried at Hendon, 17 days after, as he had required that his remains should not be intombed before a visible alteration took place in his corpse. He was a man of great erudition, as Maty, his successor as secretary to the royal society, has, in the language of truth, observed; and he has obliged the world with various publications, the best known of which is his "remains of Japhet, or historical inquiry into the affinity and origin of European languages."

Parthenay, *John de*, of Soubise, was born 1512. While commanding the French in Italy, he imbibed the principles of the protestants, which he afterwards maintained with much firmness and constancy. He was governor of Lyons 1562, and bravely defended it when besieged by the duke de Nevers. He died 1566, aged 54.

Parthenay, *Catherine*, daughter of the preceding, is eminent for her wit, her beauty, and her writings. At the age of 14, she married du Quellence, a man distinguished in the wars of those times, but accused of impotency by the malice of his mother-in-law. While the suit was pending, the husband was slaughtered in the Bartholomew massacre; and his widow, who paid great respect to his memory, took for her second husband Renatus, viscount Rohan, who died 1586. She was at Rochelle when the town was besieged, and she shared all the calamities of the siege, and refusing to be included in the capitulation, she was, with her surviving daughter Anne, conveyed a prisoner to Niort. She died 1631, aged 77. She wrote some poems, printed 1572, besides a tragedy, called Holofernes, acted at Rochelle, and the precepts of Isocrates, and other works. Her eldest son was the famous duke de Rohan, who supported the protestants with such intrepidity in the reign of Lewis XII. Her daughter *Catherine*, who married the duke of Deux-ponts, was the celebrated female who so nobly met the addresses of Henry IV. in these words: "I am too poor, sire, to be your wife, and too nobly born to be your mistress."

Parthenay, *Anne de*, wife of Anthony de Pons, count de Marennes, was the most distinguished ornament of the court of the duchess of Ferrara. She was a protestant, and well skilled in Grecian and Roman literature.

Paruta, *Paul*, a Venetian, who served his country in various embassies, and as governor of Brescia, and procurator of St. Mark. He died 1598, aged 58. He was the author of notes in Italian on Tacitus—political discourses—a history of Venice, from 1513 to 1572, and other works.

Pas, *Manasses de*, was born at Saumur, after the death of his father who was slain at the battle of Ivry. He was taken prisoner at the siege of Rochelle, but liberated after a month's confinement. He went as ambassador to Sweden and Germany, and was placed at the head of the French army with the duke of Saxe Weimar in 1635, and died of his wounds received at the siege of Thionville, 1640. The account of his negociations in Germany was published in 3 vols. 12mo.

Pas, *Anthony de*, a French officer, whose merits remained unknown till his 40th year. He distinguished himself in Germany, and afterwards in Italy. He was so strict a disciplinarian, that the wits said of him he was the boldest man in Europe, since he daily slept in the midst of 100,000 enemies, meaning his soldiers. He died 1711, aged 63. His memoirs, containing the history of the generals of Lewis XIV. are considered very interesting.

Pascal, *Blaise*, a French divine, born at Clermont in Auvergne, 1623. He was educated by his father, who, while he fought for distinction as the friend of Descartes, forbad his son the use of all books of geometry, that his attention might not be diverted from belles lettres, and classical knowledge. Young Pascal displayed extraordinary abilities; he inquired into the reasons and causes of every thing, and never was satisfied but with what appeared most rational. His father, who knew he had no opportunity of studying mathematics, accidentally discovered him surrounded with figures in charcoal on the floor of his chamber, and found on inquiry that he was engaged on the subject of the 32d proposition of Euclid's first book, which the unassisted powers of his genius, by a connected series of ideas, had pointed out to him. At 16 he wrote his treatise of conic sections, and so ably that Descartes attributed it to the father and not to the son. At 19 he contrived an arithmetical machine, much admired for its ingenuity, and at 23 he saw and improved the Toricellian experiment, and soon after solved a problem proposed by Mersennus, which had hitherto perplexed the ablest mathematicians. But in the midst of increasing reputation, Pascal all at once renounced mathematical pursuits for religion, and after being one of the greatest of philosophers, he became the most penitent of devotees. Rejecting all the pleasures of life, he wore an iron girdle with sharp points towards his skin to mortify himself, and to banish the vain or profane thoughts which might intrude on his holy meditations. Though, however, regardless of the world, he embraced the cause of the jansenists against the jesuits, and in his "provincial letters," attacked them with all the shafts of genuine wit. These letters, according to Voltaire, are a model of eloquence and wit, equal to the finest comedies of Moliere, and possessed of the sublimity of the finest of Bossuet's orations. Pascal died at Paris 1662, aged only 39. He was engaged in a work against atheists and infidels, left incomplete. After his death ap-

peared "penſées," on religion and other ſubjects, much admired, and alſo the "equilibrium of fluids," and the weight of "the maſs of the air."

PASCHAL I. ſucceeded Stephen IV. on the papal throne 817. He crowned Lothaire emperor at Rome, and died 824.

PASCHAL II. *Rainier*, ſucceeded Urban II. 1099. He excommunicated the antipope Gilbert, and claimed the right of inveſtitures, which was oppoſed by Henry I. of England, and Henry IV. of Germany. The emperor ſeized the perſon of the pope when he refuſed to crown him, and though the Romans immediately took up arms in defence of their ſovereign he carried him away captive, and reſtored him to liberty, only when he renounced his pretenſions to the diſputed rights. The pope died before 1118.

PASOR, *Matthias*, of Herborne, ſtudied at Heidelberg and Marpurg; but in conſequence of the war he left Germany and came to England, 1624. He reſided at Exeter college, and read lectures in oriental languages with great reputation, but in 1629 he retired to Groningen, where he was made profeſſor. He died 1658. He wrote ſeveral things, but never publiſhed them.

PASQUALINO, an Italian painter, whoſe converſations, and groupes of common people were particularly intereſting. He died 1700, aged 59.

PASQUIER, or PAQUIER, *Stephen*, an eminent advocate in the parliament at Paris. He reſigned to his eldeſt ſon Theodore, and died 1615, aged 87. Of his poems the beſt known is his "puce," or flea, in conſequence of a flea which he ſaw on the breaſt of the learned Catherine de Roches, 1569. His other works conſiſt of epigrams, epitaphs, letters, reſearches, portraits, &c.

PASSEMANT, *Claude Simeon*, a native of Paris, brought up to trade, which he quitted to purſue the bent of his genius in the conſtruction of optical and mathematical inſtruments. He made an aſtronomical pendulum with a moving celeſtial ſphere, for Lewis XV. a burning mirror, and ſome globes. He wrote treatiſes on the reflecting teleſcope, and on the uſe of teleſcopes. He died ſuddenly 1769, aged 67.

PASSERAT, *John*, ſtudied law at Bourges under Cujacius, and became profeſſor of eloquence upon the aſſaſſination of Ramus, 1572. He acquired great eminence, and died of the palſy 1602. His works are numerous, and his poetry is particularly admired: beſides ſome French and Latin poems, he publiſhed commentaries on Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius—orationes et præfationes, &c.

PASSERI, *Gio. Battiſta*, an Italian antiquary, born at Gubio, 1694. He ſtudied the law at Rome, and collected Etruſcan antiquities; but in 1738, the loſs of his wife had ſuch influence on his feelings, that he embraced the eccleſiaſtical ſtate. He became apoſtolic prothonotary, and vicar general of Peſaro, and died 1780. He wrote lucernæ fictiles muſei paſſeris, 3 vols.—on the hiſtory of foſſils—pictura Etruſcorum in vaſualis in unum collectæ, diſſertationibus illuſtratæ, 3 vols.—theſaurus gemmarum aſtrii ferarum antiquarum, tom. 2 and 3. in continuation of Gori's firſt vol. &c.

PASSIONEI, *Dominico*, an Italian cardinal, born at Foſſombrone, 1682. He made a valuable collection of books and manuſcripts, and in 1706 came to Paris, where he became acquainted with Mabillon, Montfaucon, and other learned men. He attended the congreſs of Utrecht, 1712, as the pope's ſecret agent, and was afterwards employed in various negociations. He publiſhed an account of his embaſſy in Switzerland, with the title of "acta legationis Helveticæ," fol. 1738. While nuncio at Vienna, he pronounced the funeral oration of prince Eugene, and was made archbiſhop of Epheſus. He died 1761, aged 79.

PATEL, a French painter, called by his countrymen the French Claude, as he imitated moſt ſucceſsfully that able maſter. His buildings, ſcenery, and trees, are particularly admired.

PATER, *Paul*, of Menerſdorf in Hungary, was exiled for his attachment to the proteſtant faith. He was librarian to the duke of Wolfenbuttle, mathematical profeſſor at Thorn, and afterwards at Dantzic, where he died 1724, aged 68. He was an able mathematician, ſo ardent in the purſuit of knowledge that he ſlept only two hours in the ſummer, and four in the winter. He wrote labor ſolis, five de eclipſi Chriſto patiente Hieroſolym. viſa—de aſtrologiâ Perſicâ—de mari Caſpio—de cœlo empyrio, &c.

PATER, *John Baptiſt*, a painter, excelled in the coloring of his pieces, though his deſigns were often incorrect. He was more anxious after money than after fame, and therefore his landſcapes were often executed with inelegance. He died at Paris 1736, aged 41.

PATERSON, *Samuel*, a native of London, chiefly educated in France. He ſettled as a foreign bookſeller in the Strand, but did not ſucceed in buſineſs. His catalogue, called bibliotheca univerſalis ſelecta, was ſo much approved by the public that he acquired ſome celebrity as a bibliographer, and was employed by the London bookſellers in forming their catalogues, ſeveral of which, eſpecially of the Beauclerk, Crofts, Pinelli, and other collections he completed very ſatisfactorily. He was author of curſory remarks on a journey through the Netherlands by Coriat, 3 vols. 12mo.—joineriana, or ſcraps, 2 vols. 8vo.—the templar, a periodical paper, &c. He died 1802, aged 74.

PATIN, *Guy*, a French phyſician, born in Picardy, 1602. His father intended him for an advocate, but he found medicine more congenial to his feelings, and he became profeſſor of phyſic

phyſic at Paris, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his defence of the ancients againſt the moderns. He alſo oppoſed the uſe of antimony as a medicine, and wrote a book on it, called "martyrology of antimony, &c." His "letters," publiſhed in 3 vols. after his death, acquired him great celebrity; they were read, ſays Voltaire, with avidity, becauſe they contained things which every body loves, and ſatires liked ſtill more. He died 1682. It is ſaid that his features reſembled thoſe of Cicero.

PATIN, *Charles*, ſecond ſon of the preceding, was born at Paris 1633. At 14 he maintained for five hours a diſputation in Greek and Latin. He practiſed as phyſician with great ſucceſs, and read lectures to numerous auditors; but dreading perſecution he ſuddenly left France, 1668. After viſiting England and the north of Europe he fixed at Baſil, and afterwards removed to Padua, where he became profeſſor of phyſic. He died there 1693, of a polypus in the heart. His two daughters diſtinguiſhed for their learning were, with their mother, members of the the Ricovrati academy at Padua, and wrote ſome reſpectable books. His chief works are itinerarium comitis Brienne —familiæ Romanæ ex antiquis numiſmat. fol. —introduction to hiſtory by medals, 12mo.—imperatorum Romanor. numiſmata, fol.—travels in different parts of Europe, &c.

PATKUL, *John Reginald de*, a Livonian gentleman, who, reſenting the oppreſſions of his country by Sweden, appeared before Charles XI. 1689, at the head of ſix other deputies, to lay his grievances at the feet of the ſovereign. This was regarded as treaſon, and he eſcaped with difficulty into Ruſſia. Though afterwards inveſted with the ſacred office of ambaſſador of Ruſſia in Saxony, Charles XII. refuſed to make peace with Auguſtus of Poland, except Patkul was delivered into his hands, and by this baſe treachery the unfortunate man was ſeized, and broken on the wheel, and quartered, at Caſimir, 1707. This meaſure, ſo outrageous to humanity, has fixed an indelible ſtigma on the character of the otherwiſe heroic Charles of Sweden.

PATRICK, *St.* the apoſtle and guardian ſaint of Ireland, was a native of Wales or of Cornwall, who was ſeized by pirates and carried to Ireland, where he converted the inhabitants to chriſtianity. He fixed his reſidence at Armagh, which is become the metropolitan ſee, and died about 460, aged 83.

PATRICK, *Samuel*, a learned divine, one of the maſters of the charter houſe, known for his edition of Hederic's Greek lexicon, ſince improved by Erneſti, Morell, and others.

PATRICK, *Simon*, ſon of a mercer at Gainſborough, was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which in 1661 he was elected maſter, againſt Sparrow, appointed by royal mandamus. His opponent, ſupported by power, prevailed, whilſt he himſelf retired from Cambridge, and became rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, where he continued during the whole of the plague. In 1672 he was made prebendary of Weſtminſter, and in 1679 dean of Peterborough. During the reign of James II. he ſhowed himſelf active for the proteſtant cauſe, and though flattered by the king, was ſteady in his principles. In 1689 he was made biſhop of Chicheſter, two years after tranſlated to Ely, where he died 1707, aged 80. He wrote ſermons—tracts againſt popery—commentaries on the ſcriptures, 3 vols. folio, which, with Lowth on the prophets, Arnold on the apocrypha, and Whitby on the new teſtament, contain a regularly continued commentary on the bible.

PATRIX, *Peter*, a French poet, born at Caen 1585. His poems are little above mediocrity, but ſome are licentious, and gave much ſorrow to the author in his old age. He died at Paris 1672, aged 88.

PATRU, *Oliver*, eminent for his knowledge of literature, and as an advocate, was the firſt, ſays Voltaire, who introduced correctneſs and purity of language in pleadings. When admitted into the French academy in 1640, he pronounced an animated ſpeech, and from that circumſtance the ſame adulatory addreſs has continued to be expected from every new member. As a critic, Patru was well informed, but ſo rigid, that he was called the Quintilian of France. He died 1681. His miſcellaneous works were printed in 4to.

PATTEN, *Thomas*, of Corpus Chriſti, Oxford, died 1790, rector of Childrey, Berks. He wrote the chriſtian apology, a ſermon—St. Peter's chriſtian apology, a ſermon againſt the objections of Ralph Heathcote, 8vo.—the ſufficiency of the external evidence of the goſpel againſt Heathcote, &c.

PATTISON, *William*, an Engliſh poet, born at Peaſmarſh, Suſſex, 1706. He was educated at Appleby ſchool, and Sidney college, Cambridge. He came to London, but without ſupport he ſoon experienced indigence and diſtreſs. An acquaintance with the wits of the time, and repeated ſolicitations for the tardy patronage of the great, were little calculated to diſpel the miſeries which poverty, intemperance, and imprudence, gathered around him, and therefore we find him deſtitute of friends and money, and paſſing his nights on a bench in St. James' park. Curl at laſt took him into his houſe, but a month after, the ſmall-pox put an end to the ſufferings of a dejected and broken heart. He died 1727, in his 21ſt year. He poſſeſſed great genius, but without the cheering patronage of a friend his bloſſoms withered under an unpropitious ſky. His works appeared, 2 vols. 8vo. 1728.

PAUCTON, *Alexis*, a French mathematician. He, with ſome difficulty, obtained patronage in the military ſchool of Paris. He died at Paris 1799, aged 67. He is author of theory of the force of Archimedes, 12mo.—metrology, or a treatiſe on the weights, meaſures, and monies of all countries ancient and modern, &c.

PAVILLON, *Nicholas*, a French eccleſiaſtic,

made by Richelieu bishop of Alet. His conduct in his diocese was misrepresented at court, and the king sent commissioners to examine the complaints preferred against him. Though acquitted, a fresh offence, and his unwillingness to submit to the royal mandate incensed the monarch, and he was deposed from his see and died in exile, 1677, aged above 80. His works are a ritual for his diocese—synodal statutes, and ordinances, &c.

Pavillon, *Stephen*, a French poet, advocate general in the parliament of Metz. He was of both the academies, and received a pension from Lewis XIV. His poems, after the manner of Voiture, posses merit, 2 vols. 12mo. He wrote also in prose, the portrait of pure love, disinterested counsels, &c.

Paul, *Mark*, or Marco Paulo, a Venetian traveller. He penetrated, 1272, as far as the capital of Cublai Chan, of which he published an interesting account. Some authors imagine that Cambalus which he mentions is the town of Pekin. He makes no mention of the great wall of China.

Paul, *St.* originally called Saul, was a native of Tarsus, and educated among the Pharisees under Gamaliel. He imbibed a most violent hatred against the christians, and when Stephen was stoned, he kept the raiment of his murderers, and afterwards set out for Damascus to imprison the disciples, but a supernatural vision converted his rancor into zeal for the faith. From Damascus he went to Jerusalem, and preached the gospel with such eloquence that he was called the apostle of the Gentiles. When accused before Felix, whom in his spirited address he made to tremble, he appealed to the emperor and was conveyed to Rome; but after two years was liberated. He was at last put to death by Nero the emperor, 66. A magnificent church, still in existence, was built on the spot where his remains were deposited. His 14 epistles are nervous and persuasive.

Paul I. pope after Stephen II. 757, died 10 years after.

Paul II. *Peter Barbo*, pope after Pius II. 1464, permitted the cardinals to wear a purple habit, and the red cap of silk, and the mitre which hitherto had distinguished the sovereign pontiff. He died 1471, aged 54.

Paul III. *Alexander Farnese*, was pope after Clement VII. 1534. In his time began the famous council of Trent, whose first sitting was in 1545. He made a treaty with the Venetians and the emperor against the Turks, and pursued measures of severity against Henry VIII. He was respectable in private life, and at all times anxious to procure concord among the christian princes. He died 1549, aged 82.

Paul IV. *John Peter Caraffa*, succeeded Marcellus II. 1555, aged near 80. He behaved with great haughtiness, and threatened with his severest displeasure Charles V. because he did not oppose sufficiently vigorous measures against the protestants; and when Elizabeth announced to him her accession, he complained that she had ascended the throne without the concurrence of the holy see, on which all the crowns of Europe were dependent. He died unlamented, 1559.

Paul V. *Camillus Borghese*, was pope after Leo XI. 1605. He was engaged in a dispute with the Venetians, and deserved the gratitude of the Romans for the various embellishments which he introduced, the collections of paintings, sculpture, &c. which he made, and the erection of public fountains and aqueducts. He died 1621, aged 69.

Paul, *Petrowitz*, emperor of Russia, son of the great Catherine, was born 1754. He married 1774 the daughter of the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, who died two years after, and for his second wife he took a princess of Wirtemburg, niece to the king of Prussia. He travelled in 1780, and during 14 months visited Poland, Austria, Italy, France, and Holland. On the death of his mother in 1796, he ascended the throne, and took an active part in the general confederacy of Europe, against France. He sent Suwarrow into Italy, where victory followed his steps, and he attacked the northern frontiers of France, in conjunction with the English; but all at once he was reconciled to his enemies, and seizing the property of the English, he banished their unhappy sailors to Siberia. This extravagance was stopped by sudden death. The unfortunate Paul was assassinated in April, 1801, by some of his discontented nobles. The cause of his extraordinary change of politics has been ascribed to the influence of a beautiful mistress, who was sent by the cabinet of Paris to second the labors of diplomatic intrigue.

Paul, a heresiarch of Samosata, a city on the Euphrates. He was raised to the see of Antioch in 260, and went to Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, who could not comprehend the mysteries of christianity. Paul represented to the queen that the Trinity consisted not of three real persons, but only three attributes; and that the Saviour had appeared on earth not as a god, but as a man endowed with superior wisdom. This doctrine drew upon him the censures of the church. He was deposed by a synod at Antioch, 270, and excommunicated. His followers, called Paulinists, did not encrease.

Paul, of Santa Maria, a learned Jew of Burgos, converted to christianity by reading a work of St. Thomas Aquinas. He was preceptor to John II. king of Castile, and was bishop of Carthagena, and then of Burgos, where he died 1445, aged 82. He was a learned prelate, and wrote scrutinium scripturarum, fol. 1474, &c.

Paul, deacon of Aquileia, was secretary to Didier, the last king of Lombardy. He was afterwards in the service of Charlemagne; but when accused by his enemies, of conspiring against the life of his protector, he was banished to the island of Tremiti, in the Adriatic.

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He left his exile for the court of the duke of Benevento, after whofe death he retired to a monaftery. He died 801. He is author of an hiftory of the Lombards, in fix books, to the death of Luitprand, 744—hiftory of the bifhops of Metz, and he contributed much to the compofition of the hiftoria mifcellanea, in continuation of the work of Eutropius.

PAUL, an eccleſiaſtic of Merida, in Eſtramadura, in the ſeventh century, author of an hiftory of the Spaniſh fathers, edited at Antwerp, 1635, 4to.

PAUL, a phyſician of Ægina, in the ſeventh century, author of a treatiſe de re medicâ, an epitome of Galen's works, and other Greek works.

PAULA, *St.* a Roman lady, embraced chriſtianity, and when a widow, retired to Bethlehem where ſhe built a monaſtery. St. Jerome was the director of her charitable inſtitutions, and taught her to underſtand the Hebrew ſcriptures. She died 407, aged 60.

PAULET, *William*, marquis of Wincheſter, was one of the courtiers of Henry VIII. At a time when religious opinions were liable to perſecution, he retained his places, and when aſked how he had ſo ſecurely weathered the ſtorm, he replied, by being a willow, and not an oak. He died 1572, aged 97.

PAULI, *Simon*, author of treatiſes on malignant fevers—againſt tobacco and tea—flora Danica, 4to. and other medical works, was profeſſor of medicine at Copenhagen. He died 1680, aged 77.

PAULIAN, *Aimé Henry*, a jeſuit, born at Nimes, 1722. He was a learned man, and wrote ſome valuable works, the beſt known of which are dictionnaire de phyſique, 5 vols. 8vo.—ſyſteme general de philoſophie, 4 vols. 12mo.—dictionnaire philoſopho-theologique, 4to. &c. He died at the advanced age of 80.

PAULINUS, *St.* a native of Bourdeaux, whom his learning and virtue recommended to the higheſt offices of the ſtate. He was made conſul in 378, and ſoon after married Theraſia, a Spaniſh lady of great opulence and high birth. He ſettled in Spain, and by the perſuaſion of his wife became a convert to chriſtianity, and he applied his large reſources to charitable uſes, and the moſt benevolent munificence. To increaſe the labors of his chriſtian calling he took orders, 393, and ſoon after coming to Italy, was choſen biſhop of Nola, where he died 431, aged 74. Some authors aſcribe to him the invention of church bells. Some of his Latin poems, letters, and other works are extant. There was another who was biſhop of Treves, and the defender of Athanaſius. He died an exile in Phrygia, 359. Another was biſhop of Aquileia, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the council of Frankfort, in 794. He was author of a treatiſe on the Trinity—a book of ſalutary inſtructions, &c. and died 804.

PAULMIER DE GRENTEMESNIL, *Julien de*, a French phyſician, educated under Fernel. He was phyſician to Charles IX. whom he ſucceeded to reſtore to health. He was afterwards in the ſervice of the duke of Anjou, and died at Caen, 1588. He wrote treatiſes de vino et pomaceo—de lue venereâ—de morbis contagioſis, &c. His ſon *James* was alſo a phyſician, but educated in the proteſtant faith. He wrote obſervationes in optimos auctores Græcos, 4to.—a Latin deſcription of ancient Greece, 4to.—poems in Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and Spaniſh, not very valuable. He died at Caen, 1670, aged 83.

PAULMY, *Mark Anthony René de Voyer, marquis de*, is known for his valuable library, which he ſold to the count of Artois, brother to Lewis XVI. He was alſo diſtinguiſhed as a man of letters, and was raiſed to the dignity of miniſter of ſtate. He publiſhed Melanges d'une grande bibliotheque, 69 vols. 8vo. and alſo eſſays in the ſtyle of Montaigne, 9 vols. 8vo. and died 1787, aged 65.

PAULZE, *N.* of Montbriſſon, was one of the farmers general of France. He was a man of great intelligence and erudition, and he formed a company for the improvement of Guyenne, which was not however fully adopted. He was guillotined during the revolution, 1794. The commercial details in Raynal's hiſtory, are attributed to his pen.

PAUSANIAS, governor of the kingdom of Sparta, during his nephew's minority, was brave in war, and intriguing in the cabinet. After ſerving againſt the Perſians, he grew diſcontented with his country, and made a ſecret treaty with the enemy. The meaſure was diſcovered, and to eſcape puniſhment he took refuge in a temple, where, on account of his perfidy, his mother firſt brought a ſtone to enſure his confinement. He was ſtarved to death, B. C. 474.

PAUSANIAS, a celebrated Greek orator and hiſtorian, who ſettled at Rome in the ſecond century. Of his account of Greece, the beſt edition is that of Kuhnius, 1696, folio.

PAUSIAS, a painter of Sicyon, about 352 B. C. He firſt applied colors to wood and ivory, by the power of fire, called encauſtic painting. His pictures were purchaſed by Scaurus, and preſerved at Rome.

PAUTRE, *Anthony le*, an architect of Paris, who built the church of the nuns of the Port Royal at Paris. He was member of the academy of ſculpture, 1671, and died a few years after. His works appeared at Paris, in folio, with 60 engravings. One of his relations, *John*, was eminent as a deſigner and engraver. He was member of the academy of painting and ſculpture, and died 1682, aged 65. His works appeared in 3 vols. folio, with above 1000 plates. His ſon *Peter* directed his attention to ſculpture, and was director of the academy of St. Luke. His Æneas and Anchiſes, which adorns the Thuilleries, and his Lucretia ſtabbing herſelf, are very able ſpecimens of his genius. He died at Paris, 1744.

was invited in 1639 to fill up a profeſſor's chair at Amſterdam, to which he ſucceeded 1643. In 1646 he ſettled at Breda as profeſſor of philoſophy and mathematics at the requeſt of the prince of Orange, and in 1652 returned to his native country. In 1654 he was ſent by Cromwell as Engliſh reſident to Switzerland, and returned a little before the protector's death. In 1661 he was ordained by the biſhop of Lincoln, and obtained from the crown the rectory of Fobbing in Eſſex, to which the biſhop of London afterwards added the rectory of Lavingdon in that county. Though reſpectable as a ſcholar, and a man of ſcience, Dr. Pell was unfortunately very inattentive to the ſtate of his domeſtic affairs, and conſequently he became poor in his old age, and was even confined in the king's bench as a debtor. He died 1685, and was interred by the charity of Buſby, maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool, and Sharp, rector of St. Giles'. He publiſhed controverſia cum Longomontano de verâ circuli menſurâ, 4to.—an idea of mathematics, 12mo.—table of 10,000 ſquare numbers, folio.—demonſtration of the ſecond and tenth book of Euclid—deſcription of the uſe of the quadrant—letter on logarithms—aſtronomical hiſtory of the heavenly motions and appearances—eclipticus prognoſtica, &c. and he left various MSS. which by means of Dr. Birch, were obtained for the collection of the royal ſociety.

Pellegrin, *Simon Joſeph*, a French eccleſiaſtic of Marſeilles. He was of the ſociety of the ſervites, and obtained in 1704 the prize of the French academy, for his poetical "epiſtle to the king on the glorious ſucceſs of his arms." This made him known at court, and by means of madame de Maintenon, he was permitted to remove to the eccleſiaſtical order of Clugny; but as he kept a ſhop for the ſale of amorous odes and ballads, and even wrote for the ſtage, he drew upon himſelf the animadverſions of de Noailles, who inſiſted upon his relinquiſhing either his theatrical employments, or the officiating at the maſs. He choſe the latter, and ſubſiſted afterwards by his pen. He died 1745, aged 82. His works conſiſt of dramas from the old and new teſtament—the pſalms of David—beſides a tranſlation of Horace, 2 vols. &c.

Pellegrini, *Antonio*, a native of Padua, celebrated as an hiſtorical painter. He viſited England through the friendſhip of the duke of Manchester, and ſeveral ſpecimens of his excellent execution are preſerved in this country. He died 1741, aged 67.

Pellegrino, *Tibaldi*, or Pellegrin of Bologna, was eminent as an architect and painter. He diſplayed his abilities at Rome and Pavia, and alſo at Milan, where he built the cathedral of St. Ambroſe, and afterwards he was invited to Spain, to direct the paintings and architecture of the eſcurial. He was liberally rewarded by Philip II. who made him a marquis, and ſent him back loaded with preſents. He died 1592, aged 70.

Pellegrino of Modena, a painter, born 1511, was bred under Raphael, and employed in adorning the Vatican. He died of ſome wounds received in reſcuing his ſon, who had unfortunately committed a murder in the ſtreets of Modena.

Pellerin, *Joſeph*, commiſſary general and chief clerk of the French marine, is famous for his fine and valuable collection of medals, which was purchaſed by the king in 1776. He publiſhed his intereſting obſervations on medals, in 9 vols. 4to. with plates, a work of great beauty. He died 1782, aged 99.

Pelletier, *John le*, a native of Rouen, who ſtudied painting, which he afterwards abandoned for literature. Bleſſed with ſtrong powers of mind, he made himſelf completely acquainted with the learned languages, Italian, Spaniſh, mathematics, chemiſtry, aſtronomy, &c. without the aſſiſtance of a maſter; and in the latter part of life, he devoted himſelf to religious ſtudies. He died 1711, aged 78. He wrote a diſſertation on Noah's ark—on St. Benedict's hemina—on the journal of Trevoux—the life of Sixtus V. by Leti, tranſlated—Naunton's fragmenta regalia, or queen Elizabeth's hiſtory tranſlated, &c.

Pelletier, *Gaſpard*, phyſician and counſellor of Middleburg in Zealand, acquired reputation in his profeſſion, and died in his native town, 1659. He is author of plantarum tum patriarum, tum exoticarum in Wallachiâ, Zealand, naſcentium ſynonyma, 8vo. 1610.

Pelletier, *Bertrand*, of Bayonne, was diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge of chemiſtry and pharmacy. He ſettled at Paris as an apothecary, and deſerved to be admitted member of the academy of ſciences, and afterwards of the inſtitute. He wrote various diſſertations in the memoirs of the French academies, and had a ſhare in the journal of natural hiſtory, and wrote beſides, obſervations on arſenic. He died 1797, aged 86.

Pelletier, *James*, a French phyſician, born at Mans, became principal of the colleges of Bayeux and Mans at Paris, where he died 1582, aged 65. He publiſhed Latin commentaries on Euclid—deſcription of Savoy—treatiſe on the plague—curious dialogue on orthography—poetic works—a French art of poetry, and other works.

Pellican, *Conrad*, of Ruſac in Alſace, became a cordelier in 1494, and afterwards preſided over the convent of Baſle. He embraced the tenets of Luther, and abandoning the religious habit, in 1526, came to Zurich, where he ſettled and taught Hebrew, and married. He died 1556, aged 78. He was the friend of Eraſmus, and publiſhed ſome controverſial works, and commentaries illuſtrative of ſcripture, in 7 vols. folio, much commended by Richard Simon.

Pellison-

PELLISON-FONTANIER, *Paul*, a French writer, born at Beziers, 1624. He settled at Paris, where he became the correspondent of madame Scuderi, and in 1652 was made secretary to the king, and admitted into the French academy, in consequence of his "history" of that society He was patronized by Fouquet, but, upon the fall of that minister, he shared his disgrace, and was for four years in the Bastile. His innocence restored him to the favor of Lewis XIV. whom he accompanied in his expedition to the United States, of which he wrote an interesting account. In 1670 he renounced the protestant religion, and died at Versailles, 1693. His works consist of the history of Lewis XIV.—the life of Anne of Austria—history of the conquest of Franche Comté—poems—historical letters, &c.

PELLOUTIER, *Simon*, a protestant divine, and member of the Berlin academy, distinguished himself also as an able writer. His history of the Celts, particularly of the Gauls and Germans, is a valuable work in 2 vols. 4to. He died 1757, aged 63.

PEMBERTON, *Henry*, an English physician, author of a treatise on chemistry, and a view of sir Isaac Newton's philosophy, in 4to. He died in an advanced old age, 1771.

PEMBLE, *William*, an English ecclesiastic of merit. His works appeared in 1 vol. folio He died 1623, aged 32.

PEMBROKE, *Thomas*, painted much for the earl of Bath, and excelled chiefly in historical pieces and portraits. He died at London 1730, aged 28.

PENINGTON, *Isaac*, son of a lord mayor of London, was born 1617. By the conversation and preaching of George Fox, he became a zealous quaker. As a writer, and minister, he spread the tenets which he had embraced, and for his conduct was imprisoned not less than six times in the reign of Charles II. After suffering much persecution, this man of inoffensive manners, and of a meek and quiet spirit, died at Goodnestone court, Sussex, 1679. His publications are numerous, mostly dated from Aylesbury, where he chiefly lived, and collected into one folio volume, 1681.

PENN, *William*, of Bristol, was known as an able admiral. He commanded the fleet in the reduction of Jamaica in 1655 by Venables, but the protector confined him in the Tower for absenting himself from his station without leave. After the restoration he obtained a command under the duke of York, and contributed to the defeat of the Dutch fleet 1665. He was knighted, and died at Wanstead, Essex, 1670, aged 49.

PENN, *William*, a celebrated quaker, son of the above, was born in London 1644. He was gentleman commoner at Christ-church Oxford; but as he withdrew from the national forms of worship with those, who, like himself, listened to the preaching of Loe, a quaker of eminence he was fined for non conformity, and the next year, as he pertinaciously adhered to his opinions, he was expelled from the college. His father considered his singularly serious conduct as tending to impede his elevation to the favors of the licentious court, and therefore after being, as he says, whipped and beaten he was turned out of doors 1662. After being in France, and then a law student at Lincoln's Inn, he, in 1666, was sent to manage an estate in Ireland, and there he renewed his acquaintance with Loe, and showed such partiality to the quakers, that he was imprisoned by the mayor of Cork. His return to England produced a violent altercation with his father, who wished him to abandon those habits so offensive to decorum and established forms, and when he refused to appear uncovered before him and before the king, he a second time dismissed him from his protection. In 1668, he first appeared as a preacher among the quakers, and in consequence of some controversial dispute he was sent to the Tower, and remained in confinement seven months. The passing of the conventicle act again sent him to prison, from which he was released by his father, who was now reconciled to him, and left him on his decease some time after a valuable estate of 1500l. per ann. In 1672, he married Maria Springett, a lady of principles similar to his own, and fixed his residence at Rickmansworth. In 1677, he went with Fox and Barclay to the continent on a religious excursion; and after visiting the chief towns of Holland, they proceeded to the court of princess Elizabeth, the grand-daughter of James I. at Herwerden, where they were received with great kindness. On his return Charles II. granted him in consideration of the services of his father, and for a debt due to him from the crown, a province of North America, called the New Netherlands, but now denominated Pennsylvania. In consequence of this he invited settlers from all parts of the kingdom, and drew up in 24 articles the fundamental constitution of his new province, in which he held out a greater degree of religious liberty, than existed in the christian world. A colony of people, chiefly of his persuasion, soon flocked to share his fortunes; the lands were cleared and a town built, which, on the principle of brotherly love, received the name of Philadelphia. In 1682, Penn visited the province and confirmed the good understanding with the natives, and after two years' residence, and with the satisfaction of promoting the prosperity of the colonists, he returned to England. At the revolution he was suspected of treasonable correspondence with the exiled prince, and therefore exposed to persecution. In 1694, he lost his wife, but though severely afflicted by the event, he in about two years married again, and then travelled in Ireland and England as a preacher. He visited, in 1699, his province with his wife and family, and returned to England in 1701. In 1710, he removed to Rushcomb near Twyford,

Berks, where he spent the rest of life. Three repeated attacks of an apoplexy at last came to weaken his faculties and his constitution, and after nearly losing all recollection of his former friends, he expired 1718. The character of Penn is truly amiable, his labors were exerted for the good of mankind, and with the strictest consistency of moral conduct and religious opinion, he endured persecution and malice with resignation, and guided by the approbation of a pure conscience, he showed himself indefatigable in what he considered as the law of God, and the clear demonstration of the truth of the gospel. He published various works, widely disseminated among the friends of his persuasion. The best known of these are no cross no crown. to show that the denying of self and daily bearing the cross of Christ is the only way to the kingdom of God —a brief account of the rise and progress of the people called Quakers—primitive christianity revived—innocency with her open face, &c.

PENNANT, *Thomas*, an able naturalist and antiquary, born at Downing, Flintshire, 1726, and educated at Wrexham school, and Oxford. After examining whatever was curious and valuable in England, he travelled on the continent, and was introduced to the learned of Europe, especially Buffon, Voltaire, Linnæus, &c. On his return he commenced author, and from 1750, when his British zoology appeared, to the time of his death, he employed himself in elucidating the history, geography, and natural curiosities of his country. He died at Downing, 1793. His works are numerous, the best known are tour in Scotland, 1771, often edited—tours in Wales, from Chester to London—account of London —literary memoirs of himself—a geographical account of India, &c.

PENNICUIK, *Alexander*, a Scotch physician. He published a topographical account of Tweedale, some poems, descriptive of the manners of his countrymen, &c. He died 1722, aged 70. It is said that he communicated to Allen Ramsay the incidents which form the subject of his gentle shepherd.

PENNY, *Thomas*, an English naturalist. He travelled over England and other countries in search of botanical knowledge, and brought from Majorca the curious plant called hypericum Balearicum, which Clusius in honor of him names myrto cistus Pennæi. He wrote letters on insects, &c. and was fellow of the college of physicians, London.

PENRUDDOCK, *John*, was zealous in the cause of his sovereign during the civil wars, and obtained the rank of colonel in the army. He was defeated by Croke, who, after he had promised him pardon, ceased him to be beheaded in 1665. The letters which passed between him and his wife, after his condemnation, have been published by Steele, and display him in the amiable light of the good christian and the loyal subject.

PENRY, *John*, or APHENRY, a native of Brecknock, who studied at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford. He became an anabaptist or Brownist, and not only preached, but wrote against the episcopacy. His writings under the assumed name of Martin Mar-Prelate, gave offence to the ministry; and in consequence of their seditious tendency he was arrested, and condemned and executed in 1593. His publications are all on divinity subjects.

PEPIN, the Short, son of Charles Martel, was the first monarch of the second French dynasty, and was elected at Soissons 752. Though small of stature, he commanded the respect of his people by his valor. He died at St. Denys, 768, aged 54, and divided his possessions among his two sons Charlemagne and Carloman.

PEPIN, the Fat, mayor of the palace, governed Austrasia. Neustria, and Burgundy, and maintained his power by firmness, vigor, and wisdom. He died 714, after governing more as a master than as a minister 27 years.

PEPUSCH, *John Christopher*, a musician born at Berlin 1667. At the age of 14 he was employed at the Prussian court as a teacher of music. In 1700, he came over to England, and was engaged at Drury lane and in 1713, he was admitted doctor of music at Oxford. About 1725, he married de l'Epine, an Italian singer, of light character, but who had, by her engagements on the stage, amassed a fortune of 10,000 guineas. This woman, whose figure and complexion entitled her to the appellation of Hecate, by which her husband distinguished her, brought him one son, who died early. Pepusch died 1752, aged 85.

PEPYS, *Samuel*, an Englishman, secretary to the admiralty under Charles II. and his brother. He introduced regularity, and method in his department, and devoted himself to the collecting of memoirs of the navy, and other valuable documents, preserved at Magdalen college, Cambridge. To his judicious arrangements Britain is much indebted for her superiority in naval affairs, which she began to acquire after the civil wars. He died 1703.

PERCIVAL, *Thomas*, a physician, born and educated at Warrington, Lancashire. He studied at Edinburgh and took his degrees at Leyden, 1765. He settled in 1767, at Manchester, where he continued to practise with increasing reputation till his death in 1804. He was a most amiable man, and to his zeal in the cause of philosophy Manchester is chiefly indebted for the establishment of its literary society, to whose memoirs he made many contributions He published besides, moral and literary dissertations—medical ethics, &c. besides a father's instructions to his children, &c. In his principles Dr. Percival was a dissenter, and it is remarkable that one of his sons, after receiving all the instruction which so able a father could communicate, became a convert

to

to the principles of the church of England, and one of its moſt active miniſters.

PERCY, *William*, one of the courtiers of William the conqueror, rewarded for his ſervices by the grant of lands in the counties of York and Lincoln. The Percys, diſtinguiſhed by their loyalty, were raiſed in 1377, to the rank of earl of Northumberland by Richard II. The moſt celebrated of the Percys was Henry ſurnamed Hotſpur, who after ſupporting the throne of Henry IV. took up arms againſt him, and was at laſt defeated at Shrewſbury in 1403. His father who had inſtigated him to hoſtilities made peace with the conqueror, but again abandoned his allegiance, and three years after fell in the field of battle, in Yorkſhire.

PEREFIXE, *Hardouin de Beaumont de*, author of an excellent hiſtory of Henry IV. of France, was patroniſed by Richelieu, and in 1644 raiſed to the ſee of Paris. He died 1670. He wrote beſides inſtitutio principis.

PEREIRA DE FIGUEIREDO, *Anthony*, a Portugueſe, who died at Liſbon 1797, aged 75. In the diſpute between the courts of Rome and Liſbon, he publiſhed various tracts to prove the independence of kings in eccleſiaſtical affairs. He wrote alſo a new method of Latin grammar, edited ten times— a Portugueſe tranſlation of the bible 23 vols. 8vo. &c.

PEREZ, *Anthony*, a Spaniſh writer. When diſgraced in Spain, he retired to Paris, where he died 1611. He publiſhed "letters," well written and intereſting.

PERGOLESI, *John Baptiſt*, an Italian muſician, patroniſed by prince Stigliano. He died of a conſumption at Naples, at the early age of 33, 1737. In compliment to his abilities as a writer of operas, he is called by the Italians the Dominichino of muſic. His chief works are "ſtabat mater," "dixit et laudate," "ſalve regina," la ſerva padrona—Orfeo and Eurydice.

PERINGSKIOLL, *John*, of Stregni in Sudermania, was profeſſor of antiquities at Upſal, ſecretary to the king, and counſellor. He wrote an hiſtory of the kings of the north, 8vo. —of the kings of Norway, 2 vols. fol—hiſtorical and chronological tables from Adam to Chriſt, and died 1720, aged 66.

PERIZONIUS, *James*, of Dam in Holland, ſtudied at Deventer, and afterwards at Utrecht and Leyden. He was afterwards rector of the Latin ſchool at Delft, and then profeſſor of eloquence and hiſtory at Franeker. He went in 1693 to Leyden, to fill the chair of eloquence, hiſtory, and Greek, and died there 1717. He publiſhed various works in Latin on hiſtory, claſſical literature, and antiquities, the chief of which are animadverſiones hiſtoricæ, 8vo.—diſſertations on various points of antiquity, &c.—orations—origines Babylonicæ et Ægyptiacæ, 2vols. 8vo.—an edition of Ælian, 2 vols 8vo.—an edition of Q. Curtius, &c.

PERKINS, *William*, of Marſton, Warwickſhire, was educated at Chriſt-college, Cambridge. He was a ſtrict Calviniſt, and his writings, when tranſlated into Dutch, drew upon him the attack of Arminius, which occaſioned the calling of the ſynod of Dordt for the ſettlement of theological diſputes. He died 1602, aged 46.

PERNETY, *James*, hiſtoriographer of Lyons, was an able writer, and aſſumed the pompous title of miles eccleſiæ Lugdunenſis. He wrote hiſtory of Cyrus, 3 vols. 12mo.—counſels of friendſhips—letters on phyſiognomy, 3 vols. &c. He died 1777, aged 81.

PERNETY, *Anthony Joſeph*, the relation of the preceding, was librarian to the king of Pruſſia, and after reſiding at Berlin, he returned to France, where he died. He wrote a dictionary of painting, ſculpture, and engraving, 12mo.—diſſertation on America againſt Pauw, 2 vols. 8vo.

PEROUSE, *John Francis Galoup de la*, an illuſtrious navigator, born at Albi 1741. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſervices for 17 years in the Indian ſeas, and in 1778, was employed in America under d'Eſtaing. He was preſent at the taking of Grenada, and in 1782 he deſtroyed the Engliſh factories in Hudſon's bay. At the peace he was ſelected by Lewis XVI. to command the Aſtrolabe and the Bouſſole, on a voyage of diſcovery, and the monarch himſelf traced out the places which he wiſhed to be examined. After following the tract of Cook, viſiting the North Weſt of America, and advancing to Behring's ſtreights, Perouſe came down the eaſtern coaſt of Aſia along Japan, and, in Feb. 1788, viſited Botany bay. After leaving Botany bay, no intelligence whatever was received of him, but it is imagined that he periſhed on ſome unknown ſhoals, or fell a ſacrifice to the fury of the ſavages. In 1791, the national aſſembly ordered two ſhips to go in purſuit of him; but after exploring thoſe ſeas which he had viſited, they returned without being able to ſatisfy the friends of humanity with reſpect to the fate of theſe unhappy adventurers. His voyages, as far as he ſent a report of them to Europe, were publiſhed in 4 vols. 4to.

PERRAULT, *Claude*, an eminent author of Paris, 1613. He was bred up a phyſician, but abandoned the profeſſion for literature and the fine arts. In architecture he was particularly great, and the entrance into the Louvre, as Voltaire obſerves, is one of the moſt auguſt monuments of architecture in the world. At the requeſt of Colbert he tranſlated Vitruvius, and adorned the work with plates. He was unfortunately engaged in a quarrel with Boileau, againſt whom he maintained the ſuperiority of the moderns againſt the ancients; but though the poet ridiculed the artiſt, and was conſequently abuſed in his turn, they were

reconciled. Perrault died 1688, aged 75. He wrote abridgment of Vitruvius, 12mo.—description of machines of his own invention—memoirs for a natural history of animals, fol.—on the ancient columns of architecture and their ornaments, &c.

PERRAULT, *Charles*, brother of Claude, was born at Paris, 1626. Colbert made him clerk of the buildings, and comptroller general of the finances He patronized learned men, and encouraged the arts and sciences, and to his influence the establishment of the academies of painting, sculpture, and architecture was owing. The death of Colbert, in 1683, produced his disgrace, and he retired to a life of solitude and study. He wrote various works and his poem called la peinture, was received in 1668 with great applause. Le siecle de Louis le grand, which appeared in 1688, was a declaration of war against the opinions of learned men, and by elevating the moderns above the ancients in every composition, he brought on a controversy, in which he had to oppose the powerful abilities of Boileau, Menage, and other writers. The opposition of Boileau was guided by interest as well as pride, and when Conti threatened to write on his seat in the academy, "tu dors, Brutus," thou sleepest, Brutus, the poet considered himself seriously called upon to combat Perrault, which he did most ably, in his work annexed to critical reflections on Longinus. These antagonists were reconciled in 1699, and Perrault some time after published his historical eulogiums on the great men of the 17th century, 2 vols. fol. Perrault died 1703, aged 77. He wrote besides parallel of the ancients and moderns—the cabinet of the fine arts, folio—reflections on Longinus, 8vo.—poems—Faernus's fables, &c.

PERRIER, *Francis*, a painter, born at Macon, 1590. He was dissipated in his youth, and ran away from his parents, and joined himself to a blind beggar, whom he accompanied to Rome, and with whom he shared the alms obtained on the road from the hands of charity. At Rome he applied himself to his pencil, and was enabled to live independently. He returned to France through Lyons, and after a second residence of 10 years in Italy, he came again to Paris, in high favor with the great. He painted the gallery of the hotel de la Vrilliere, and died professor of the academy 1650.

PERRIER, *Charles*, a poet, nephew to the preceding, born in Provence. As a Latin poet, he possessed such excellence, that Menage, who had the settlement of a political dispute between him and Santeuil, honored him with the title of prince of lyric poets. He obtained twice the prize of the academy in French poetry. He died 1692.

PERRON, *James Davy du*, a cardinal celebrated for his learning and political knowledge. He was born 1556, and educated in the protestant faith; and he was early distinguished as a scholar, and in 1576 introduced to Henry III. at Blois, as a prodigy of great learning. As a theological disputant he acquired celebrity at Paris; but soon after abjured the tenets of the protestants, and labored to convert others to the catholic faith. Henry IV. was in the number of those on whom his eloquence prevailed. He was made by the grateful monarch, at first bishop of Evreux, and afterwards grand almoner of France, archbishop of Sens, and at last a cardinal, 1604. His abilities as a negociator were employed at Rome; but the last years of life were devoted to retirement and the revision of his works. He died at Paris 1618, aged 63. Du Perron was a man of deep erudition, well versed in profane and ecclesiastical history, artful and penetrating, capable of painting his plans as plausible and reasonable, and so powerful and argumentative in disputes, that the ablest scholars were afraid of him, and even Du Plessis Mornay, himself so celebrated, appeared against him in the presence of Henry with almost inferior abilities. He wrote a treatise on the eucharist—another against king James I. of England—letters—dissertations—acts of conference with Du Plessis Mornay, &c.

PERRON, *Anquetil du*, undertook a voyage to the East, and became acquainted with the original works of Zoroaster, and also the language of the ancient Persians. He returned to Europe, loaded with the literary spoils of India, deposited in the king's library at Paris. An account of this journey, so interesting to science, was published in 1771, 3 vols. 4to.; but it is to be lamented, that he speaks with virulence of the English, from whom he had received every mark of attention. He died at Paris, 1805, aged 73.

PERRONET, *John Rodolphus*, rose by his merit to the office of director general of bridges and roads in France. He was for his services rewarded with the order of St. Michael, and became inspector, and afterwards director of the school of engineers at Paris. The bridges of Neuilly, Nantes, Orleans, &c. were constructed under his direction, and the public roads of the kingdom were improved by his plans. He died 1794, aged 86. He published a description of the bridges which he had erected, 2 vols folio—memoirs on the method of constructing grand arches of stone from 200 to 500 feet, over vallies, 4to. &c.

PERROT, *sir John*, of a Pembrokeshire family, was one of the favorites of Edward VI. and was made a knight of the Bath at his coronation. Under Mary he was disgraced for protecting some suspected protestants; but in the next reign he was recalled to court, and sent in 1572, as president of Munster, to quell a rebellion in Ireland. He was admiral of the fleet, against the meditated invasion of Ireland by the Spaniards; but when lord lieutenant of that kingdom, in 1583, he rendered himself

ſelf very unpopular. His enemies procured his recal, and in 1588 he returned to England, and was ſent to the Tower, and four years after tried for high treaſon. Elizabeth acknowledged his innocence, and reſpited him. He died the ſame year in his confinement.

PERROT, *Nicolas*, a learned Frenchman, who abandoned the law with the proteſtant faith, and devoted himſelf to literature. His preface to the "honnete femme," of du Boſc procured him high reputation, and ſoon after he was reconciled to the proteſtant tenets, and viſited Holland and England, till the clamor, excited by his religious inconſiſtency, had been huſhed. He ſpent his laſt years in retirement, and died of the gravel, 1664, aged 58. He tranſlated into French Tacitus, Minutius Felix, Lucian, Cæſar, Arrian. Thucydides, and others. He wrote beſides, a diſcourſe on the immortality of the ſoul,—and an hiſtory of Africa, 3 vols. 4to.

PERRY, *John*, an Engliſhman, and captain in the navy, employed by Peter the great, of Ruſſia, to form a communication between the Wolga and the Don, and in making the Veronike navigable. Though uſeful to the kingdom, and laborioufly engaged in improving the Ruſſian navy, he was unhandſomely treated by the government, and when unable to obtain any remune ation he quitted the place, 1712, under the protection of the Engliſh envoy Mr. Whitworth. He was engaged, in 1721, in ſtopping the breach at Dagenham, in Eſſex, of which he publiſhed an account. He wrote alſo the ſtate of Ruſſia, 1716, 8vo. and died 1733.

PERUGINO, *Pietro*, a painter, born 1446, at Perugia. He chiefly excelled in the natural and elegant expreſſion of his female figures. He was the maſter of Raphael, and was patroniſed by Sixtus IV. for whoſe chapel at Rome he painted ſome beautiful pieces. The loſs of his treaſure, which he always carried about him, and of which he was robbed, cauſed his death, 1524, in his 78th year.

PERUZZI, *Balthaſar*, eminent as a painter and architect, was born 1481. He was patroniſed by the popes, and finiſhed ſome deſigns and models for the ornamenting of St. Peter's. He was taken priſoner when Rome was ſacked by Charles V. but he was reſtored to liberty by painting a portrait of Bourbon. His execution of the perſpective, and of the chiaro obſcuro was ſo perfect as to excite the aſtoniſhment of Titian. He died poor, 1556.

PESSELIER, *Charles Stephen*, born at Paris 1712, united with Lallemand in the management of the finances of France, and his plans were applauded by the miniſtry. His extreme application to financial affairs proved too powerful for his conſtitution, and he fell a victim to exceſſive mental fatigue 1763. He wrote ecole du temps,—Eſope au Parnaſſe, comedies—la maſcarade du Parnaſſe, a comedy in one act,—letters on education, 2 vols. 12mo. —general idea of the finances, folio, &c.

PETAVIUS, *Dionyſius*, or DENIS PETAU, a French jeſuit born at Orleans, 1583. He was at the age of 19 made profeſſor of philoſophy at Bourges, and was admitted among the jeſuits in 1605. He defended the catholic religion againſt the proteſtants, and his criticiſms were particularly directed againſt Scaliger, and even againſt his friend Caſaubon. He died after a life ſpent in the ſervice of literature, 1652. He was according to Gaſſendus the moſt conſummate ſcholar the jeſuits ever had. As a chronologiſt he was particularly eminent, and his Latin is elegant and refined. He wrote de doctrinâ temporum, 2 vols. fol.—uranologia, 3 vols.—rationarium temporum, fol. and Leyden, 2 vols. 8vo. a valuable work abridged by Le Clerc—dogmata theologica, 5 vols. fol.—the pſalms tranſlated into Greek verſe, 12mo. —de eccleſiâ hierarchiâ, folio, beſides controverſial pamphlets.

PETHION DE VILLENEUVE, *Jerome*, of Chartres, quitted the law to become a member of the conſtituent aſſembly. His conduct as a legiſlator was violent and factious, and he contributed much in extinguiſhing the ſplender which ſurrounded the monarch. Raiſed to the office of mayor of Paris, he on the 20th of June proved how little he reſpected the unhappy Lewis. His hatred againſt the king haſtened the horrors of the 10th of Auguſt, and of the firſt days of September; but when he, as firſt magiſtrate, might have checked the 30 aſſaſſins who murdered in cold blood the moſt innocent victims, he affected to permit the people to puniſh their enemies. The abolition of royalty and the fall of Louis completed the gratification of his ambition, but while he wiſhed to guide the deſtinies of a republic, he found a rival in Robeſpierre, and fell in the ſtruggle. Outlawed by his opponents, he fled in diſguiſe, and was ſome time after found lifeleſs in a corn field near St. Emilion in the Gironde, a victim to hunger and miſery, and with his corpſe diſfigured and partly devoured by birds of prey, 1793. His friends repreſented him as a man of obliging manners, and of undeviating integrity; but poſterity views him as an ambitious hypocrite, whoſe aim was to aſcend to the ſovereignty on the ruins of the throne. His political tracts, ſpeeches, &c. appeared in 4 vols. 8vo. 1793.

PETER, chief of the apoſtles, was ſon of John and brother of Andrew. He was fiſhing when called by Chriſt to become an apoſtle, and he not only obeyed the invitation, but ever after ſhowed his ſtrong attachment to his maſter. He was one of the three apoſtles preſent at the transfiguration, and it was to him particularly that the Saviour recommended the care of his ſheep. When Jeſus was betrayed Peter diſplayed courage, and cut off the ear of the high prieſt's ſervant; but when he ſaw his maſter detained as a malefactor, he

followed with pufillanimous curiofity, and when queftioned who he was, denied three times his bleffed matter. After the afcenfion Peter evinced boldnefs in the caufe of the gofpel, and by his preaching he made many converts to the faith. Under the perfecutions of Nero, Peter was feized and put to death at Rome, by being crucified with his head downwards, A. D. 66. He wrote two epiftles among the canonical books, but the gofpel, the acts, &c. faid to have been written by him are forgeries.

Peter III, king of Arragon, fucceeded his father 1276. As he had married Conftance daughter of Mainfroy king of Sicily, he formed the plan of feizing the kingdom againft Charles of Anjou, and determined to affaffinate at one blow all the French in the ifland. This horrid maffacre perpetrated on Eafter day, 1282, and called Sicilian Vefpers, made him eafily matter of the kingdom. He died at Villefranche, 1285.

Peter, the Cruel, king of Caftile, fucceeded at the age of 16, 1350. He was wanton and tyrannical, and three days after he had married Blanche, daughter of the duke of Bourbon, he repudiated her to renew his infamous connection with Maria de Pradilla his miftrefs. Another queen was treated with equal indignity, and Peter at laft faw his fubjects in rebellion againft him. Though for a while affifted by the Engliffi, he was defeated and ftain, 1369.

Peter Alexiowitz I. furnamed the Great, fucceeded to the throne of Mufcovy, on the death of his brother Theodore, to the exclufion of his elder brother Iwan, whofe intellects were too feeble to fupport the fatigues of government. This gave offence to Sophia, his half fifter, who roufed into rebellion the Strelitzes a formidable body of militia, but Peter, too wife to foment a civil war, confented to fhare the throne with his brother Iwan. Without education, yet with the ftrongeft powers of nature, Peter felt that much was ftill to be acquired before he could realize the vaft projects of his mind. To counteract the Strelitzes, who were devoted to the intriguing Sophia, and more inclined to difpute than to obey his commands, he became the favorite of the army, and enlifting as a private foldier in a company dreffed and difciplined in the German manner he gradually rofe to command by his fervices, and by fharing the toils and privations of a military life. By the death of his brother in 1696, he became fole emperor, and then conquered Azoph from the Turks. Feeling his inferiority as a naval power, he fent in 1698 an embaffy to Holland, and went in a difguifed character in the ambaffador's fuite; and that he might perfonally be acquainted with the procefs of fhipbuilding, he enrolled himfelf at Amfterdam among the fhip carpenters, and worked under the name of mafter Peter. The next year he paffed over to England, where he acquired the complete knowledge of fhip building, and after receiving every mark of refpect from William III. he left this country, accompanied by feveral Engliffi fhip builders, and artificers. From England he went to Vienna; but the intelligence that Sophia had roufed the Strelitzes to rebellion, haftened his return to Mofcow. The ringleaders were punifhed; but the princefs, who was the moft guilty, was only confined in a monaftery. Improved by the view of foreign countries, and the knowledge of their commercial refources, Peter now difplayed to the world the enlightened plans of his capacious mind. He liberally invited the moft learned among diftant nations to feek an honorable refidence in Ruffia, and to inftruct his uncivilized fubjects in the various arts of life. Ruffia was therefore vifited by failors, artifts, mechanics, mathematicians, and adventurers of every degree and profeffion, and though his fubjects viewed thefe new fettlers with jealoufy, Peter foon mingled and united them by the ftrong ties of mutual dependence and focial union. In 1700 he declared war againft Charles XII. of Sweden, and though defeated by his enemy, he perfevered with undaunted courage, obferving, "though I know I muft be overcome for a great while, my armies will at laft be taught to conquer." In the midft of his diftafters in Poland, he formed the project of erecting a new metropolis on the Baltic fea, and after he had added to his dominions the beft part of Livonia and Ingria, he in 1703 laid the foundations of Peterfburg. At laft the battle of Pultowa, in 1709, crowned his earneft wifhes, and he faw the long victorious Swedes conquered, and their heroic leader Charles obliged to fly. Peter ufed this victory like a wife man; the Swedifh prifoners were induced to fettle among their conquerors, and not lefs than 3000 officers were prevailed upon to fix their refidence and fpread civilization, improvement, and the arts of polifhed life, in various parts of his extenfive empire. In confequence of the victory of Pultowa, Peter fecured the poffeffion of Livonia and Ingria, to which he added part of Pomerania and Finland; but the intrigues of Charles XII, at the Turkifh court, at laft prevailed upon the Ottomans to break the truce, and in 1712 Peter was fuddenly furrounded on the banks of the Pruth, and his army devoted to deftruction. While he conffidered every thing as loft, his wife Catherine, offering a large bribe to the grand vizier, faved her hufband's honor, and his army, and in confequence of this the grateful czar eftablifhed the order of St. Catherine, into which only women are admitted. After the treaty of peace with Charles XII. Peter vifited again foreign countries. In 1716 he was in Denmark, and after vifiting the fchools, public places, and curiofities, he paffed to Hamburgh, Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, and Holland, and the next year proceeded to Paris. In the capital of France he was received with great ceremony; but defpifing the

pomp and pageantry of greatneſs, he preferred the converſation of the learned, and returned home better pleaſed with the information which he had received, than with the unmeaning marks of homage paid to his imperial rank. When at Paris he viſited the tomb of Richelieu, exclaiming, "great miniſter, would it might have happened you had lived in my age, I would have granted you half of my dominions to learn from you how to govern the reſt." Returned to Ruſſia, Peter labored to reform and improve the character of his country. After breaking gradually to pieces the dangerous eſtabliſhment of the Strelitzes, he appointed a regular body of 100,000 troops; he built a navy of 40 ſhips of the line; he eſtabliſhed colleges and ſchools of medicine, botany, belles lettres, &c. in the chief cities of his dominions, and by purchaſing pictures of celebrity from Italy, he introduced a taſte for painting and the fine arts among his ſubjects; and made the largeſt poſſible collections of books and manuſcripts in various languages, wiſely diſtributed where they could prove moſt uſeful. Religion, pure and uncorrupt, was made, as far as his zealous endeavours could, to ſuperſede ſuperſtition and ignorance; the patriarchate once formidable even to the ſovereign, was aboliſhed, and the people were inſtructed in their own, and not in a foreign language. The laws were rendered more ſimple, deciſions were to be announced before the expiration of 11 days; and in ſhort every meaſure which could tend to meliorate the ſituation of the people, to increaſe their knowledge, and to contribute to their comfort, was, with the moſt liberal policy, adopted and enforced. This truly great and worthy prince died of a ſtrangury, cauſed by an impoſthume in the neck of his bladder, 28th Jan. 1725, in his 53d year. Peter had a ſon, *Alexis*, who lived to the age of manhood; but engaged in a conſpiracy in 1717, againſt his father, and was condemned to die; and though the ſentence was ſuſpended, he died ſome ſhort time after, not without ſuſpicion of being cut off privately by the czar, as ſeveral of his accomplices ſuffered the ſevereſt puniſhment of the law. At his death, Peter appointed for his ſucceſſor his widow Catherine, whom, from a ſoldier's wife, he had raiſed, in conſequence of her heroic character, to ſhare his bed and his throne. Peter wrote ſeveral pieces on naval affairs.

PETER II emperor of Ruſſia, ſon of Alexis Petrowitz, ſucceeded the empreſs Catherine, at the age of 13, in 1727. The prominent feature of his reign is the baniſhment into Siberia, of the great favorite Menzikoff. The emperor died of the ſmall-pox, 1730, aged 15.

PETER III. emperor of Ruſſia, ſon of Anne the eldeſt daughter of Peter the Great, was born 1728, and aſcended the throne after the empreſs Elizabeth, 1761. The beginning of his reign was auſpicious; he admired the character of the heroic king of Pruſſia, but unfortunrtely wanted the vigor and deciſion which marked that great man. His attempts therefore to reform his people proved abortive, and rendered him contemptibl; ſo that his wife Catherine taking advantage of his timidity, dethroned him, 6th July, 1762, and aſſumed the reins of government under the name of Catherine II. Peter died ſeven days after; but though his death is attributed to an hemorrhoidal flux, it is too evident that violence terminated his exiſtence.

PETER, of Cluni, or the Venerable, was born in Auvergne, and was made in 1121, general of the order of Cluni. He received at his abbey pope Innocent II. in 1130, and afterwards granted a kind aſylum to the unfortunate Abelard. He died 1156, aged 65. He wrote treatiſes on the divinity of Chriſt—againſt the Jews—on infant baptiſm—the authority of the church, &c.

PETER, an eccleſiaſtic of Blois, preceptor and ſecretary to William II. king of Sicily. He was invited by Henry II. to England, where he obtained the archdeaconry of Bath, and afterwards that of London. He died in England 1200. Of his writings, 183 letters, 65 ſermons, &c. have been preſerved, &c.

PETER, the Hermit, a gentleman of Amiens, who quitted the military profeſſion to become a pilgrim. Under the expectation of the immediate diſſolution of the world, he, with many other deluded men, haſtened to the Holy Land in 1093, that he might terminate his days in a ſpot where the Saviour was born. On his return he ſpoke in ſo affecting a manner of the cruel treatment which the Chriſtians experienced in Paleſtine, that Urban II. ſent him over Europe to preach a general cruſade to deliver the Holy Land from the infidels The eloquence of Peter, and the ſpirit of the times prevailed; a numerous concourſe of people flocked together, and the holy hermit began his march at the head of above 40,000 men. In croſſing Hungary this religious army committed the moſt horrid exceſſes, and ſo provoked the inhabitants that in ſkirmiſhes with them and with the Turks, many loſt their lives and only 3000 reached the gates of Conſtantinople. In advancing through Aſia the ſiege of Antioch delayed their progreſs, and Peter would have abandoned the enterpriſe had he not been bound by an oath by Tancred to ſhare the dangers of the cruſade. At the conqueſt of the Holy Land, and in the ſiege of Jeruſalem 1099, Peter behaved with valor, and for his ſervices was appointed vicar-general of Paleſtine. He afterwards returned to Europe, and died at the abbey of New-Montier, which he had founded.

PETER the wild boy, a youth found in a ſavage ſtate in the woods in Hanover, 1726, where he had lived for ſome time on berries and roots. He was about 12 years old, but it is unknown how long he had been in that wild ſtate; though from the remains of a ſhirt col-

lar ſound about his neck, it is probable he had not been many years expoſed. He came to England in 1727, and was placed at a farm-houſe at North Church, Herts; but neither care nor invitation could ever make him articulate words, and he died in 1725, a melancholy ſpectacle of ſavage idiotiſm, and uncivilized nature. He was in his conduct very tractable. The government handſomely allowed a penſion of 35l. a-year for his ſupport.

PETER LOMBARD, *Vid.* LOMBARD.

PETER MARTYR, *Vid.* MARTYR.

PETER D'OSMA, an eccleſiaſtic of the 15th century, at Salamanca. He preached and wrote againſt the doctrines and the infallibility of the church of Rome, ſo that the archbiſhop of Toledo ordered his writings to be burnt.

PETERS, *Bonaventure*, of Antwerp, eminent as a painter. His ſea ſtorms, and other marine pieces, are highly admired. He died 1652, aged 38.

PETERS, *Hugh*, of Fowey in Cornwall, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, from which he was expelled for irregularity. He next was an actor on the ſtage, and acquired celebrity in buffoon characters, and afterwards was ordained and obtained the lecture-ſhip of St. Sepulchre's, London. An intrigue with a married woman drove him from England, and after joining the independents at Rotterdam, he paſſed to North America; but on the breaking out of the civil wars, he returned to England. He engaged in the cauſe of the parliament, whoſe intereſts he promoted in the pulpit. He was ſo inſtrumental to the king's condemnation, that, at the reſtoration, he was excepted from the act of pardon, and therefore was hanged and quartered 1660 He was then 61.

PETERS, *Hugh*, an Engliſh jeſuit, known in hiſtory as the confeſſor of James II. His advice contributed much to the raſh meaſures which rendered the monarch ſo unpopular, and which at laſt haſtened his ruin.

PETIT, *John Lewis*, a ſurgeon, born at Paris, 1674. In 1726 he was invited to Poland, to cure the king, and he was equally ſucceſsful in his attendance, in 1734, on Ferdinand, afterwards king of Spain. Though ſolicited to ſettle abroad, he preferred his native country, where he was honored with a ſeat in the academy of ſciences, and with the rank of rector of the royal ſchool of ſurgery. He died at Paris 1750, aged 77. He invented ſome valuable ſurgical inſtruments, and wrote alſo, ſurgery, publiſhed in 3 vols. 8vo. by Leſne, 1774—treatiſe on the diſeaſes of the bones, 2 vols. 12mo. &c.

PETIT, *Anthony*, a phyſician of Orleans, who wrote chirurgical anatomy, 2 vols. 12mo. —diſcourſe on ſurgery, &c. and died 1794, aged 72.

PETIT, *Samuel*, of Niſmes, became profeſſor of theology, of Greek and Hebrew at Geneva, where he died 1645, aged 51. He wrote miſcellanea—eclogæ chronologicæ, 4to. —leges Atticæ, folio, a valuable work, &c.

PETIT, *Peter*, a French mathematician, employed as engineer by Richelieu, to viſit the ſea ports, and ſuggeſt improvements. He died 1677. He was author of treatiſes on the compaſs of proportion—on the conſtruction and uſe of the calibre of artillery—on comets, &c.

PETIT, *Peter*, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris 1617. He ſtudied medicine, but neglected the profeſſion, and died 1687. His works are various. He wrote a treatiſe on the motion of animals—Homeri nepenthes, 8vo—a Latin treatiſe on the Amazons, 8vo. and in French, 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

PETITOT, *John*, a painter born at Geneva 1607. With Bordier his friend, afterwards his brother-in-law, he travelled into Italy, and by ſtudying chemiſtry obtained a perfect knowledge of the preparation and management of colors They afterwards came to England, and Petitot had the honor to take portraits of Charles I., and of his family. The death of his patron obliged him to fly to Paris, where he was treated with kindneſs by the ſecond Charles, and noticed by Lewis XIV. who granted him a penſion. The revocation of the edict of Nantes terrified the painter, who was a zealous proteſtant, and after 36 years of reſidence he quitted France for Geneva. He died at Vevay in Berne 1691, aged 84. In his private character he was very amiable, and of the meekeſt diſpoſition. He lived in the greateſt harmony with his brother-in-law for 50 years, and ſeparated from him only when their reſpective families became too numerous for the comforts and privacy of one houſe. In the completion of his pictures he painted the heads and hands with aſtoniſhing effect of coloring, and Bordier painted the hair, the draperies and the ground. He is deſervedly regarded as the inventor of painting in enamel, in which he greatly excelled.

PETIVER, *James*, an Engliſh botaniſt, apothecary to the Charter houſe. Sir Hans Sloane offered him 4000l. for his valuable muſeum, and he afterwards obtained it when diſpoſed of after his death. He died 1718. He publiſhed muſæi Petiveriani centuriæ decem, folio—a catalogue of the plants on the mountains near Geneva—pterigraphia Americana, folio—plantæ rariores Chineníes, &c.

PETRARCH, *Francis*, a celebrated Italian poet, deſervedly called the father of modern poetry. His father driven from Florence by the party of the Neri, retired to Arezzo, where the poet was born, 1304. Afterwards the father ſettled at Avignon, and ſent his ſon to the ſchool of Carpentras; and there, and at Montpellier and Bologna he completed his education. The future bard was intended for the law, but poetry, eloquence, and hiſtory had greater charms for him. Loſing his mother in 1324, and his father the next year, he

fixed

fixed his residence at Vaucluse, five miles from Avignon, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. This spot became endeared to him from his love for the beautiful Laura de Noves, whom he first saw and passionately admired in 1627; but though the feelings of his heart were conveyed in the rapturous language of elegant poetry, he could, it is said, make no impression on the unkind fair. To divert his affections, he travelled, and after visiting Paris, Flanders, Germany, and Rome, he was persuaded to enter into the service of John XXII. The love of Vaucluse and of Laura, however, prevailed over the temptations of greatness; and Petrarch, once more restored to his favorite seat, again devoted his hours to studious pursuits, and to the praises of his beloved mistress. The sweetness of his poetry, and the graces of his muse, spread his celebrity beyond the confines of Avignon, and at the same moment he was solicited by the senate of Rome, by the university of Paris, and by the king of Naples, to come and receive the poetical crown. The offers of Rome, once the mistress of the world, and the cradle of poets, historians, and orators, were too flattering to be withstood, and the modest bard appeared in the capitol, where the poetic crown was fixed on his head with the most solemn ceremony on Easter-day, 1341, and he was declared a citizen of Rome. In 1343 he was drawn from his favorite Vaucluse by Clement VI. who sent him to compliment Joan on her accession to the Neapolitan crown. While at Verona, he was informed of the death of Laura, a melancholy event which deeply affected him, and which he immortalized by all the powers of poetry. In 1352 he bid adieu for ever to Vaucluse, which the death of Laura had converted from a scene of pleasure to melancholy reflection; and entering in the service of the Visconti, he engaged in negociations. Though informed that his patrimony was restored by the Florentines, he preferred to these new honors the peaceful retreat of Arqua, near Padua, given him by his friend de Carrara, and there he died July 1374, aged 70. Petrarch was an ecclesiastic, though he never took priest's orders. He was in private life a very amiable character, and was guided by moderation, though flattered by the great, and honored by the powerful. His passion for Laura was of the purest kind, though some have ventured to assert, that it was not unmixed with the most licentious concessions. Petrarch as a poet is deservedly celebrated as one of the restorers of classical learning, and he displayed all the powers of genius and poetical inspiration, not only in his own native language, but in Latin. His sonnets are esteemed as the sweetest, the most elegant, and most highly finished verses ever written in Italian, and his songs possess equal beauty and grace. His Latin poems are not entitled to similar praise. His Africa, or the Punic war, is censured as faulty and unclassical. His other works are de remediis utriusque fortunæ, 4to. translated into French—de otio religiosorum—de verâ sapientiâ—de vitâ solitariâ—de contemptu mundi—rerum memorabilium libri sex—de republicâ optime administrandâ, &c.

PETRE, *sir William*, of Exeter, was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and became fellow of All-souls He was appointed principal of Peckwater Inn, and recommended to lord Cromwell, who employed him in visiting the monasteries, and in the plunder of ecclesiastical property he received a considerable share. He continued in power under Henry VIII. Edward VI and Mary, though their politics were very dissimilar; and under Elizabeth he was secretary of state. He died 1571.

PETTUS, *sir John*, of Suffolk, was deputy governor of the royal mines, and member of parliament in the reign of Charles II. He wrote the history, laws, and places of the chief mines and mineral works in England and Wales, fol.—volatiles from the history of Adam and Eve, 8vo.—England's independency of the papal power, 4to.—fleta minor, or the laws of art and nature in knowing, &c. of metals, fol. &c. He died 1690.

PETTY, *sir William*, an eminent writer, born 1623, at Rumsey-Hants, where his father was a clothier. From the grammar school of his native town, where he acquired a competent knowledge of Latin, Greek, and French, besides arithmetic, geometry, dialling and navigation, he at the age of 15 went to the university of Caen. At the age of 20, being master, as he says himself, of three score pounds he determined to travel abroad to augment his stock of knowledge. He visited Leyden, Utrecht, Amsterdam, and Paris, where he studied medicine. In 1647 he obtained from the parliament a patent for his invention of a machine for double writing; but though he did not succeed, it recommended him to the learned, and he became assistant to the anatomical professor at Oxford. He obtained a fellowship at Brazen-nose 1649, and two years after was made professor of anatomy, and soon after music professor at Gresham college. In 1652 he went as physician to the army in Ireland, and in 1654 began to measure the various estates of the island, so that by his perseverance there was no estate worth 60l. per annum, but was accurately marked. He was about this time accused of some misdemeanors, and though he could have vindicated his innocence, and proved the malice of his enemies, he was dismissed from his employments. At the restoration he was treated with great attention by the king, and knighted, and created surveyor general of Ireland. About 1663 he invented his double bottomed ship, which could sail against wind and tide. Sir William, whose mind was perpetually engaged in useful projects and ingenious inventions, paid particular attention to his own interests, and acquired opulence by being concerned

earned in iron works, in a pilchard fishery, in lead mines, and in the timber trade. Though a sufferer by the fire of London, in 1666, he died very rich, and left estates of the value of not less than 15,000. a-year, at 6 per cent. interest. He died of a gangrene in his foot, occasioned by the gout, in Westminster 1687. His son was created lord Shelburne, by king William. Sir William was a most correct and intelligent writer, and his various pamphlets on subjects of political economy, national and commercial pursuits, and financial affairs, amounting to nearly 30, display his abilities as a man of superior knowledge, extensive information, and the most consummate judgment.

PETYT, *William*, of Skipton, Yorkshire, studied the law, and was bencher and treasurer of the Inner Temple, and keeper of the records in the Tower. He wrote the ancient rights of the commons asserted, 8vo.—a summary review of the kings and government of England, and of the jus parliamentarium, folio. He died 1707.

PEUCER, *Gaspar d*, of Bautzen, in Lusatia, was professor of medicine at Wittemberg, and married Melancthon's daughter, whose works he edited 5 vols folio. He was for 10 years imprisoned for his opinions, and during that time he committed his thoughts on the margins of old books by means of ink, which he made with burnt crusts of bread infused in wine. He died 1602. He wrote de præcipuis divinationum generibus — methodus curandi morbos internos — de febribus — the names of monies, weights and measures, &c.

PEUTEMAN, *Peter*, a painter of Rotterdam. It is said that he was roused by an earthquake from sleep, in the dissecting room of an anatomical school, which he had entered to become more familiarized with the appearances of dead bodies, in the representation of some scenes in which he was engaged; and when he saw, during the concussion, the skeletons all in motion from the ceiling, and the skulls rolling around him, he fled with terror and precipitation, and never recovered from the shock, but died soon after, 1692, aged 42.

PEUTINGER, *Conrad*, of Augsburg, was secretary to the senate of his city. He was also an able negociator in some of the European courts. He died 1547. He published convivial discourses, 8vo.—de inclinatione Romani imperii & gentium commigrationibus—de rebus Gothorum, fol.—Romanæ vetustatis fragmenta in Augustâ Vindelicorum, fol.

PEYER, *John Conrad*, of Schaffhausen, in the 17th century, is famous for giving first an account of the intestinal glands, and of the fluid which lubricates the intestines. He published exercitatio anatomico-medica, &c.

PEYRERE, *Isaac*, a protestant of Bourdeaux. He was imprisoned at Brussels for publishing a book to prove that Adam was not the first man; and when set at liberty, he went to Rome where he abjured his opinions and Calvinism. He died 1676, aged 84. He wrote a relation of Greenland. 8vo.—of Iceland, 8vo. &c.

PEYROUSE, *Vid* PEROUSE.

PEYSSONNEL, *Charles*, of Marseilles, went as secretary to Villeneuve the ambassador to Constantinople, and travelled over Asia Minor, and accurately marked the situation of some of the most famous cities of ancient times, and made a valuable collection of medals, coins, and curiosities. He was afterwards consul at Smyrna. He wrote besides an eulogy on marshal Villars—a dissertation on coral, and other pieces on commerce, &c. He died 1757, aged 69. His son also, consul at Smyrna, was a man of science and general information. He wrote historical observations on the barbarians on the shores of the Euxine and the Danube, 4to.—observations on baron de Tott's memoirs, 8vo.—les numeros, 4 vols. 12mo. often edited—treatise on the commerce of the Black Sea, 2 vols. 8vo.—political situation of France, 2 vols. 8vo. &c. He died 1790, at the age of 80

PEZAY, *Masson, Marquis of*, captain of dragoons, instructed Lewis XVI. in military tactics, and was made inspector general of the coasts. In consequence of complaints made against him he was banished to his estate, where he died 1778. He wrote poetry with great success. His Zelis au bain, in six cantos—les soirées Helvetiennes, &c.—and the campaigns of Maillebois, 3 vols. are admired.

PEZENAS, *Esprit*, a jesuit, born at Avignon, where he also died 1776, aged 84. He was professor of philosophy and hydography at Marseilles. He wrote a treatise on pilotage, 8vo.—theory of gauging, 8vo.—memoirs of mathematics and philosophy, &c. — besides translations of Maclaurin's algebra and fluxions — Desagulier's experimental philosophy — Ward's young mathematician's guide—Baker on the microscope—Smith's optics, &c.

PEZRON, *Paul*, a Frenchman of Bretagne, who employed much time in tracing the origin of the language of the Goths, and set up a new system of chronology, in which he supposed that the world was far more ancient than 4000 years; but nearer 6000 before the birth of Christ. He died 1706. His works were l'antiquité des temps retablie, 4to. in which he defends the chronology of the septuagint against that of the Hebrew text—a vindication of that work, &c.—evangelical history confirmed by Jewish and Roman Histories, &c.

PFANNER, *Tobias*, called the living archives of the house of Saxony, was secretary of the archives to the duke of Saxe Gotha. He was born at Augsburg, and died at Gotha 1717, aged 76. He wrote the history of the peace of Westphalia, 8vo —the history of the assemblies of 1652-4, &c.

PFEFFERCORN, *John*, a converted Jew, who wished to persuade the emperor Maximilian

milian to burn all Hebrew books except the bible, becauſe they contained magic blaſphemies. This would have been adopted, had not Capito and Ulric de Hutten exerted themſelves ſucceſsfully againſt it. He wrote narratio de ratione celebrandi Paſcha apud Judæos—de abolendis Judæorum ſcriptis, &c. and died about 1520.

Pfeiffer, *Lewis*, of Lucerne, was diſtinguiſhed in the ſervice of Charles IX. of France. At the retreat of Meaux, he preſerved that monarch's life againſt the manœuvres of Condé, and contributed to the victory of Montcontour in 1569. He influenced the Swiſs to favor the duke of Guiſe, and afterwards retired to his native country, where he died 1594, aged 64.

Phædrus, *Thomas* profeſſor of eloquence at Rome, and keeper of the Vatican library in the 16th century, obtained that name in conſequence of performing Phædra in Seneca's Hippolytus. He prepared ſome learned works for the preſs; but was run over by a cart, and though not wounded died of the fright.

Phaer, *Thomas* a phyſician educated at Oxford. He publiſhed various works chiefly compiled from the French, and tranſlated the nine firſt books, and part of the 10th of Virgil's Æneid, in Alexandrines of ſeven feet. He died ſoon after, 1560.

Pharamond, firſt king of France, and author of the famous ſalique law, which forbad the ſucceſſion of females, reigned at Treves about 420.

Philelphus, *Francis*, a learned Italian, born in the march of Ancona, 1398. He was profeſſor of eloquence at Venice, and went as ſecretary to an embaſſy to Conſtantinople, where he married the daughter of Chryſoloras, 1419. He afterwards taught at Venice, and other Italian univerſities; but he was ſo ſenſible of his eminence in literature that he wiſhed to tyrannize over the reſt of the learned, and therefore he quarrelled with literary men, and with Coſmo de Medicis his patron. He died at Florence 1481, aged 83. He wrote treatiſes de morali diſciplinâ—de exilio—de jocis & ſeriis conviviorum—dialogues, odes, and poems, &c.

Philidor, *N.* a French muſician of great eminence. He wrote popular operas for the Pariſian theatres, and ſet to muſic the carmen ſeculare of Horace, much admired both at Paris and in London. As a chefs player he was ſuperior to every other living perſon, ſo that a little before his death he, though blind, and aged 80, laid a wager againſt two ſkilful players, and beat them both at the ſame time. He died in London 1795.

Philip, *St.* of Bethſaida, was the firſt whom Jeſus called to be his diſciple. He was a fiſherman. He preached the goſpel in Phrygia, and died at Hierapolis, though ſome ſuppoſe that he ſuffered martyrdom. The perſon who converted Candace's eunuch was alſo of that name.

Philip I. king of France, ſucceeded 1060, at the age of eight. His minority was under the care of Baldwin V. count of Flanders. He was defeated by the Flemings, and oppoſed with ſucceſs by William the conqueror of England; but he forgot his misfortunes in voluptuous pleaſures. Diſſatisfied with his queen Bertha, he carried away Bertrade the wife of the count of Anjou, and married her, for which he was excommunicated. He was afterwards reconciled to the church, and his marriage with Bertrade declared valid. He died 1108.

Philip II. king of France, ſurnamed Auguſtus, ſucceeded his father Lewis VII. 1180, when 15 years old. The king of England invaded his dominions; but Philip obliged him to renounce his pretenſions, and to renew the treaties between the two kingdoms. In peace he devoted himſelf wiſely to improve the character of his ſubjects. Public robberies were repreſſed, the ſtreets of Paris were paved, and the whole city was fortified with battlements. He afterwards accompanied the cruſaders to the Holy Land, and with Richard I. of England he laid ſiege to Acre, at the head of 300,000 men; but though victorious, he returned to Europe with little glory, and with no ſolid advantage. Though Philip had ſworn on the goſpels, not to make any attempt againſt Richard's dominions, in his abſence, he invaded Normandy, and took Evreux, and other places. In 1199 Philip ſupported the pretenſions of Arthur to the crown of England againſt his uncle John, and on the murder of the prince, the guilty monarch was ſummoned before the peers of France, and deprived of his dominions on the continent. The French monarch was empowered beſides by Innocent II. to ſeize England; but during the preparations John reſigned his dominions to the holy ſee, and Philip was required to deſiſt from attempts againſt the fief of the church. Afterwards Philip prevailed upon the Engliſh barons, who offered him the crown, to call to their aſſiſtance his ſon Lewis, who, conſequently, invaded the Britiſh dominions, and was crowned king at London. The death of John, however, fruſtrated the plans of Philip; and Lewis returned a private man to France. Philip died ſoon after at Nantes 1223, aged 59. He was a wiſe and politic prince, intrepid as a warrior, enlightened as a legiſlator, and impartial as a judge.

Philip III. or the Hardy, was proclaimed king 1270, in Africa, on the death of his father Lewis IX. whom he accompanied againſt the infidels. After defeating the Saracens, and making a truce for 10 years with the king of Tunis, he returned to France. The murder of the French at the Sicilian veſpers, rouſed his indignation, and he attacked Peter of Arragon, the cauſe of the calamity, and took the towns of Elna and of Gironne, and might have enlarged his conqueſts, had he not been ſeized by a violent fever, which proved

proved fatal at Perpignan 1285, in his 41ſt year.

Philip IV. or the Fair, ſucceeded his father Philip III. at the age of 17. He engaged in a quarrel with Edward I. of England, but he proved victorious in Guienne and at Furnes, 1296, though ſix years after he loſt the battle of Courtrai, in which the count of Artois and 10,000 of the choſen troops of France loſt their lives. He diſputed with Boniface VIII. and oppoſed the claims of the holy ſee, in the collation of benefices, for which he was excommunicated; but undiſmayed, he ordered the pope's bull to be burned with every mark of indignity. A reconciliation was afterwards effected with the pope's ſucceſſors. Philip died by a fall from his horſe 1314, aged 46.

Philip V. ſurnamed the Long, ſucceeded after his brother Lewis Hutin, 1316, to the excluſion of his niece, agreeable to the Salique law. He formed the plan of equalizing weights and meaſures over his dominions, but could never effect it. During his reign leproſy was very prevalent, and as thoſe afflicted with that diſorder were exonerated from taxes, and enjoyed peculiar immunities; inſtead of being leſſened, the evil increaſed till the general indignation was excited, and the wretched ſufferers, accuſed of flagitious crimes, were either put to death, or confined in priſons. The king died 1531, aged 28.

Philip de Valois, firſt king of France, of the branch of the Valois, aſcended the throne on the death of Charles the Fair, 1328. His elevation was diſputed by Edward III. of England, and a terrible war was kindled between the two nations. Edward invaded the country, and victory marked his ſteps. His fleet defeated the French ſhips in 1340, and in 1346 the battle of Creſſy was fought, in which France loſt nearly 30,000 men. The loſs of Calais, and other important places, were the rewards of this ſignal victory. Philip died 1350, aged 57.

Philip I. ſon of the emperor Maximilian, obtained the Spaniſh crown. He was of moderate abilities, but regarded as the faireſt man of his age. He died at Burgos 1506, aged 28.

Philip II. ſon of Charles V. was king of Naples and Sicily, in 1554, on his father's abdication, and king of England by marriage with queen Mary, and two years after he aſcended the Spaniſh throne by the reſignation of his father. He obtained the famous victory of St. Quintin in 1557, during which, it is ſaid, he was ſo terrified, that he made two vows; the one, never again to appear in a fight, and the next, to erect a monaſtery to St. Lawrence, to whoſe powerful influence he aſcribed the ſucceſs of his arms. This victory, which might have made him maſter of France, was followed by the capture of only a few little towns; ſo that Charles, on hearing of the battle, aſked if his ſon were at Paris, and being anſwered in the negative, turned his back with contempt on the meſſenger. Sanguinary in his conduct, and violent in his meaſures, Philip alienated the affections of the Flemings, who, haraſſed by his oppreſſions, threw off the yoke. In vain Alva, by valor and ſeverity, attempted to reſtore ſubordination; ſeven provinces were ſevered from the Spaniſh yoke, and under the name of United Provinces, eſtabliſhed their independence. Philip ſubdued Portugal to his power, and formed plans for the ſubjection of England, which the death of Mary had placed under the adminiſtration of Elizabeth. In 1558 the invincible armada ſailed from Liſbon, for the conqueſt of England; but the ſtorms and the valor of the Engliſh were enemies which the ambitious monarch was not prepared to encounter. The fleet was diſperſed and cut to pieces, and when Philip heard of the loſs of his 100 ſhips, and of 20,000 of his men, he replied with great reſignation, I had ſent my fleet againſt the Engliſh, and not againſt the winds; the Lord's will be done. He died 1598, aged 72. Though repreſented by ſome, ferocious and unprincipled as Tiberius, and by others, wiſe and diſcreet as Solomon, Philip may be conſidered as a man of great abilities, too much, indeed, guided by ſuperſtition, and too ſtrongly attached to family pride, and the love of univerſal dominion, yet, endowed with ſagacity, able and eager to diſtinguiſh merit, and during a long reign, if not the firſt man, yet the chief perſonage in Europe.

Philip III. ſon of Philip II. ſucceeded on the Spaniſh throne at the age of 20. He made himſelf maſter of Oſtend by his general Spinola, after a ſiege of three years, and the loſs of 80,000 men; but by making peace with his enemies, he eſtabliſhed the houſe of Naſſau in the poſſeſſion of the rebellious provinces of Holland. Philip iſſued a decree for the baniſhment of his Mooriſh ſubjects in 30 days, and thus robbed his kingdom of the arts, the knowledge, and the laborious ſervices of above a million of men. He died ſoon after, a victim to court etiquette. While in the council, he complained of the diſagreeable ſmell of the brazier which warmed the room; but as the officer who took care of the fire was abſent, no one ventured to remove the offenſive utenſil, and in conſequence the king was taken ill, and ſoon after died, 1621, aged 43.

Philip IV. ſon of Philip III. was king of Spain, 1621. The war with Holland was renewed, and in 1635 Philip increaſed the number of his enemies by declaring againſt France; but though at firſt victorious, his troops were defeated. The Catalonians alſo rebelled, under the patronage of France, and Portugal ſhook off the yoke, and re-eſtabliſhed her monarch under the auſpicious government of the houſe of Braganza, 1640. Theſe loſſes, occaſioned by the negligence of his miniſter Olivares, inſtead of rouſing the nation, were received with indifference. Olivares was indeed

deed disgraced; but the war was concluded by a dishonorable treaty, which separated Rousillon, Artois, and Alsace, from the Spanish crown, 1659, and soon after Philip acknowledged the independence of Portugal. He died 1665, aged 60.

Philip V. duke of Anjou, ascended the Spanish throne 1700, agreeable to the will of the last monarch Charles II. Though well received at Madrid, his elevation was opposed by Charles of Austria, supported by the emperor, by England, Holland, Savoy, Prussia, and Portugal. The new king lost Arragon, Gibraltar, the Beleares, Sardinia, and Naples, and quitted his capital: but while he thought of flying to America, he received assistance from France, under the duke of Vendome, and in the battle of Villa Viciosa, in 1710, he recovered his losses, and was firmly fixed on his throne by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. Under the administration of Alberoni, Philip by degrees made himself master of Majorca, Minorca, Sardinia, and Palermo, but in 1717 his fleet was defeated in the Mediterranean by Byng. Philip soon after became a prey to superstitious fears, and resigned his crown, in 1724, in favor of his son Louis, and retired to a monastery. The sudden death of the new monarch, a few months after, of the small-pox, left the kingdom without a master, and Philip again resumed the reins of government. In 1733 he joined France, against the emperor, and saw his son Don Carlos, with an army of 30,000 men, conquer Sicily and Naples, and establish himself on the throne. He died 1746, aged 63, after a reign of 45 years.

Philip, duke of Swabia, was elected emperor 1198; but a more powerful party placed the crown on the head of Otho of Saxony. Philip was basely assassinated at Bamberg, 1208, after a reign of 11 years.

Philip, the Bold, fourth son of John of France, is celebrated for his valor at the battle of Poitiers against the English, though only 16 years old. He was created duke of Burgundy, and during the confusion under his nephew Charles VI. he was called upon by the general voice of the nation to support the tottering power of the government. This virtuous prince unfortunately was profuse in his liberality beyond example, so that at his death his body was seized by his creditors. He died in Hainault 1404, aged 63.

Philips, *Thomas*, of Ickford, Bucks, was educated at St. Omer's, among the jesuits, whose order he quitted. He was promoted to a prebend in Tongres cathedral, and died at Liege, 1774, aged 66. He published a letter to a student in divinity, 8vo. a performance of merit—the life of cardinal Pole, 2 vols. 4to. a work of celebrity.

Philips, *Fabian*, a learned antiquary, born at Prestbury, Gloucestershire, 1601. He studied in the inns of court in London, and supported the king's prerogative, as filazer of the records of London, Middlesex, &c. He protested against the beheading of Charles I. and posted up his sentiments in the most public places of the city. He wrote various pamphlets, and died 1690.

Philips, *Catherine*, daughter of Mr. Fowler, a London merchant, married, at the age of 16, James Philips of Cardigan, esq. and died of the small-pox 1664, aged 33. She translated Corneille's Pompey—and also the four first acts of his Horace, besides various poems under the name of Orinda. Her poetical talents were celebrated by the learned men of her age, by lords Orrery, Roscommon, and by Cowley and others.

Philips, *John*, an English poet, born at Bampton, Oxfordshire. He was educated at Winchester school, and Christ-church, Oxford. His first poem was the "splendid shilling," an excellent composition, which describes the most trivial things in the lofty language of Milton. "Blenheim" was the next effusion of his muse, and the "cyder," a happy imitation of Virgil's Georgics, appeared 1705. He wrote besides a Latin "ode" to his patron St. John, and it has been remarked, that such was his addiction to tobacco, that he has introduced the praises of it in all his pieces except Blenheim. This excellent poet whose character in private life was amiable, died of a consumption and asthma at Hereford, 15th Feb. 1708, aged 32.

Philips, *Ambrose*, an English poet, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. While at college he wrote his "pastorals," a species of poetry in which he is said to have excelled, though Pope ridiculed them, and to render his satire more poignant, introduced into the Guardian a paper which in a delicate strain of irony compared the pastorals of the two rivals, and gave in an affected manner the superiority to Philips. Philips resented the attack, and unable to revenge himself by his pen, he stuck up a rod at Button's coffee-house, and threatened to chastise his antagonist wherever he saw him. In his circumstances he was very independent, and as the friend of the Hanoverian succession he was made a justice of the peace, and in 1717 appointed one of the lottery commissioners. He was in 1734 registrar of Dublin prerogative court, and he sat in the parliament of Ireland for Armagh. He returned in 1748 to England to live on an annuity of 400l. but a stroke of the palsy carried him off, 18th June, 1749, aged 78. He wrote three dramatic pieces of some merit, the distressed mother—the Briton—and Humphrey, duke of Gloucester—besides the life of archbishop Williams, and a little poem called "a winter piece," which Pope condescended to commend, though he ridiculed all his other works. Dr. Johnson says he was eminent for bravery, and in conversation solemn and pompous.

Philpot, *John*, of Hampshire, was educated at Winchester and New college. He was a strong friend of the reformation, and made

made archdeacon of Winchester, but under Mary he was convicted of heresy, and burnt in Smithfield, 1555.

PHINEAS, son of Eleazar, was commended for his zeal for killing the Israelite, and the Midianitish woman, B. C. 1455.

PHIPPS, *Constantine, lord Mulgrave*, embraced the naval profession, and was made post captain in 1765. His abilities were employed in a voyage of observation and discovery towards the north pole in 1773, and he set sail with captain Lutwidge in two ships, and at his return published an interesting narrative of his remarks and observations in 4to. He was also author of a letter of a member of parliament on the proceedings of the commons in the Westminster election. He succeeded to the Irish honors of his father in 1775, and in 1790 was created an English peer, and died 1792.

PHRANZA, *George*, master of the wardrobe to the emperor of Constantinople, fled when the city was sacked by the Turks to Corfu, where he wrote an history or chronicle of his own times, to 1461.

PHREAS, or FREAS, *John*, an English writer, educated at Oxford. He settled at Bristol, but afterwards travelled to Italy, and meeting with his countryman Tiptoft, he dedicated to him some of his performances. He translated into Latin, Diodorus Siculus, and Synesius, &c. He was presented by Paul II., to whom he dedicated his Diodorus, to the see of Bath, but survived the appointment only one month, being poisoned, it is said, by a competitor. It is said he acquired some fortune by practising physic in Italy. He died about 1466.

PIA, *Philip Nicholas*, an eminent chemist, of Paris, born 1721. He was chief surgeon of the hospital at Strasburg, and was sheriff of Paris in 1770. Here he exerted himself to establish a society for the recovery of drowned or suffocated persons. He furnished the establishment with the necessary apparatus, and the first year not less than 24 persons were saved from the waters of the Seine; but the revolution unfortunately reduced him to extreme poverty. He died 1799. He wrote an account of his humane projects in several vols. 8vo.

PIAZZI, *Jerome Bartholomew*, an Italian, born at Alexandria. He turned protestant from Dominican friar, and came to England, where he published an account of the inquisition in Italy, with which he was well acquainted, as one of its delegate judges. He taught French and Italian at Cambridge, and died there 1745.

PIAZETTA, *John Baptist*, a painter of Venice, whose pieces possess great merit in the elegance, expression, and grace of his figures. In the midst of his great abilities he was intemperate and prodigal, and died so poor that his body was conveyed to the grave at the expence of his friends. He died 1754, aged 72.

PICARD, *John*, a French ecclesiastic, who visited, in 1671, Uraniburg, and assisted Tycho Brahe in his celestial observations, and after his return was employed with Cassini in measuring an arc of the meridian in France. He died 1683. He wrote treatises on levelling—on measures—on dioptrics—on the measurement of the earth—an account of his observations at Uraniburg, &c.

PICART, *Bernard*, an engraver, of Paris. As a protestant he settled in Holland, and died at Amsterdam, 1733, 12 years after his father, who was then 90. His engravings were published 1784. His best performance is an illustration of the various religious ceremonies of all nations.

PICART, *Michael*, of Nuremberg, was professor of philosophy and poetry at Altorf, where he died 1620, aged 46. He was the friend of Isaac Casaubon, and published commentaries on some of Aristotle's works—disputes—harangues—critical essays—a Latin translation of Appian, 1604, &c.

PICCINI, *Nicholas*, a musician, of Naples. He was intended for the church, but his fondness for music prevailed. In 1754 he displayed his great abilities, and acquired the highest reputation in Italy. From Italy he came to Paris, but the climate was too severe for his constitution. On his return he was treated as a revolutionist, and accused as a jacobin, mischievous and violent. Without the possibility of vindicating himself, he escaped to France, and died at Passy, overpowered by age and misfortunes, 1800, aged 72. In private life he was an amiable man. His operas which he composed in Italy, are above 100 in number, besides those performed in France, the best known of which are, Roland—Atys—Iphigenia in Tauris—Dido, &c.

PICCOLOMINI, *James*, an Italian ecclesiastic, successively bishop of Massa, and of Frescati. He exchanged his name of Ammati for that of Piccolomini, out of respect for Pius II. his patron and he died 1479, aged 57, of an indigestion. Piccolomini wrote commentaries, or history of his own times, from 1464 to 1469—besides letters, &c.

PICCOLOMINI, *Alexander*, author of several dramatic pieces, was born at Sienna, where he was coadjutor, and also archbishop of Patras. He died at Sienna 1578. He was the first who used the Italian language in philosophical subjects. Of his works the best known are a treatise on the sphere—moral institutes—a theory of the planets—the morality of nobles, &c.

PICCOLOMINI, *Francis*, of the same family, taught for 22 years philosophy in the Italian universities. He died at Sienna 1604, aged 84, mourned by the whole city. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle, 4to.—universa philosophia de moribus, fol.

PICHEGRU, *Charles*, a French general, born at Arbois in Franche Comté, 1761. Though of obscure birth, he received a good education, and

and in the army rose from the ranks to command, and at the revolution was made general. By the victory at Hagenau over the combined forces, he was named commander in chief of the army of the north. The relief of Landau, the discomfiture of the Austrians, and the rapid manœuvres by which he conquered Holland, recommended him to the national gratitude, and he was elected in 1797 a member of the legislature. For his opposition to the directory, he was accused of intentions to destroy the republic and restore royalty, and therefore sent with every mark of ignominy prisoner to Cayenne. He escaped to England, where he remained an honorable exile till 1804, when he ventured to visit Paris in disguise. He was there seized on suspicion of machinations against the safety of the country, and immured in the Temple. A little time after, 6th April, 1804, he was discovered in his apartment, strangled by means of a handkerchief, twisted round his neck with a short stick, taken from the faggot which was to light his fire. The position of his body was such that no struggle seemed to have been made in the agonies of expiring nature; but though it could easily be concluded that he could not possibly have been himself the cause of his own suffocation, the corpse was examined by medical men, and a report was drawn up to prove that he had destroyed himself. This improbable imputation could not be believed even in the streets of Paris.

Piehon, *John*, a jesuit, of Lyons, employed in Lorraine by king Stanislaus. His book called the spirit of Jesus Christ and of the church, &c. was condemned at Rome, and received afterwards the severe censures of the author himself. He died 1751, aged 68.

Pictet, *Benedict*, of Geneva, after travelling over Holland, England, and other parts of the continent, filled the divinity chair of his native town with great ability. He died at Geneva 1724, aged 69. He was a most pious and vigilant pastor. He was author of christian theology, 3 vols. 4to. in Latin—christian morality, 8 vols 12mo.—treatise against religious indifference—sermons—letters—and other religious tracts.

Picus, *Vid.* Mirandula.

Pidou, *Francis, lord of St. Olon*, of Touraine, was sent by Lewis XIV. ambassador to Madrid, Genoa, and Morocco. He was made for his services knight of St. Lazarus, and died at Paris 1720, aged 80. He wrote the present state of Morocco, 1694, 12mo.—the most remarkable events in the reign of Lewis XIV. 12mo.

Pierce, *Edward*, an English painter, who excelled in drawings of architecture, perspective, altar pieces, &c. The best part of his works was destroyed in the fire of London. He died in London about 1715.

Pierce, *James*, a presbyterian divine, of Exeter. In 1725 his preaching in favor of Arianism produced a violent dispute, in consequence of which he was expelled from his meeting. He published a vindication of his conduct, and of his principles, in a pamphlet called western inquisition, which occasioned a tedious paper war. He wrote also a commentary on St. Paul's epistles, 4to—sermons—a vindication of the protestant dissenters, &c. and died 1730.

Pierino, or Pirino del Vaga, a native of Tuscany, nursed by a she goat. He was taught painting by Vaga, and exchanged the name of Buonacorsi for that of his teacher. He was engaged by Raphael in the completion of his designs in the Vatican, and afterwards embellished Doria's palace at Genoa, and other cities of Italy. His passage of the Jordan, the fall of the walls of Jericho, the sun standing still at Joshua's command, are among his best pieces. He died of an apoplexy 1547, in his 47th year.

Pierquin, *John*, son of a lawyer at Charleville, was for 40 years minister in the diocese of Rheims, and died 1742, aged 70. He wrote on the color of negroes—on raising spirits—on the sabbath of witches, &c.

Pietro de la Francisca, of Florence, was distinguished as a painter, and as a popular writer on arithmetic and geometry. He was patronized by Nicolas V. and died 1443.

Pigalle, *John Baptist*, a sculptor, of Paris. He studied the works of the best masters in Italy, and on his return to France was patronized by the king. His best works are a Mercury and Venus, for the king, and presented by him to the king of Prussia—Saxe's monument—the statue of Lewis XV.—Voltaire—a boy holding a cage—a girl extracting a thorn from her foot, &c. He died at Paris 1785.

Piganiol de la Force, *John Aymar de*, of Auvergne, acquired eminence as a writer on geography and history. He is author of a description, historical and geographical, of France, 15 vols. 12mo. a work of merit—a description of Paris, 10 vols. 12mo. abridged in 2 vols. 12mo.—description of Versailles and Marly, 2 vols. 12mo.—voyage de France, 2 vols. &c. He died at Paris 1753, aged 80.

Pighius, *Albert*, of Kampen in Overyssel, studied at Cologne and Louvain, and was provost of St. John's church at Utrecht, where he died 1542, aged 52. He was author of assertio hierarchiæ ecclesiasticæ, fol. and controversial works against Luther, Melancthon, &c.

Pighius, *Stephen Vinand*, a learned German, nephew to Albert, born at Kampen in Overyssel 1520. He was patronized by de Granvelle, and by the prince of Juliers and Cleves, to whose son he was tutor. He died at Santen, in his 85th year. He published an edition of Valerius Maximus—Latin annals of Rome, 3 vols. fol.—Hercules Prodicus, &c.

Pignorius, *Laurentius*, of Padua, was canon of Treviso, and died of the plague 1631, aged 60. He wrote mensa Isiaca, to illustrate

trate the Egyptian antiquities—poems—a treatise de servis & eorum apud veteres ministeriis—origini de Padoua, &c.

PIGRAY, *Peter*, a surgeon in the armies of Henry IV. and Lewis XIII. He was the friend of Ambrose Paré, and published chirurgica cum aliis medicinæ partibus, &c.—epitome præceptorum medicinæ, &c. He died 1613.

PILATE, *Pontius*, a Roman, governor of Judea. It was before him that our Saviour was brought, and condemned to death, though he asserted himself his innocence. Pilate was removed from Judæa by Tiberius for his cruelty, and sent an exile to Gaul, where he hanged himself, A. D. 37. The letter said to be written by him to Tiberius, giving an account of our Saviour and his miracles, is spurious.

PILATRE DU ROSIER, *Francis*, a native of Metz, who established a museum at Paris, and studied chemistry. On the discovery of balloons by Montgolfier, he first ventured to ascend the air in those frail vehicles After various experiments, he formed the bold plan of passing over to England. He came to Boulogne, and on the 15th June, 1785, he, accompanied by his friend Romain, rose in a beautiful balloon before thousands of spectators, with the hopes of crossing the channel. Half an hour after, however, the machine caught fire, and the two unfortunate aëronauts were precipitated from a height of above 1500 feet to the ground, and dashed to pieces. They were buried in the village of Wimille, where a monument records their misfortune.

PILES, *Roger de*, an ingenious painter, born at Clamecy, 1635. He visited several European courts, in the suite of the French ambassador, and in 1692 went to Holland as a secret negociator, in the character of a picture virtuoso. His intrigues were discovered, and he was thrown into prison, from which the peace of Ryswick liberated him. In his confinement he wrote the lives of painters, and on his return to France received a pension. He died 1709, aged 74. He published besides a translation of Dufresnoy—an abridgment of anatomy accommodated to painting and sculpture—dissertations on the works of famous painters, &c.

PILKINGTON, *Lætitia*, a lady of literary celebrity, daughter of Dr. Van Lewen, born in Dublin 1712. Out of her many admirers she selected the Rev. Matt. Pilkington, author of some miscellanies, for her husband; but her union was attended with unhappiness. The husband grew jealous, and the wife rendered the quarrel inveterate by her levity. They separated, but afterwards she followed her husband to London, and lived with him; but at last, the apprehension of a person in her bed-room, at two o'clock in the morning, rendered the breach between them incurable. She attempted to vindicate herself by saying, that this nocturnal intruder was waiting for her reading a book, which he refused to lend; but the apology is indelicate. She afterwards lived on the generosity of the great, especially of Cibber, and at one time set up with a stock of five guineas, a small shop for books, in St. James's-street. She died at Dublin 1750, aged 39. She wrote the Turkish court, or London apprentice, a comedy—the Roman father, a tragedy—memoirs of herself, &c. besides light poems of considerable merit.

PILON, *Germain*, of Maine, is known as a sculptor and architect, at Paris. He died 1590.

PILON, *Frederic*, of Cork in Ireland, studied medicine at Edinburgh, but quitted it for the stage. Unsuccessful, he next commenced author, by the publication of an essay on the character of Hamlet, as performed by Henderson He afterwards wrote the invasion, or a trip to Brighton, well received in 1778. He wrote besides the humors of an election, a farce, 1780—he would be a soldier, a comedy. He died of intemperance, 1788, aged 38.

PILPAY, an ancient Bramin fabulist, whose fables, written above 2000 years ago, were translated into French from the Greek or Persian, by Galland, 1755. It is supposed that he was governor of Indostan, and counsellor to an Indian king.

PINÆUS, *Severinus*, or PINEAU, of Chartres, was surgeon to the king, and acquired reputation in cutting for the stone, an operation then little understood. He published a Latin treatise on the marks of virginity, much read, besides a French account of stones from the bladder. He died at Paris, 1619, aged 69.

PINAS, *John*, of Haerlem, 1596, studied painting in Italy. His beauties, and particularly his mode of coloring, were imitated with great success by Rembrandt.

PINEAU, *Gabriel du*, of Angers, was called to the bar, and became so respectable, that he was confidently consulted in all affairs of moment, and was made master of requests by Mary de Medicis, and by her son Lewis XIII. mayor and captain general of the town of Angers. He acquired the appellation of father of the people. He died 1644, aged 71. He was author of Latin notes on the canon law in opposition to Du Moulin—commentaries, observations, &c. on custom and law, with dissertations, &c. 2 vols. fol.

PINEDA, *John*, a jesuit, of Seville, skilled in oriental literature. He died 1637. He wrote commentaries on Job, 2 vols. fol.—and also on ecclesiastes—a learned work de rebus Solomonis, fol.—an universal history of the church, in Spanish, 4 vols. fol. &c.

PINELLI, *John Vincent*, son of a noble Genoese, was born at Naples, 1533. He settled at Padua, where he held a learned correspondence with the most scientific men of Europe, and made a noble collection of books. He died 1601, and his library enriched with valuable MSS. and curious specimens of antiquity, medal, and botany, was removed from

Padua

Padua to Naples, where his deſcendants preſerved it. In 1785, on the death of Maphæus, his deſcendant, who had been a printer at Venice, this noble collection paſſed into the hands of an Engliſh bookſeller, and was ſold in London by public auction in 1790.

PINET, *Anthony du*, of Beſançon, in the 16th century, tranſlated Pliny's natural hiſtory into French, 2 vols. fol. a work of great merit.

PINET, *N.* a merchant of Paris, to whoſe intrigues the ſcarcity of grain, during the year 1789, was attributed. He was ſummoned to Marly, to diſcover to the king's miniſters, the cauſe of this ſuppoſed monopoly; but a few days after he was found murdered in a wood near Paſſy.

PINGERON, *I. C.* of Lyons, author of ſome works, of merit, on commercial and political ſubjects, died at Verſailles, 1795, aged 60.

PINGRE, *Alexander Guy*, librarian of St. Genevieve, was ſent by the French government, in 1760, to the South ſeas, to obſerve the paſſage of Venus over the ſun's diſc. He afterwards went to Holland, to aſcertain the accuracy of the ſea-time pieces of Le Roy, and then embarked as hiſtorian on board of the Iſis and Flora, on a voyage of diſcovery. He was made marine aſtronomer, and admitted member of the academy of ſciences, &c. He died at Paris 1796, aged 84. His works are ſtate of the heavens from 1755 to 1757 —memoir on the diſcoveries in the South ſeas, 4to.—an hiſtorical and theoretical treatiſe on comets, 2 vols 4to.—a tranſlation of Manilius' aſtronomy, 8vo.—hiſtory of aſtronomy in the 17th century, &c.

PINON, *James*, of Paris, was diſtinguiſhed at the bar, and was alſo a good Latin poet, and wrote de anno Romano, a poem, dedicated to Lewis XIII. &c. He died 1641.

PINSON, *Richard*, of Normandy, was in the ſervice of Caxton, and, like his maſter, excelled as a printer, as was honored by the patronage of Henry VII. and VIII. He printed the magna charta, and various books, now very ſcarce. He died 1530.

PINTOR, *Peter*, of Valentia, was phyſician to Alexander VI. He died at Rome, 1503, aged 83. His works, now ſcarce, are aggregator ſententiarum doctorum de curat. peſtientiæ, fol.—de morbo fœdo & occulto, &c. 4to. in which he aſſerts that the venereal diſeaſe was known in Europe before 1496.

PINTURICCIO, *Bernardino*, an Italian painter, patroniſed by Innocent VIII. and Alexander VI. His hiſtorical pieces and portraits were much admired. He died 1513, aged 59.

PIPER, *Francis le*, an Engliſh painter, deſcended from a Walloon family, ſettled in Kent. He was ſo happy in delineating the features, that he could draw from memory, ſo that he was ſaid to ſteal a face, and every perſon either deformed, or averſe to be exhibited on canvas, was afraid in his company. His fortune was independent, therefore he never took any thing for what he drew; ſo that by frequenting the Mitre tavern, in Stock's market, he contributed to the celebrity of the houſe, by his vivacity, and to its ornament by giving it many of his pieces. He brought on a fever upon himſelf by free living, and upon being bled, the ſurgeon unfortunately pricked an artery, which proved mortal, 1740.

PIPER, *count*, firſt miniſter to Charles XII. of Sweden, was taken priſoner by the Ruſſians, at the battle of Pultowa. His captivity was rendered more dreadful, as the czar Peter ſuſpected him to be the cauſe of the war which Charles had undertaken againſt Ruſſia. He died 1716, aged 70.

PIRANESI, *John Baptiſt*, an architect and engraver, of Venice, who ſettled at Rome. His ſtyle of etching was ſo free that he generally drew all at once upon the plate without a previous ſketch. His engravings have been collected in ſeveral vols. fol. He was intimate with ſome of the Engliſh artiſts, eſpecially Mylne, the architect of Blackfriar's bridge. He died about 1778. His daughter *Laura*, was alſo famous as an engraver after the manner of her father, and died 1785.

PIROMALLI, *Paul*, a Dominican, of Calabria. During his reſidence in Armenia he converted ſeveral heretics, and after viſiting Perſia and Georgia he returned to Europe to repreſent Urban VIII. in Poland. On his return to Italy, he was carried by pirates to Tunis, and when ſet at liberty he was received by the pope with every mark of kindneſs. After reviſing an Armenian bible, he was again ſent into the Eaſt, and after nine years he returned to Italy, and died three years after, at Biſignano, 1667. He was a learned eccleſiaſtic. He was author of controverſial and theological tracts—two dictionaries, the one Latin-Perſian, and the other Armenian-Latin—an Armenian grammar—and a directory.

PIRON, *Alexis*, author of metromanie, a comedy, and of other works, plays, poems, tales, &c. collected in 7 vols. 8vo. was born at Dijon 1689, and died 1778. His comedies are far ſuperior to his tragedies.

PISAN, *Thomas*, an aſtrologer, of Bologna, who ſettled in Paris, and died there 1380, the very day it is ſaid which he had foretold.

PISAN, *Chriſtina de*, daughter of the above, went with her father to Paris, where at the age of 15 her beauty procured an excellent huſband, whom ſhe loſt 10 years after. She was patroniſed by Charles V. whoſe hiſtory ſhe wrote. She died about 1420, aged 37. She wrote beſides, an hundred ſtories of Troy in rhyme—a collection of poems—treaſure of the city of ladies.

PISANI, *Victor*, a Venetian general, diſtinguiſhed againſt the Genoeſe and the Dalmatians. Unfortunate in an expedition, he was condemned, but death was changed into impriſonment for five years. The ſailors of

Venice loudly demanded him to conduct them against the Genoese, who threatened their country, and he was received with acclamations, and led his countrymen to victory. He died in the midst of his successes, 1380.

PISCATOR, *John Fischer*, professor of theology at Strasburg, fled to Herborn, on embracing the tenets of the Calvinists. He was author of valuable commentaries on the old and new testaments, &c. and died 1546.

PISSELEU, *Anne de. Vid.* ETAMPES.

PISTORIUS, *John*, a native of Nidda, who studied medicine and the law, and became counsellor to the margrave of Baden Dourlach. He was author of treatises against the Lutherans—artis cabalisticæ scriptores, a curious collection—scriptores rerum Polonicarum—scriptores de rebus Germanicis, 3 vols. fol. a valuable collection, &c. He died 1608, aged 52.

PITCAIRNE, *Archibald*, a physician, born at Edinburgh, 1652. After studying divinity and civil law, he chose physic and mathematics as his profession. He was for some time at Paris, and on his return excited the public attention by a small publication, in which he disputed the right of Harvey to the discovery of the circulation of the blood, which he asserted was fully known to Hippocrates. In 1692 he accepted the chair of professor of medicine at Leyden; but the next year returned to Scotland. He acquired here greater reputation by his pen than by his profession. His dissertationes medicæ, appeared 1701, and were again edited 1713. He wrote besides, some obscure Latin satirical poems, chiefly levelled against the friends of the revolution, which he by no means approved. He died 1713.

PITHOU, *Peter*, a Frenchman, born at Troyes 1539. He studied under Turnebus and Cujacius, and became distinguished at the bar as an eloquent civilian. He escaped with difficulty the slaughter of St. Bartholomew, and immediately embraced the Romish faith. He visited England with Montmorency, and so great was his character that the duke of Tuscany referred some intricate points to his impartial decision, and the third and fourth Henries employed his abilities, not only to oppose the league, but to support the Gallican church against the Roman pontiff. Pithou died on his birth day 1596. He published some valuable works on law, history, and classical literature, and to his industry we are indebted for the discovery of Phædrus, of the novella of Justinian, and other books buried in obscurity. The best known of his works are treatise on the liberties of the Gallican church, 4 vols. fol.—notes on authors, &c.

PITHOU, *Francis*, brother of Peter, was procureur general of the chamber of justice under Henry IV. against the financiers, and afterwards was admitted into the king's council. He discovered the fables of Phædrus, which he published with his brother. He published of his own a comparison of the laws of the Romans with those of Moses, 12mo.—an edition of the Salique law with notes—treatise on the greatness and the rights of the French monarchy, 8vo.—an edition of comes theologus—observationes ad codicem, fol.—antiqui rhetores Latini, Rutulius Lupus, Aquila Romanus, &c. He died 1621.

PITISCUS, *Samuel*, of Zutphen, 1637, studied at Deventer and Groningen, and was elected master of the school at Zutphen, and afterwards obtained the direction of the college of Jerome at Utrecht, where he died 1717. He was author of several learned works, lexicon Latino Belgicum, 4to.—lexicon antiquitatum Romanarum, fol.—besides an edition of Rufinus' Rom. antiquities—editions of Suetonius, Q. Curtius, Aurelius Victor, &c.

PITISCUS, *Bartholomew*, author of thesaurus mathematicus, fol. and of a treatise on trigonometry, died 1613.

PITOT, *Henry*, a French mathematician, who died 1771, at Aramont, aged 76. He was self-taught in mathematical knowledge, and was in 1740 appointed by the states of Languedoc their chief engineer, and he embellished the province with various monuments of his genius and abilities. He also conveyed water to Montpellier, from a distance of nine miles, by canals, which must ever excite the admiration of travellers. He was, in 1754, honored with the order of St. Michael, and he had been long before elected member of the London Royal society, for his treatise on the theory of the management of vessels, 1731, translated into English, and much applauded.

PITS or PITSEUS, *John*, an English biographer, born at Alton, 1560, and educated at Winchester and New college, Oxford. He went to Douay, Rheims, and to Rome, where he studied seven years, and became a priest. By the patronage of cardinal Lorraine he obtained a canonry at Verdun, and afterwards was confessor to the duchess of Cleves for 12 years. He next was made dean of Verdun, where he died 1616. He wrote an useful work collected from English history, containing the lives of the kings, bishops, apostolical men, and writers of England, in 4 large vols. but of these only part was published under the title of "de illustribus Angliæ scriptoribus," &c.

PITT, *Christopher*, an English poet, born at Blandford 1699, and educated at Winchester school. When chosen to college he presented to his electors a poetical translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, which unfortunately is not now extant. In 1722 he obtained the living of Pimpern Dorsetshire, and closed a life of benevolence and virtue 1748, and was buried at Blandford, where a stone records the candor and simplicity of his manners, and asserts that he lived innocent and died beloved. He is chiefly known as the author of an eloquent translation of the Æneid, which rivals Dryden's,

den's, but of which it may be ſaid, that while Pitt pleaſes the critic, Dryden charms the people, and that Pitt is quoted while Dryden is read. He alſo tranſlated Vida's art of poetry, and wrote ſome poems, &c.

PITT, *William, earl of Chatham*, an illuſtrious ſtateſman, born 15th Nov. 1708. His grand-father was the governor of Madras, who purchaſed for 20,400l. a celebrated diamond, weighing 127 carats, which received the name of Regent, becauſe ſold to the regent of France for 135,000l. The young ſtateſman was educated at Eton, and in 1726 he entered at Trinity college, Oxford, which he left for the military profeſſion. In 1735 he was elected into parliament for Old Sarum, and enliſted early in the ranks of oppoſition againſt Walpole, and in his ſpeeches againſt the Spaniſh convention, and againſt the bill for regiſtering ſeamen, diſplayed ſuch acuteneſs, vehemence, and depth of argumentation, as aſtoniſhed the houſe, and marked him as worthy of the higheſt offices of the ſtate. The ducheſs of Marlborough, applauding the patriotiſm of the young orator, left him in her will a legacy of 10,000l. for defending, as ſhe ſaid, the laws of his country. In 1746, in the adminiſtration which had ſucceeded Walpole, he became joint vice-treaſurer of Ireland, and ſoon after treaſurer and pay-maſter of the army, and privy counſellor. In 1755 he reſigned; but though the next year he received the ſeals of ſecretary of ſtate, he did not continue long in office; but the public voice accompanied him in his retirement, and in June, 1757, he was reinſtated in his office. His reſtoration to power was a new era of ſplendid conqueſts, and of national glory. England proved every where ſucceſsful in conſequence of his judicious plans. Quebec was conquered, and the French were defeated in Africa, and in the Eaſt. The death of George II. and the acceſſion of George III. was ſoon followed by the reſignation of the miniſter, who refuſed to co-operate with an adminiſtration, which by the influence of lord Bute, as it is ſuppoſed, thwarted his vigorous meaſures. His retirement was attended by the grant of a peerage to his lady, and a penſion of 3000l. He cenſured the peace of 1763, declaring that England from the extent of her victories was entitled to more ſolid advantages. He afterwards remained ſilent till the queſtion of general warrants, in 1764, called forth all his eloquence, and the keenneſs of his ſatire againſt thoſe unpopular engines of arbitrary power. In 1766 he accepted the privy ſeal, and an earldom; but he reſigned the office Nov. 1768. His health now declined, and a hereditary gout undermined his conſtitution, without, however, diminiſhing the energetic powers of his mind. In the American war he burſt forth from his retirement, and, in the houſe of lords, deprecated ſevere meaſures againſt the coloniſts. On one of theſe occaſions, after the duke of Richmond had replied to him, the venerable peer roſe up to anſwer the ſpeech, but his debilitated conſtitution ſunk under the attempt, and he fell in a fit into the arms of thoſe who were near him. This event, which exhibited a favorite ſtateſman breathing his laſt, whilſt he uttered the moſt animated ſentiments for the glory, and the independence of his country, happened 8th April, 1778, and he died on the enſuing 11th May. All parties now united to pay due reſpect to his memory. A public funeral and a monument in Weſtminſter abbey, at the expence of the nation, were immediately voted by parliament, as a teſtimony, as the inſcription records, to the virtues and abilities of a man, during whoſe adminiſtration divine providence had exalted Great Britain, to a height of proſperity and glory unknown to any former age. As a ſtateſman, ſays his biographer, lord Chatham was born with all the graces of the orator, and poſſeſſed every requiſite to beſpeak reſpect and even awe. A manly figure and penetrating look fixed attention and commanded reverence, and the keen lightening of his eye ſpoke the high ſpirit of his ſoul, even before the lips had begun utterance. The moſt fluent and ready orators have ſhrunk back appalled from his all-powerful eloquence. He had not indeed the correctneſs of language ſo ſtriking in the great Roman orator, but he had the verba ardentia, the bold glowing words, which darted with ſuch irreſiſtible efficacy, that Walpole, ſurrounded with power and the unſhaken ſupport of a decided majority, never heard his voice in the houſe of commons without being alarmed and thunderſtruck.

PITT, *William*, a celebrated ſtateſman, ſecond ſon of the preceding, was born at Hayes, 28th May, 1759. From his earlieſt years he was inſtructed by his father, who foreſaw his future greatneſs, and taught him to argue with logical preciſion, and to ſpeak with elegance and force. Under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Wilſon, and at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, under Dr. Turner and Dr. Pretyman, he matured his knowledge of claſſical literature, and of mathematics, and he left the univerſity with the degree of M. A. and a high character for application and for abilities. He then entered at Lincoln's-inn, and went once or twice on the weſtern circuit, where he was occaſionally employed as junior counſel. At the general election he was propoſed for Cambridge univerſity, but few ſeconded his pretenſions, and the next year he obtained a ſeat for Appleby. He enliſted againſt lord North and the American war; and his firſt ſpeech in ſupport of Mr. Burke's bill, diſplayed that commanding eloquence which many of the members had before ſo warmly applauded in his father. His firſt motion was for the more equal repreſentation of the people in parliament; and though it was loſt by a ſmall majority, it rendered him a popular member in the commons. On the

death of lord Rockingham, he accepted, at the age of 22, the office of chancellor of the exchequer; and under this administration the American war was concluded. Though he ably defended his colleagues, the peace was regarded by the majority of the nation as unpopular, and the ministry was dissolved. Restored to privacy, Mr. Pitt passed some months on the continent; and on the dismissal of the coalition administration, he was selected for the office of first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer, 18th December, 1783. Thus, at the head of affairs, he bent the great powers of his mind to the framing of a bill for the regulation of India affairs, less objectionable than that of Mr. Fox. His attempts were at first unavailing, as his predecessors retained their influence in the commons; and in consequence of this struggle between the house and the king's prerogative, an appeal was made to a new parliament. The new parliament not only approved of his India bill, but adopted his system for the reduction of the national debt by a sinking fund, and cemented his commercial treaty with France. During the king's unfortunate illness, in 1788, Mr. Pitt boldly resisted the right of the prince of Wales to assume the government, which Mr. Fox, with more warmth than constitutional knowledge, had hastily asserted. The murder of the French king, and the ambitious views of the rulers of France, were productive of disputes with England, and war was declared in 1793. During hostilities for eight years, in situations where all precedents were unavailing, and all the political principles of former times disregarded, the premier conducted the affairs of the nations with that manly energy which future historians will celebrate to his honor. His mighty mind planned, in 1800, the union with Ireland, which, though at first opposed, promises to add strength, solidity, and effect to the power of the sister islands. He soon after retired from the head of affairs, in consequence of disputes with respect to the catholic emancipation; but more probably to make room for an administration which might, with greater probability of success, negociate a peace with France. The insidious peace of Amiens, under the administration of Mr. Addington, met with the approbation of Mr. Pitt, as the most advantageous which the situation of the continent, and the gigantic power of France could allow, and in 1804 he was again replaced at the head of affairs. Difficulties, however, surrounded him on all sides; many of his old colleagues had joined the ranks of opposition, and not a few condemned the method by which he had regained his ascendancy in the king's councils. Unappalled by the dangers which threatened his country, he formed that powerful confederacy with Russia and Austria, which, had it been better conducted by the generals of the belligerent powers, might have checked, if not crushed, the colossal influence of France. In the mean time, while public affairs assumed the most threatening aspect, a hereditary gout weakened the delicate constitution of the minister, and the seeds of the illness under which he labored, in 1802, and which had never been completely eradicated, produced the most alarming debility in the nervous system. Excessive anxiety, application to business, and besides, a constant privation of rest, contributed to the general breaking up of his constitution, and the intelligence of the disasters at Austerlitz, and the failure of his favorite plan for the deliverance of Europe from French tyranny, hastened his end. He expired at his house at Putney, Surrey, on the 23d Jan. 1806, and the last words which quivered on the dying lips of this most extraordinary man, were, Oh, my country! By a vote of the commons, in which it is painful to observe the names of several of his former friends among the 89 who opposed the dignified motion of Mr. Lascelles, his remains were buried in Westminster abbey, at the public expence, and the heart of every lover of patriotism assents to the truth of the emphatical words which the herald pronounced after the corpse had descended to the tomb; non sibi sed patriæ vixit. By the same vote of the commons, his debts were discharged by the public, and it is not a small proof of his great disinterestedness, that, during a long administration of above 20 years, he not only did not accumulate riches, but died insolvent. To appreciate the character of so mighty a mind is no easy task. His history is the history of civilized nations; as his counsels directed or influenced every measure which was carried into execution in every corner of the habitable globe. To him particularly belonged constancy and steadiness of purpose and principle, a pride of superiority, arising from the consciousness of great talents, and firm integrity; and when, therefore, he had fixed upon an end, he maintained his opinion against all obstacles. His eloquence, if it did not possess the vehemence of Fox, nor the brilliant splendor of Burke, was always correct, powerful, and convincing; he had a perfect command of language, and in the arrangement of his matter, he was natural and luminous, without art, without affectation. He was noble, elevated, magnanimous in his plans; his object was England, his ambition was fame; an ambition that would have raised his country above all the world, and himself along with her glory. The penetration of his mind was sagacious, was infinite, and his schemes of government and policy were formed to affect not only his country, not the present age only, but Europe and the world, and to transmit the fruits of his administration, the labors of his mighty genius, to the admiration of distant posterity.

Pius I. *St.* succeeded as pope 142, and suffered martyrdom 157.

Pius II. *Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini, Vid.* Æneas Sylvius.

Pius III. *Francis Thodeſchini*, ſon of a ſiſter of Pius II. ſucceeded Alexander VI. in the papal chair; but was ſuddenly ſnatched away, 21 days after his election, 1503.

Pius IV. *John Angelo, cardinal de Medicis*, of Milan, was employed by Clement VII. in ſeveral embaſſies, and ſucceeded to the popedom, 1559. He re-eſtabliſhed the council of Trent, and affirmed its decrees by a bull. He died 1565, aged 66.

Pius V. *Michael Ghiſleri*, of Boſco, embraced the Dominican order. He was elected pope after Pius IV. 1566; but though he attempted to reform the morals of his church, and to correct abuſes, his meaſures frequently degenerated into ſeverity. His publication of the bull called *In Cœnâ Domini*, by which he attempted to enforce the ſuperior juriſdiction of the papal ſee in temporal affairs, raiſed him many enemies. He joined the Spaniards and Venetians againſt the Turks, and under his auſpices the famous battle of Lepanto was fought, 1571. He died of the ſtone 1572, aged 68, and was regarded as ſo formidable that Selim noticed his death by three days of public rejoicings.

Pius VI. *John Angelo Braſchi*, was born at Ceſena, 1717. He was made treaſurer of the apoſtolical chamber, and raiſed to the rank of cardinal by Ganganelli, whom he ſucceeded as pope 1775. His reign was one of the longeſt, and likewiſe one of the moſt unfortunate in the Roman hiſtory, and ſome aſſert, that in his pontificate was fully verified the Latin adage:

Semper ſub Sextis perdita Roma fuit.

His government was marked by popular meaſures; he repreſſed abuſes, and completed the noble muſeum of the Vatican, begun by his predeceſſor, by the collection of vaſes, medals, ſtatues, and monuments. Of this treaſure a magnificent account, with engravings, has appeared in 6 vols. fol. The port of Ancona was alſo repaired and embelliſhed, and the Pontine marſhes were drained of their peſtilential waters. Canals were conſtructed to drain the marſhes, the Appian way was repaired, or rather a new road was built 40 miles in length, with rows of poplars, and houſes were erected for the convenience of travellers. In his character Pius was mild, and in his conduct hoſpitable, and Joſeph II of Germany, Paul of Ruſſia, and other princes, were witneſſes of his kindneſs and of his virtues. As the head of the church, Pius naturally diſapproved of the French revolution, which ſeized with impious hand all eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments, and he embraced the cauſe of the allies. He received with kindneſs the baniſhed prieſts, and this drew upon him the vengeance of the French rulers. Bonaparte was directed to attack the Roman ſtates, and after taking Urbino, Bologna, Ancona, &c. he offered peace to the ſovereign pontiff, on condition of his paying a large ſum of money, and of ſending to Paris the choiceſt pieces in painting and ſculpture at Rome. A reconciliation thus tyrannically effected proved not of long duration. The French ambaſſador was inſulted and murdered by the populace, and in conſequence the eccleſiaſtical territories were invaded. Rome was taken by the orders of Bonaparte, and the captive pope a priſoner in his palace, was conveyed amidſt the inſults of the French ſoldiery, firſt to Sienna, and afterwards acroſs the Alps into France. At Briançon he converted the ferocity of his oppreſſors into admiration and reverence, and when he expected to be murdered by them, he ſaw the enraged multitude ſuddenly moved with compaſſion and fall down at his feet. From Briançon he paſſed on to Valence, where he was permitted to reſt. Here his ſufferings were completed, after an illneſs of 11 days from fatigue and old age, he died 29th Aug. 1798, aged 82. His remains were buried at Valence by order of Bonaparte; but afterwards they were removed to Rome in 1802, with great funeral pomp. This prelate, ſo well known by his misfortunes, was poſſeſſed of many virtues, and the humility and meekneſs with which he endured the indignities of his perſecutors entitled him to univerſal veneration.

Pivati, *John Francis*, a Venetian lawyer, known for his general dictionary of arts and ſciences, in 10 vols. fol. 1746.

Pix, *Mary*, of Nettlebed, Oxfordſhire, married Mr. Pix, and wrote 10 plays, which poſſeſs little merit She died about 1720.

Pizarro, *Francis*, the conqueror of Peru, was the illegitimate ſon of a gentleman by a woman of low condition, and born at Truxillo. Though obliged to keep hogs for his ſupport, he poſſeſſed an undaunted courage, and embarked for America. In 1524, fired with the love of glory, he united with Almagro and Lucque to go in queſt of new undiſcovered countries. After incredible hardſhips, he penetrated into Peru, 1531, where he ſeized the monarch Atahualpa, and afterwards cruelly put him to death. The poſſeſſion of an opulent kingdom, and the ſubmiſſion of the inhabitants, did not inſpire the Spaniards with the love of eaſe, but produced quarrels, and Almagro and Pizarro met in arms 1538. Almagro was defeated and put to death; but the ſon and the friends of the fallen chief united againſt their oppreſſor, and Pizarro was aſſaſſinated, after making an obſtinate reſiſtance, 26th June, 1541. This bold adventurer, who knew not even how to read, was fully formed for command. He laid the foundations of Lima, and might deſerve the name of a hero, were not perfidy and cruelty indelible ſtains on his character.

Pizzi, *Joachim*, of Rome, was in 1759 director of the academy of Arcades. He poſſeſſed genius as a poet, and vigor and correctneſs as a writer. His works are the viſion of Eden, a poem in 4 cantos—the triumph of poetry, a poem—diſſertation on an antique cameo, &c. He died 1790, aged 74.

PLACCIUS, *Vincent*, a philologer, of Hamburgh, 1642, profeſſor of eloquence and morals in his native city, where he died 1699. He publiſhed theatrum anonymorum, et pſeudonymorum, 2 vols. fol.—liber de juris conſulto perito, 8vo. &c.

PLACE, *Francis*, a Yorkſhire gentleman, eminent as a painter and engraver. As he worked only for his amuſement, his pieces are ſcarce. His etchings and his mezzotinto prints were in great eſtimation. He died 1728.

PLACENTINUS, *Peter*, a Dominican, author of "pugna porcorum," a poem of 360 verſes, in which every word begins with a p. 1530. He wrote alſo a Latin hiſtory of the biſhops of Tongres and Liege, and died at Maeſtricht, 1548.

PLACETTE, *John de la*, a proteſtant miniſter, who, at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, retired to Denmark, and then to Holland, and ſettled at Utrecht, where he died 1718. He wrote moral eſſays, 6 vols. 12mo. —on conſcience, tranſlated into Engliſh by Baſil Kennett—chriſtian reflections, &c.—and a treatiſe againſt Bayle on the origin of evil, and the trinity.

PLANTIN, *Chriſtopher*, an eminent printer, of Tours, who ſettled at Antwerp, and publiſhed elegant editions of various authors. He acquired riches and fame by his profeſſion, and was extremely liberal. He died 1589, aged 65. His chief work is ſaid to be a Polyglott bible.

PLANUDES, *Maximus*, a monk of Conſtantinople, in the 4th century, who wrote a curious, but improbable life of Æſop, and alſo a Greek anthologia.

PLATINA, *Bartholomew Sacchi*, a learned Italian, born near Cremona, 1421. He abandoned the military life for the church, and was appointed apoſtolical abbreviator at Rome. He was deprived of this office by Paul II. but when he complained of the treatment, as he had purchaſed the place, he was indignantly rejected, and even impriſoned and put to the rack. The next pope Sixtus IV. appointed him librarian to the Vatican. He died of the plague 1481. He wrote the lives of the popes, printed firſt at Venice, 1479, fol.—hiſtory of Mantua, &c.

PLAYFORD, *John*, a ſtationer and ſeller of muſic books, &c. in Fleet-ſtreet, London. He publiſhed an introduction to the ſkill of muſic, 1655, and contributed much to the improvement of the printing of muſic. He alſo edited the pſalms and hymns in metre, with tunes, airs, and ſongs for the baſs-viol, &c. He died 1693, aged 80.

PLEMPIUS, *Vopiſcus Fortunatus*, of Amſterdam, was profeſſor of medicine at Louvain, where he died 1671, aged 70. He was author of ophthalmographia, or de oculi fabricâ, 4to. —de togatorum valetudine tuendâ—de affectibus capillorum et unguium naturâ—tractatus de peſte, &c.

PLESSIS RICHELIEU, *Vid.* RICHELIEU.

PLOT, *Robert*, an Engliſh philoſopher, born at Sutton Barn, Kent, 1641, and educated at Wye ſchool, and Magdalen hall, Oxford, whence he removed to Univerſity college. He was member of the Royal ſociety, and appointed one of its ſecretaries, and as ſuch publiſhed the philoſophical tranſactions from No. 143 to 166, incluſive. In 1683, he was nominated by Aſhmole firſt keeper to his newly-erected muſæum, and made alſo profeſſor of chemiſtry, and in 1688 hiſtoriographer to the king. He died of the ſtone 1696, at Borden. He publiſhed the natural hiſtories of Oxfordſhire and Staffordſhire, both in fol. as eſſays towards a natural hiſtory of England —de origine fontium, &c.—an account of Elden Hole, &c. and left behind him ſeveral MSS. for the hiſtories of Kent, Middleſex, and London, which he intended to publiſh.

PLOWDEN, *Edmund*, a lawyer, born in Shropſhire, 1517, and educated at Cambridge, whence he removed to Oxford, where he practiſed as a phyſician. He ſoon after abandoned phyſic for the Middle Temple, and was made a ſerjeant. As he was a Roman catholic his preferments ceaſed on the acceſſion of Elizabeth. He died 1584. His "reports" are held in great eſteem.

PLUCHE, *Antony*, a writer, born at Rheims, 1668. He gave lectures on hiſtory and geography at Paris, and was preſented in 1749 to the abbey of Valence St. Maur, and died of an apoplexy, 1761. His works are ſpectacle de la nature, 7 vols. 12mo. an excellent work, twice tranſlated into Engliſh—hiſtoire du ciel, 2 vols. 12mo. containing a mythological hiſtory of the heavens—la mechanique des langues, 12mo. &c.

PLUKENET, *Leonard*, an Engliſh botaniſt, born 1642. In his old age he was appointed by the queen ſuperintendant of Hampton-court garden, with the title of royal profeſſor of botany. His great work is his "phytographia," to the completion of which he devoted much of his time. He had correſpondents for his botanical reſearches all over the world; but though he aſſiſted Ray, he differed much from Sloane and Petiver, and cenſured their labors with ſome aſperity. He died about 1705. His phytographia appeared in four parts 1691-1696, containing 328 plates, 4to. He publiſhed beſides almageſtum botanicum, 4to. 1696, containing 6000 ſpecies—almageſti botanici mantiſſa, 4to. with 25 new plates—amaltheum botanicum, 4to. &c. His herbarium contained 8000 plants, and is now in the Britiſh muſeum. His works were reprinted 1769, 4 vols. and in 1779.

PLUMIER, *Charles*, a French botaniſt, of Marſeilles. He ſtudied mathematics at Toulouſe, but afterwards applied to botany and natural hiſtory. Lewis XIV. ſent him to the Weſt Indies in ſearch of curious and medicinal plants. He performed three voyages, and explored not only St. Domingo, but the neighbouring iſlands, and part of the continent. While meditating a fourth voyage, he was attacked

attacked by a pleurisy, as he waited for the ship near Cadiz, and died there 1706. His works are valuable, nova plantarum Americanarum genera, 4to.— description of the plants of America, fol.—treatise on American ferns. fol—the art of turning, fol. with plates —dissertations on cochineal, in the journal des scavans. Besides these he left 1400 drawings, which might make 10 vols. more.

PLUQUET, *Francis Andrew*, of Bayeux, was an able lecturer on history at Paris, and died of an apoplexy 1790, aged 74. He wrote an examination of fatalism, 3 vols. 12mo. —a dictionary of heresies, 2 vols. 8vo.—the classical books of the Chinese, 7 vols. 12mo.— treatise on luxury, 2 vols. 12mo.—a treatise on sociability, 2 vols. in which he establishes the natural propensity of man to religion, against Hobbes.

POCOCKE, *Edward*, a celebrated orientalist, born at Oxford, 1604. He was educated at Thame school, and Magdalen hall, Oxford, from which he removed to a scholarship at Corpus. Distinguished by his knowledge of classical and oriental literature, he, by the interest of Selden, obtained the place of chaplain to the English factory at Aleppo. He was in in 1631 employed by Laud to make a collection of such valuable MsS. and coins as might enrich an university library; and in 1636 he was informed by that liberal patron that he was nominated to fill his newly founded Arabic professorship in Oxford He returned in consequence from Aleppo, but afterwards went to Constantinople with Greaves, who was going to explore the antiquities of Egypt. He was invited by Laud in 1640 to return, and in his way through Paris, he became acquainted with Grotius, to whom he communicated his intention of translating his book, de veritate christ. religionis, into Arabic, which the pious author approved. In 1643 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Childrey, Berkshire, where he retired; but he was deprived of his professorship by the republicans. He was in 1647 restored to his salary, and the next year nominated by the king, then a prisoner, professor of Hebrew and canon of Christ church, an appointment approved by the parliament, but rescinded when he refused to subscribe to the engagement. Though deprived of his canonry, he read lectures, and in 1652 assisted in preparing the edition of the Polyglott bible. The restoration reinstated him in all his offices, but he was neglected among those who had by their services contributed most to the advancement of religion and learning in the kingdom. He died at Oxford, 1691, aged 87, and was buried in the cathedral. As a scholar and orientalist his abilities were great. His sole ambition was the advancement of oriental literature, to which he devoted himself with assiduous care. His works are specimen historiæ Arabum, 1648, much commended by Prideaux, Ockley, Selden, Reland, and others—porta Mosis, or six prefatory discourses of Moses Maimonides—Eutychius' annals—Abul Feraji historia dynastarum, 4to.—commentaries on Micah, Malachi, Hosea, and Joel, fol.—St. Peter's second epistle, the second and third of John, and that of Jude, translated into Syriac—letters with several learned men, published by Twells, 2 vols. fol. 1740. His eldest son *Edward*, rector of Minal, Wilts, published an Arabic work, called philosophus autodidactus, sive epistola Jaafar Ebn Tophail, &c.

POCOCKE, *Richard*, a divine, related distantly to the celebrated orientalist. He was born 1704, at Southampton, where his father was master of the free school, and he was educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford. He travelled into the East in 1737, and returned in 1742, and in 1744 was made precentor of Waterford. He accompanied as chaplain lord Chesterfield to Ireland, and was appointed by him archdeacon of Dublin, and under another viceroy made bishop of Ossory, 1756. In 1765 he was translated to Elphin and Meath, and died the September of that same year, of a fit of apoplexy. He published a valuable account of his travels, under the title of "observations on Egypt, Palestine, the Holy Land, Syria, Mesopotamia, Cyprus," &c. 3 vols. fol. He enriched also the British museum by the gift of various volumes of MSS.

POGGIO BRACCIOLINI, *John Francis*, born at Terranuova in Florence, 1380, studied at Florence, where he learnt Latin and Greek, and applied also to the Hebrew. He was for some time at Rome, where he held the place of writer of the apostolic letters for 10 years, and afterwards became secretary to the pope. In 1414 he attended the council of Constance, and directed his attention to the recovery of classical authors; and to his researches posterity is indebted for the preservation of Quintilian, Silius Italicus, Ammian Marcellinus, Lucretius, Tertullian, and other works. He next extended his researches to England, and then passed through Germany and Hungary. After continuing apostolic secretary under seven popes, during 40 years, he, in 1453, became secretary to the republic of Florence, and died in the neighbourhood, at an elegant villa, which he had built for his summer retreat, 1459, aged 79, leaving a widow and six children. The works of Poggio were a Latin history of Florence, from 1350 to 1455, 4to. —epistles—de varietate fortunæ—funeral orations—facetiæ, or witticisms, certainly unworthy of the author—a translation of Diodorus Siculus—of Xenophon's Cyropædia, &c. Poggio not only cultivated letters himself, but promoted their advancement. Erasmus has censured his private character, which certainly was not always free from blame; but Machiavel and others speak in the highest praise of his learning, and the disinterestedness of his conduct; and his unavailing interference in favor of the unfortunate Jerome of Prague at Constance, must be recorded with every mark

of approbation. His ſon *James*, tranſlated his Florentine hiſtory into Italian, and alſo Xenophon's Cyrus; and after being worthy of his father, was put to death, in the conſpiracy of the Pazzi, in 1478.

POIRET, *Peter*, a myſtic enthuſiaſt, born at Metz, 1646, and educated at Baſil. He was miniſter at Heidelberg and Anwell, and afterwards retired to Holland, and died at Reinſberg 1719. He wrote the divine œconomy, 7 vols. 8vo. tranſlated into Engliſh—cogitationes rationales de Deo, animâ & malo—ſolid principles of chriſtian religion—peace of goood ſouls, 12mo.—life of madame Bourignon, &c.

POIRIER, *Germain*, of Paris, was of the order of the Benedictines of St. Maur, which he quitted in 1769. He was coadjutor in the art of verifying dates; and continued with Precieux the 11th volume of the hiſtorians of Gaul and France, begun by Bouquet. He died at the beginning of 1803, aged 80.

POISSON, *Nicholas Joſeph*, a prieſt of the oratory, ſuperior of the abbey of Vendome. He died at Lyons 1710, very old. He was the friend of Deſcartes, and eminent as a philoſopher. He wrote delectus auctorum eccleſiæ univerſalis, ſeu gemma conciliorum, 2 vols. folio—remarks on Deſcartes' diſcourſes on method, mechanics, and muſic—account of his travels in Italy, &c.

POISSON, *Raymond*, ſon of a mathematician at Paris, was patronized by the duke of Crequi; but quitted the profeſſion of a courtier for the ſtage. He was afterwards noticed by Lewis XIV. and died at Paris 1690. He wrote the baron de la Craſſe—the good ſoldier, comedies of one act—Lubin—the fool of quality, &c.

POISSON, *Paul*, ſon of the preceding, was eminent alſo as a comedian. He died at St. Germain-en-Laie, 1735, aged 77. His ſon *Philip* was likewiſe a comedian of celebrity, who died at Paris, 1743, aged 60. He was author of ſix comedies, 2 vols. 12mo.

POISSONNIER, *Peter Iſaac*, a phyſician of Dijon, one of the firſt who read chemical lectures at Paris. He was ſent by the court, at the requeſt of Elizabeth, empreſs of Ruſſia, who wiſhed for the advice of an eminent phyſician, and on his return he was made firſt phyſician to the army, &c. and obtained a penſion of 12,000 livres. The revolution ſent him with all his family into confinement; but he was reſtored to liberty after the fall of Robeſpierre, and died 1797, aged 79. He wrote treatiſes on the means of rendering ſea water potable—on the fevers of St. Domingo—on the diſeaſes of ſeamen, 2 vols. 8vo.—abridgment of anatomy, 2 vols. 12mo.

POITIERS, *Diana de*, was born 1500. When her father, count St. Vallier, was condemned to loſe his head for favoring the eſcape of the conſtable Bourbon, Diana obtained his pardon by throwing herſelf at the feet of Francis I. After the death of her huſband de Brèze, grand ſeneſchal of Normandy, ſhe was admired by Henry II. and though aged 40, ſhe ſo captivated the heart of the young monarch, who was only 18, that till his death in 1559, ſhe remained ſole miſtreſs of his affections, and of the kingdom. She died in retirement, 1566, aged 66. To great perſonal charms, ſhe united unuſual powers of mind.

POIVRE, *N.* of Lyons, went as miſſionary to China. On his return to Europe, the ſhip, in which he was embarked, was attacked by Barnet, the Engliſh admiral, and during the fight he loſt his right arm, which was ſhot off by a cannon ball. He was afterwards employed by the French Eaſt India company in 1743, to open an intercourſe with Cochin-China, and in 1766 he was ſent to the iſles of France and Bourbon, to improve their commerce and agriculture. He there introduced the cultivation of various trees, eſpecially the bread-fruit tree, the muſcadine grape, the clove, &c. He returned to France, and died 1786. He is author of the voyage of a philoſopher, 12mo.—on the dying of ſilks—on the hiſtory and manners of China—orations, &c.

POLAN, *Amand*, of Oppaw in Sileſia, was profeſſor of theology at Baſil, where he died 1610, aged 49. He wrote commentaries on Ezekiel and Daniel—diſſertations, &c.

POLE, *Reginald*, archbiſhop of Canterbury, was ſon of lord Montague, the couſin of Henry VII. by Margaret the daughter of George duke of Clarence, the brother of Edward IV. He was born at Stoverton caſtle, Worceſterſhire, 1500, and entered, at the age of 12, at Magdalen college, Oxford, under Linacre and Latimer. He was made prebendary of Saliſbury, and dean of Exeter, and by the favor of his relation Henry VIII. he was, with a ſplendid allowance, permitted to go to Italy to finiſh his education, in the univerſities of Padua, Venice, and Rome. He returned in 1525 to England, and was received with great kindneſs by Henry; but the agitation of the divorce from Catherine diſturbed the harmony which ſubſiſted between him and the court. Henry wiſhed to add to the opinion of foreign univerſities the aſſent of his kinſman. Pole, however, refuſed to approve what his conſcience condemned, and after withdrawing from the king, who at one time was ſo enraged that he ſeized his poinard to ſtab him, he obtained permiſſion to travel. To reconcile to the feelings of the people his marriage with Ann Boleyn, Henry ſent to Pole a book written in its favor by Sampſon, biſhop of Chicheſter, for his approbation. Without immediately anſwering the king's requeſt, Pole expreſſed his ſentiments in his pro unitate eccleſiaſticâ, which, in maintaining the papal ſupremacy, highly offended Henry, and procured the withdrawing of all his penſions and the paſſing of a bill of attainder againſt him. Stripped of his honors, Pole found favor at Rome; he was created a cardinal, and ſent as legate to France, to Flanders, and to the council of Trent. On

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the death of Paul III. 1549, Pole was twice elected to succeed to St. Peter's chair, but he rejected the proffered honor, and soon after retired to Verona, where he continued till the death of Edward VI. On the accession of Mary, Pole was selected as the fittest legate to reconcile England to the holy see; and after he was informed that his bill of attainder was repealed, he returned to his native country. He easily prevailed upon the parliament to be reconciled to Rome, after the example of their queen; and after he had granted them absolution, he made his public entry into London. Pole did not, however, assent at first to these violent measures of bigotry. Mild by nature, he preferred persuasion to authority; but his opposition was at last overpowered, and severe measures were adopted against the protestants, which reflect disgrace on the accommodating conduct of the legate. His forbearance had been such that he was accused to the pope as a heretic, and for a while his legatine powers were withdrawn; but the good opinion of the queen prevailed at Rome, and restored him to his office. On the death of Gardiner, he was confirmed by the pope in the see of Canterbury, to which he had before, on the expulsion of Cranmer, been elected; and to his other dignities was added that of chancellor to both universities. He was attacked by a quartan ague which proved fatal, 1558, 16 hours after the death of his royal mistress, whose demise is said to have hastened his own. If his attachment to the see of Rome had not been so bigoted, Pole might have shone a very perfect character, as in learning, eloquence, humility, and all the amiable virtues of private and of public life, no man was superior to him. Besides the tract already mentioned, he wrote two defences of it, &c.

Polemberg, *Cornelius*, a Dutch painter, born at Utrecht 1586. He went to Rome where he studied with great success the manner of Raphael, and surpassed his contemporaries in the delicacy of his touches, and the elegance of his figures. His landscapes were also much esteemed. He was invited to England by Charles I. and painted here some valuable pieces. He died at Utrecht 1660, in great affluence and reputation.

Poleni, *John Marquis*, of Padua, was eminent as a professor of astronomy and mathematics. His knowledge of hydraulics was such, that he was consulted by several states, and was surveyor of the water works of the Venetian territories. He was also an able architect, and was the friend and correspondent of all the great men of Europe, of Newton, Leibnitz, Cassini, the Bernoullis, &c. He published a supplement to the collections of Grævius and Gronovius, 5 vols. fol. He died 1761, aged 78.

Poli, *Martin*, of Lucca, was professor of chemistry at Rome. It is said that he discovered some powerful agent of destructive e[illegible] in military affairs, which he communicated to Lewis XIV. The monarch commended his ingenuity, and rewarded him liberally; but insisted that the secret should die with him, observing that the methods of destroying life, and increasing human miseries, are already sufficiently numerous. He died at Paris of a violent fever, 1714, aged 52. He published il trionfo degli acidi, an apology for acids, &c. 1706.

Polidoro, *Da Caravaggio*, a painter so called from the village of Caravaggio near Milan, where he was born 1495. He was a day laborer to carry stones and mortar for the masons in the buildings of the Vatican; but while he supplied materials for the fresco, he observed with accuracy, and copied with success the figures described upon it. Raphael, astonished at his powers, encouraged him and employed him in the decorations of the Vatican. When Rome was besieged by the Spaniards he fled to Naples, and afterwards to Messina, where he was murdered by his servant, who had observed the great sums of money which he had drawn from the bank, with the intention of returning to Italy. He died 1543, aged 48. The murderer was discovered, and torn to pieces between four horses.

Polier, *Charles de*, of Lausanne, was lieutenant in a Swiss regiment in France, but left the profession of arms for literature. He died at lord Tyrone's seat near Waterford, 1782, aged 29. He made some ingenuous communications to the Manchester society, &c.

Polignac, *Melchior de*, a French cardinal, born 1662. He was well versed in the philosophy of Aristotle, and afterwards embraced the doctrines of Descartes. He accompanied de Bouillon to Rome, and was sent by Lewis XIV. as ambassador extraordinary to procure the succession to Poland in favor of the prince de Conti, upon John Sobieski's death. His ill success produced his disgrace at court; but he was restored to favor, and in 1709 employed as one of the plenipotentaries at Gertruydenberg; and five years after he assisted at the settling the peace of Utrecht. He resided at Rome under Lewis XV. as minister of France. In 1726 he was raised to the see of Auch, and died at Paris 1741, aged 81. He wrote a Latin poem called Anti-Lucretius, seu de Deo & naturâ, in nine books, inculcating doctrines contrary to those of Lucretius.

Poliniere, *Peter*, of Coulonce near Vire, studied at Paris, and was the first who read lectures in philosophy, mathematics, and chemistry, at Paris, where he had the king frequently among his auditors. He died suddenly 1734, aged 63. He was little acquainted with the world, and more fond of his books than of public life. He wrote elements of mathematics—treatise on experimental philosophy, 2 vols. 12mo. 1741.

Politi, *Alexander*, professor of eloquence and Greek at Pisa, died there 1752, of an apoplexy. He is known for his edition of Eustathius's commentary on Homer, with a Latin

Latin translation and notes, 5 vols. fol.—the Roman martyrology, corrected in fol. &c.

POLITIANO, *Angelo*, an ingenious Italian, born 1454, at Monte Pulciano in Tuscany. He learnt Greek under Andronicus of Thessalonica, and studied philosophy under Ficinus, and Argyropylus. He was noticed by the Medicean family, and was for some time preceptor to Lorenzo's children, and afterwards professor of Greek and Latin at Florence. He was the intimate friend of the learned men of the times, and died 1494 as some say from great grief for the misfortunes of the Medicean family, who had been expelled from their country. As a poet his lines on the tournament of Julian de Medicis are much admired. He wrote besides the history of the Pazzi conspiracy—miscellanea—some other poems, and a Latin translation of Herodian, so elegant and so spirited, that it is doubted which is the more valuable, the original or the version—a treatise on anger, &c. His works altogether were printed in 1550, 3 vols. 8vo. and 1553 folio.

POLYDORE VIRGIL, of Urbino, came to England in the suite of the papal legate. He so pleased Henry VIII. by his learning that he gave him the archdeaconry of Wells, and prevailed upon him to employ his talents in an history of the country. He afterwards left England in consequence of the conduct of Wolsey, who had imprisoned him for one year, because his patron Corneto had solicited the see of York, and he retired to Italy, where he died 1555. His works are the history of England to the end of the seventh Henry's reign, dedicated to Henry VIII. a work written in elegant Latin, but not very accurate as an history—de inventoribus rerum, 12mo.—treatise on prodigies, fol.—corrections on Gildas, &c.

POMBAL, *Sebastian Joseph Carvalho, marquis of*, a Portuguese minister, born near Coimbra, 1699. He embraced a military life, which he quitted for retirement and an union with Donna Almada, a noble Spanish lady, who died 1739. He was in 1745 sent ambassador to Vienna, where he married the countess of Daun, related to the marshal of that name, and by means of this lady who became a high favorite with the queen of Portugal, he rose in the state. On the succession of Joseph to the throne, 1750, Pombal was appointed secretary for foreign affairs, and by the wisdom of his administration, introduced excellent regulations for the promotion of the agriculture, the finances, and the marine of the kingdom. His conduct, however, displeased some of the nobles, and a conspiracy was formed against him and the king; but the discovery of it brought disgrace on the accomplices, and the jesuits, as concerned in the plot, were expelled from the kingdom. In the dreadful earthquake which destroyed Lisbon 1755, Pombal showed great benevolence, and by his means the city rose from her ruins, with new splendor. On Joseph's death 1777, Pombal fell into disgrace, and died 1782, aged 85. Though accused of avarice and pride, he possessed undoubtedly great talents. His memoirs appeared 1783, in 4 vols. 12mo.

POMET, *Peter*, a druggist at Paris, superintendant of the materia medica, in the king's gardens. He acquired opulence and reputation by his works, especially his general history of drugs, folio. He died 1699, aged 41.

POMEY, *Francis*, a jesuit of Lyons, known by his pantheum mysticum, translated into English by Andrew Tooke, as his own performance. He wrote besides a French and Latin dictionary, 4to.—flos Latinitatis—bibitina, on the funerals of the ancients—novus rhetoricæ candidatus, and died 1673, aged 55.

POMFRET, *John*, an English poet, born about 1667, at Luton, Bedfordshire. He was educated at Cambridge, and obtained the living of Maldon, in Bedfordshire. In 1703 he came to London, for a larger living, but found bishop Compton strongly prejudiced against him, for four lines in his poem called choice, in which it was falsely said, that he preferred a mistress to a wife, and before the prelate's scruples could be removed, the unfortunate candidate caught the small pox, and died of it, aged 35. In his "cruelty and lust," he has introduced the character of Kirk, with great effect and pathos. No poem, says Johnson, has been oftener perused, than his choice. He pleases many, and he who pleases must have merit.

POMPADOUR, *Jane Antoinette Poisson, marchioness of*, the mistress of Lewis XV., was daughter of a financier, and married d'Etiole. The licentious monarch first saw her while he was hunting in the forest of Senar, and from that time he made her his favorite, and raised her, in 1745, to the rank of a marchioness. She enjoyed great influence at court, till her death, 1764, at the age of 44. The liberal manner with which she patronized literature, has in some degree blunted the shafts of criticism against the infamy of her life. Her memoirs have been published, 2 vols. 8vo. and all her letters, 3 vols.

POMPIGNAN, *John James le Franc, marquis of*, a French writer, born at Montauban, 1709. He cultivated the muses, and his tragedy of Dido raised him to the rank of a poet, little inferior to Racine. He became member of the French academy 1760, and pronounced, at his admission, a discourse in favor of christianity, by proving that the man of religion and virtue is the only true philosopher, which drew upon him the ridicule of the profligate philosophers of the times; of Voltaire, Helvetius, and their associates. This drove him from Paris to his estate, where he spent the rest of his days employed in philosophy and religion, and died there, of an apoplexy, 1784. His works consist of dramatic pieces—moral discourses—sacred odes—an imitation of the Georgics—voyage de Languedoc, &c.

POMPIGNAN, *John George le Franc de*, brother to the preceding, was born at Montauban

tauban 1715. He was bishop of Puy, and afterwards translated to the see of Vienne. At the revolution he was deputy from Dauphiné to the constituent assembly, and became one of the ministry. The pope called upon him to exert his authority to prevent all the meditated innovations in the church. He died at Paris 1790. He was author of 16 different works, the best known of which are critical essay on the present state of the republic of letters—on the secular authority in matters of religion—scepticism convicted by the prophecies—letters from a bishop, 2 vols. &c

Pomponatius, *Peter*, of Mantua, was of a dwarfish stature, but possessed great genius, and taught Philosophy at Padua and Bologna. His book "de immortalitate animæ," in 1516, occasioned a violent controversy, but while he maintained the immortality of the soul as a matter of faith, he was branded with the name of an atheist. His work, therefore, was publicly burnt. He died 1525, aged 63.

Pomponius Lætus, *Julius*, an eminent scholar, born in Calabria, 1425. He was well acquainted with Latin, though totally ignorant of Greek, but rather inclined to heathenism, since he dedicated altars to Romulus, and refused to read the bible, for fear of acquiring a bad taste. He was accused of conspiring against Paul II. and fled to Venice, but returned after that pontiff's death. Before his death he became a penitent christian. He died 1495. He wrote abridgement of the lives of the Cæsars, fol.—de Romanæ urbis vetustate. 4to.—vita Statii & patris ejus—editions of Salluft, Pliny, and Cicero—commentaries on Virgil, Quintilian, Columella, &c.

Pona, *John Baptist*, author of diatribe de rebus philolophicis—Latin poems—il Tirreno, a pastoral. &c.; was of Verona, and died there young, 1588. His brother *John* was an eminent botanist at Verona, and wrote plantæ quæ in Baldo monte reperiuntur, 4to.

Pona, *Francis*, a physician of Verona, who died there, 1652, aged 58. He is author of medicina animæ, 4to.—lucerna di eureta misoscolo, 4to.—saturnalia, 8vo. &c.

Pons, *John Francis de*, a French ecclesiastic of Marly. He settled at Paris, and ably defended la Mothe against mad. Dacier. He was a learned man. deformed in his person, but of the best character, and died at Chaumont, 1732, aged 49. He was author of a system of education—four dissertations on languages, &c.

Pont de Vesle, *Antony de Ferriol, count de*, a comic writer, drawn into public life by his uncle cardinal de Tencin He was made governor of Pont de Vesle, and intendant general of marine, and died at Paris 1774, aged 77. He was author of the complaisant, a comedy—the coxcomb punished, a comedy—sleep walker, a farce—songs, and other fugive pieces His uncle *Ferriol*, published 100 engravings in folio, 1715, explanatory of the dress and manners of the Eastern nations, &c.

Pontanus. *John Jovian*, of Cerreto, was preceptor, and secretary to Alphonso, king of Arragon, whom he reconciled to his father Ferdinand. Finding himself neglected, he inveighed in his dialogue on ingratitude, against the prince, who nobly disregarded the satirical attack. He died 1503, aged 77. He wrote "the history of the wars of Ferdinand I. and John, of Anjou," 4 vols. 8vo.

Pontanus, *John Isaac*, an author, born in Denmark, of Dutch parents. He was historiographer to the king of Denmark, and died at Harderwyck, where he taught medicine and mathematics, 1640, aged 69. He was author of historia urbis & rerum Amstelodam. fol—itinerarium Galliæ Narbonens. 12mo.—rerum Danicarum historia cum chorographicâ regni urbiumque descriptione, fol. a valuable work—disceptationes chorographicæ de Rheni divortiis & ostiis, et accolis populis adversus P. Cluverum, 8vo.—discussiones historicæ, 8vo against Selden's treatise on the sea—historica Geldrica, fol.—origines Francicæ, 4to. a learned book—historia Ulrica, fol. &c.

Pontchasteau, *Sebastian Joseph du Cambout, baron de*, a French author, related to Richelieu. After travelling over Italy and Germany, he bid adieu to the world, and afterwards retired to Rome, and then to Orval, and died at Paris 1699, aged 57. His acts of charity and devotion were very numerous and singular. He was author of treatises on the cultivation of fruit trees, 12mo.—on the moral practice of the Jesuits, &c.

Pontedera, *Julian*, of Pisa, was professor of botany at Padua, and superintendant of the botanic garden there, and died 1757, aged 69. He wrote compendium tabularum botanic. in quo plantæ 272, in Italiâ nuper detectæ recensentur, 4to.—de florum naturâ, 4to. &c.

Ponthieu, *Adelaide*, a French lady, whose adventures in the crusades under St. Louis, have furnished a subject to Vignancourt for a romance, and to La Place for a tragedy, and to St. Marc for an opera.

Pontoppidan, *Eric*, bishop of Bergen in Norway, was author of a valuable history of the reformation in Denmark, folio, and another of Norway, translated into English. He died about 1750. His uncle of the same name, was bishop of Drontheim, where he died 1678, aged 62. He wrote a Danish grammar, and other works.

Pontormo, *James*, a painter of Florence, who died there 1556, aged 63. His early pieces were admired by Raphael, and Michael Angelo; but he afterwards abandoned the vigor and chaste style of his genius by imitating the cold taste of the German school.

Poole, *Matthew*, a nonconformist, born at York 1624. He was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and was made minister of St. Michael le Quern in London, from which he was ejected in 1662. He wrote against the papists, and according to Titus Oates' deposition in 1679, he was on the list of those who were

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to be cut off. In consequence of this he retired to Holland, and died at Amsterdam, 1679. He possessed great learning, and besides English annotations on the bible, completed after his death, 2 vols. folio. he compiled that useful work, "synopsis criticorum Biblicorum," or elucidations of scripture by various hands, 5 vols. folio. 1669, &c.

POPE, *sir Thomas*, of Deddington, Oxfordshire, was educated at Eton, and in 1536 appointed treasurer of the court of augmentations, and then visitor of religious houses, &c. He founded Trinity college, Oxford, in 1554. He died in London four years after, aged 46, and was interred in the chapel of his college.

POPE, *Alexander*, an illustrious English poet, born 8th June 1688, in the Strand, where his father was a hatter. He learned writing by imitating printed books, and at eight was placed under a priest named Taverner, under whom he learned Latin and Greek. At 12 he went to live with his parents at Binfield, in Windsor forest, and first discovered his taste for poetry by reading Ogilby's Virgil and Sandys' Ovid; but the writings of Spenser, Waller, and Dryden, now became his favorite employment. He early tried his strength in poetry, and it is said that at the age of 10 he converted some of the stories of Homer into a play, which his school-fellows acted with the assistance of his master's gardener, who undertook Ajax. His first regular composition was his ode on solitude; but his pastorals, begun in 1704, introduced him soon as a promising bard to the wits of the age, especially Wycherley and Walsh. In 1704, he wrote his first part of Windsor Forest, completed six years after, and inscribed to lord Lansdown. The essay on criticism appeared in 1708, and in this incomparable performance, though not yet 20 years old, he evinced all the genius and judgment of the most mature reflection. The fame of the essay was soon surpassed by the rape of the lock, in 1712. The poet chose for his subject the conduct of lord Petre in cutting off a lock of Mrs. Fermor's hair; and he had the happiness, by the delicate effusions of his muse, to effect a reconciliation between the offended parties. The temple of fame next appeared, and in 1713 he published proposals for a translation of Homer's Iliad. This was generously supported, and the poet received from subscribers 6000l. besides 1200l. from the bookseller Lintot for the copy. Thus raised to independence, Pope purchased a house at Twickenham, where he removed his father and mother, 1715. In 1717 he published a collection of his poems; but in his edition of Shakespeare, in 1721, he consulted his private emolument more than his fame. He attempted the Odyssey with Broome and Fenton, whose labors he rewarded with 500l. and he received the same subscription as before, but only 600l. from the bookseller. In 1725 he joined Swift and Arbuthnot in writing some miscellanies, and in 1727 he published his dunciad, with notes by Swift, under the name of Scriblerus. This singular poem owed its origin to the illiberal remarks to which the poet had been exposed from the scribblers of the day. As a composition, the dunciad is a work of great merit; and Cibber himself, the hero of the piece, declares that nothing was ever more perfect and finished in its kind. The principles, however, of the poet must be condemned; if it was justice to retort abuse on those who had offended him, it was the most profligate conduct to hang up to immortal ignominy men of genius, talents, and respectability, who instead of censuring him had been loud in his praise. Lord Bolingbroke in 1729 entreated him to turn his thoughts to moral subjects, and this produced his essay on man, a work of acknowledged merit, containing a system of ethics. In his ethic epistles, it is supposed that he reflected, in the character of Timon, on the duke of Chandos; and this propensity was unfortunately indulged in his satires, which he continued till 1739, and in which he censures, in the severest language, persons of the highest rank. In 1742, the poet gave to the world a fourth book of his dunciad, and prepared a more perfect edition of his works; but death stopped his hand. His constitutional attack of the head-ach increased by a dropsy in the breast, baffled all relief, and he expired 30th May 1744, aged 56. He made, by his will, Miss Blount heiress to his property during her life, and he bequeathed all his works to his friend Warburton, who accordingly, in 1751, published a complete edition of the whole, in 9 vols. 8vo. A very interesting essay on his writings and genius appeared in 1756, and in 1782 by Dr. Warton, and it was again reprinted with a new edition of his works in 1797. Though a catholic in religion, Pope was little more than a deist, as his essay on man fully justifies; yet in the latter part of his life he attended the English church. In his person he was little and somewhat crooked; He was capricious in his friendships; and though he was courted by men of rank and fashion, by lords Harcourt, Bolingbroke, and others, distinguished for opulence, as well as celebrity and wit, yet he never forgot the homage which should be paid to the man of poetical eminence. His manners as lord Orrery has observed, were delicate, easy, and engaging; he treated his friends with a politeness that charmed, and a generosity that was much to his honor. Every guest was made happy within his doors; pleasure dwelt under his roof, and elegance presided at his table.

POPHAM, *sir John*, an English lawyer, born at Huntworth, Somersetshire, 1531. He was of Baliol college, Oxford, and of the

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Middle Temple. He was ſolicitor and attorney general, and in 1592 was made chief juſtice of the King's Bench. He was conſidered as a ſevere judge againſt robbers. He died 1607, aged 76. He publiſhed reports and caſes in Elizabeth's reign, folio—reſolutions and judgments, &c. 4to.

PORDAGE, *John*, an Engliſh enthuſiaſt, for ſome time vicar of St. Laurence's, Reading, and deprived by the Berkſhire commiſſioners on an accuſation of magic. He afterward acquired celebrity as an aſtrologer, well verſed in alchymy. He was author of manifeſt innocence, in anſwer to Fowler's dæmonium meridianum, and of ſome other myſtical treatiſes of little merit. He died about 1670.

PORDENONE, *John Anthony Licinio*, a painter, born near Udino, 1484. He deſerved to be called the rival of the great Titian. He was for ſome time at Genoa, under Doria, and went to Venice, and to Ferrara, where he died 1540, it is ſaid by the effects of poiſon, adminiſtered by ſome painters jealous of his fame.

POREE, *Charles*, a French jeſuit, profeſſor of belles lettres, rhetoric, and theology at Caen, and afterwards in the college of Louis the Great at Paris. He wrote comedies and tragedies in Latin—orations, 3 vols.—poems. &c. —His brother *Charles Gabriel*, of the ſociety of the oratory, died at his cure of Louvigny, near Caen, 1770, aged 85. He was author of la Mandarinade, 3 vols. 12mo.—letters on burying in churches, &c.

PORTA, *Joſeph*, of Caſtel Nuovo, acquired celebrity by his pieces in oil and in freſco. He wrote alſo ſome mathematical treatiſes, and died at Venice 1585, aged 50.

PORTA, *John Baptiſt*, a Neapolitan, eminent for his learning. As he admitted a ſociety of learned friends into his houſe, he was accuſed of magical incantations, and expoſed to the cenſures of Rome. He died 1515, aged 70. He invented the camera obſcura, improved afterwards by Graveſande, and formed the plan of an encyclopedia. He wrote a Latin treatiſe on natural magic, 8vo.—another on phyſiognomy, mixed with aſtrology, &c.—de occultis literarum notis—phyſiognomica, folio, &c.

PORTA, *Simon*, or PORTIUS, a Neapolitan, diſtinguiſhed by his learning, and profeſſor of philoſophy at Piſa. He died at Naples 1554, aged 57. He is author of treatiſes de mente humanâ—de voluptate & dolore—de coloribus oculorum, 4to.—de rerum naturalium principiis libri duo—opus phyſiologicum, 4to, &c.

PORTE, *Joſeph de la*, of Befort, died at Paris, December 1779, aged 61. He quitted the jeſuits for a literary reſidence at Paris, and publiſhed the antiquary, a comedy of no great merit, and afterwards was engaged in a periodical work, called "obſervations on modern literature," which ended in the ninth volume. He was engaged in the publication of the ſchool of literature, 2 vols. 12mo.—dramatic anecdotes, 3 vols. 8vo.—literary hiſtory of French ladies, 5 vols. 8vo.—the French traveller, 24 vols. 12mo. &c.

PORTER, *Francis*, of Meath, in Ireland, was educated in France, and was divinity profeſſor in the convent of Iſidorus at Rome, where James II. gave him the title of his hiſtoriographer. He publiſhed ſecuris evangelica ad hæreſis radices poſita—palinodia religionis prætenſè reformatæ—compendium annalium eccleſiaſticorum regni Hiberniæ, 4to.—ſyſtema decretorum dogmatic. &c. He died at Rome 1702.

PORTES, *Philip des*, a French poet. He greatly improved the French language, and Henry III. beſtowed on him 10,000 crowns, Charles IX. gave him 800 crowns of gold for a poem, and admiral de Joyeuſe conferred on him an abbey for a ſonnet. Though in high favor, he refuſed a biſhopric. He died 1606. He wrote a tranſlation of the pſalms—imitations of Arioſto— chriſtian poems— ſonnets— elegies, &c.

PORTUS, *Francis*, of Candia, was educated at Ferrara, where he taught, and afterwards at Geneva, the Greek language. He died 1581, aged 70. He wrote additions to Conſtantine's Greek lexicon, folio—commentaries on Pindar, Thucydides, Longinus, Xenophon, and other Greek authors.—His ſon *Æmilius* was alſo an able Grecian, and publiſhed dictionarium Ionicum & Doricum Græco-Latin. 2 vols. 8vo.—a tranſlation of Suidas, and other learned works. He was profeſſor of Greek at Lauſanne and Heidelberg.

POSSEVIN, *Anthony*, a jeſuit, of Mantua, diſtinguiſhed as a preacher, and employed by Gregory XIII. in embaſſies to Poland, Sweden, Germany, and other courts. He died at Ferrara 1611, aged 78. He wrote bibliotheca ſelecta de ratione ſtudiorum, 2 vols. folio—a Latin deſcription of Muſcovy, folio, &c.

POST, *Francis*, a painter, born at Haerlem, where he alſo died 1680. He was in 1647 in the Weſt Indies, employed moſt ſucceſsfully in delineating the beauties and the ſcenery of that quarter of the globe.

POSTEL, *William*, a French viſionary, born in Normandy, 1510. At the age of eight he loſt both his parents by the plague, but, by perſevering aſſiduity, he improved his mind, and going to Paris he became the companion of ſome ſtudents in the college of St. Barbe. His merits became known to Francis I. who ſent him to the Eaſt to collect curious MSS. At his return he was made profeſſor royal of mathematics and languages; but by the influence of the queen of Navarre, he was deprived of his honors, and baniſhed. At Rome he became a jeſuit, and afterwards retired to Venice. Afterwards he made his peace with his French perſecutors, and was reſtored to his chair, till another fit of eccentricity drove him away to die a penitent fanatic in a monaſtery, where he expired 1581, aged 71. Though extravagant in his

his conduct, he was a man of deep erudition. At Rome he exposed himself to persecution, for asserting that general councils were superior to the pope, and at Venice he formed a ridiculous attachment to Joan, an old maid, in whom he pretended that the redemption of women, hitherto imperfect, was now accomplished. His works are 26 in number, on curious and strange subjects, the best known are, clavis absconditorum à constitutione mundi, 12mo.—history of the Gauls—description of the holy land, &c.

POSTLETHWAYTE, *Malachi*, author of the English commercial dictionary, 2 vols. folio, a work of merit, was a London merchant, and died 1767.

POTE, *Joseph*, a bookseller, settled at Eton, where he died 1787. He published an history of Windsor castle, and of its antiquities, and of St. George's college and chapel, 4to.

POTEMKIN, *Gregory Alexander*, a Russian prince, descended from a Polish family, and born in 1736. He was an ensign in the horseguards when his person first attracted the notice of Catherine, and he rapidly rose to the situation of favorite, and of war minister. By his advice Cherson was founded in 1778 on the Nieper, important for its maritime situation, and well protected by a population of above 40,000 inhabitants. To obtain the ribband of St. George, bestowed only on victorious generals, he persuaded his mistress to declare war against the Turks 1787, and at the head of 150,000 men, he laid siege to Oczackow, which he took by assault, after slaughtering 25,000 men. He was received by Catherine with unusual pomp; the most splendid presents were lavished upon him, and he was better enabled to indulge that fondness for debauched intemperance which covered his table with the choicest dainties. He attended afterwards the congress of Yassi; but his intemperance brought on indisposition, and as he wished to remove to the more salubrious air of Nicolaeff his distemper grew so violent that he alighted from his carriage by the way and expired suddenly under a tree 1791, aged 55. His remains were conveyed to Cherson, and buried by the empress under a magnificent mausoleum. Potemkin in his character was violent and haughty; not only the courtiers of Catherine felt the overbearing power of this guilty favorite, but even foreign ambassadors were treated with studied disdain. Not satisfied with the title of chief of the Cossacks, he aspired to the dignity of duke of Courland, and to the throne of Poland, and there were not some wanting who expected that at the head of the Russian armies he would presume to dethrone his benefactress.

POTENGER, *John*, son of the master of Winchester school, was born 1647. He was of Corpus Christi, Oxford, and of the Temple. He married the daughter of sir John Ernle, chancellor of the exchequer, and died comptroller of the pipe office. He died 1733. He wrote a pastoral reflection on death, a poem—the life of Agricola, from Tacitus—poems, epistles, discourses, &c.

POTER, *Paul*, of Enckuysen, in Holland, was eminent as a painter. His landscapes, farms, cattle, &c. are much admired, as he was superior to all other artists, in throwing, with effect, the rays of the meridian sun upon the various rural objects of his pieces. He died 1654, aged 29.

POTT, *Percival*, an able surgeon, born in Threadneedle street, London, 1713. Though he had the prospect of church honors by means of his patron, bishop Wilcox, he chose the profession of a surgeon. In 1745 he was elected surgeon of Bartholomew hospital, and in 1764 was made fellow of the royal society. After a long life, devoted to the service of mankind, he died 1788, in consequence of a cold caught in visiting a country patient. This worthy man advanced the science of surgery, not only by the result of long experience, but by the invention of several surgical instruments, and by some valuable treatises. The chief of his works are, a treatise on the hernia—on the wounds of the head—observations on the fistula lacrymalis—remarks on the hydrocele—on the cataract, &c.

POTTER, *Christopher*, an English divine, born in Westmoreland, 1591 and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he succeeded his uncle 1626, as provost. He was dean of Worcester 1635, and in 1640 vice-chancellor of Oxford. He signalized himself by his loyalty during the civil wars, and sent his plate to the king, saying he wished rather to drink like Diogenes in the palm of his hand, than that his majesty should want. In 1646 he was nominated dean of Durham, but died before he was installed. He was a learned and exemplary character. He wrote tracts on predestination against the Calvinists, &c.

POTTER, *John*, primate of England, was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1674, and educated at University college, Oxford. He published variantes lectiones ad Plutarchi librum de audiendis, &c. and was in 1694 chosen fellow of Lincoln college, where he became an eminent teacher. He was in 1704 made chaplain to Tenison, and in 1708 was appointed canon of Christ church, and regius divinity professor, and in 1715 raised to the see of Oxford. In 1737 he succeeded Wake, at Canterbury, and died 1747. In his private character it is said that he was haughty, and that he disinherited his son for marrying below his rank. He published antiquities of Greece, 2 vols. 8vo. often edited—Lycophron, folio, much valued—discourse on church government—edition of Clemens Alexandrinus, &c.

POTTER, *Francis*, an English divine, born in Wiltshire, and educated at Oxford. He succeeded his father as minister of Kilmington 1637, and was member of the royal society in consequence of his presenting a curious hydraulic machine to that body. He was eminent as a painter; but his explication of the number 666, in the apocalypse, 4to. Oxford, 1642, does not

not reflect much on his sense as a commentator. He died blind, 1678.

Potter, *Robert*, an English divine, known for a spirited translation of Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, and obtained the living of Lowestoff in Suffolk. He vindicated the character of Gray, the poet, against Johnson, and died 1804.

Poulle, *Lewis*, preacher to the king, died at Avignon, his native place, 1781, aged 79. Besides eloquence, which he possessed in the highest degree, he was known as a poet, and obtained the poetical prize at Toulouse in 1732 and 1733. His sermons were popular, and it is remarkable that he never committed them to paper, but retained them in his memory, and at last, after the lapse of 40 years, he was prevailed upon by his friends to favor the public with discourses, which had charmed the most numerous audiences.

Pourbus, *Peter* and *Francis*, father and son, two eminent Flemish painters. The father died 1583, and the son at Paris 1622. The landscapes and animals of the father were much admired; but the son was superior in his portraits and historical pieces.

Pourchot, *Edme*, of Pouilly, near Auxerre, was professor of philosophy at Paris. He was intimate with Racine, Despreaux, Mabillon, Montfaucon and other learned men of his time. He wrote institutiones philosophicæ, &c. and died at Paris 1734, aged 83.

Pourfour, *Francis*, a physician, who died at Paris 1741, aged 67. He is author of three letters on a new system of the brain, 4to.—dissertation on the new method of operating for the cataract, 12mo.—on the diseases of the eyes, 4to. &c. He died 1741, in his 77th year.

Poussin, *Nicholas*, an eminent French painter, born at Andely, in Normandy, 1594. He studied at Paris, and in his 30th year passed to Rome; but scarce able to maintain himself till his genius burst through prejudice, and established his character as a great and sublime artist. He devoted much of his time to the contemplation of the sculptured heroes of ancient Rome, and her various antiquities, and thence arose that exactness in the manners and customs, the times and places, which he every where mingles with elegance of form, correctness and variety of proportions, and interesting air, and boldness of feature. Lewis XIII. sent him an invitation which he could not refuse; but though he was lodged in the Thuilleries, he sighed for the classic retreats of Rome, and at last returned and died there, of a paralytic stroke, 1665. His chief works in France, were the Lord's supper—the labors of Hercules, for the Louvre, which he did not complete.

Poussin, *Gaspar*, a painter. His real name was Dughet, but he assumed that of Poussin, when that celebrated artist married his sister. His landscapes are much admired and his land storms have particular expression; but his figures are said to want dignity. He is mentioned by Mason, as uniting in his pieces the style of his brother-in-law, and of Claude Lorraine. He died about 1675.

Powel, *David*, born in Denbighshire, 1552, was educated at Jesus college, Oxford. He was vicar of Ruabon, Denbighshire, and died 1590. He published Caradoc's history of Cambria, with annotations, 4to—annotationes in itinerarium Cambriæ per Sylv. Geraldum—annotationes in Cambriæ descript. per Gerald.—de Britannicâ historiâ recte intellig. &c.

Powell, *William Samuel*, a divine, born at Colchester, 1717. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became master 1765. He was also archdeacon of Colchester, and rector of Fresh-water, in the isle of Wight, and died 1775. He published a well known sermon on subscribing the 39 articles and other discourses.

Powell, *George*, an actor, for some time the successful rival of Betterton, till his irregularities ruined him in the public opinion. Colley Cibber compares him to Wilks. He died 1714. He wrote Alphonso, a tragedy, and other dramatic pieces.

Powell, *Foster*, a pedestrian, who frequently walked from London to York in a short period of time. He died poor, in 1793, aged 59,

Pownall, *Thomas*, an English writer, born in Lincolnshire. He was governor of New Jersey, and afterwards of Massachusetts, which he exchanged in 1760 for that of South Carolina. In the American war he returned to England, and was comptroller general of the expenditure &c. of the army in Germany. He died at Bath much respected 1795, aged 73. He was a man of great information and well skilled in antiquities. He wrote memoirs on drainage and navigation—letter to Adam Smith on his wealth of nations—treatise on antiquities—memorials to the sovereigns of Europe—memorial to the sovereigns of America—the right interest, &c. of governmennt concerning East India affairs—topographical description of part of North America—description of antiquities in the provincia Romana of Gaul.

Poynings, *sir Edward*, of Kent, recommended himself to the favor of Henry VII. by whom he was sent to Ireland. Here he displayed courage, firmness, and wisdom, the rebellions of Desmond and Kildare were overpowered, and salutary laws were enacted. In the next reign Poynings was made a privy counsellor, and governor of Tournay in Flanders.

Pradon, *Nicolas*, a French poet, the rival of Racine. Through prejudice his Hippolytus and Phædra for a time balanced the popularity of that great poet, but his presumption has been severely censured by Boileau. He died at Paris 1698.

Pratt, *Charles, earl of Camden*, third son

ſon of the chief juſtice of the king's bench, was born 1713. From Eton and King's college, Cambridge, he entered at the Inner Temple. His merits remained in obſcurity, till called forth by Henley and Pitt, when, in 1757, he obtained the office of attorney general. In 1762, he was raiſed to the dignity of chief juſtice of the common pleas, and it was in this office that he gained ſuch popularity, when after a patient hearing of arguments on both ſides he pronounced the detention of Mr. Wilkes illegal, againſt the wiſhes of government. This procured for him the freedom of the city of London in a gold box; his picture was placed in Guildhall, and various cities in the kingdom re-echoed the ſentiments of the capital. In 1765, he was raiſed to the peerage, and in 1766 advanced to the ſeals; but his opinion on the Middleſex election was ſo oppoſite to the views of the miniſtry that he was ſtripped of his honors. In the American war he oppoſed lord North, in 1782 he was appointed preſident of the council, and though the next year he reſigned for a little time, he continued in office till his death, 1794.

PREMONTVAL, *Peter le Guay de*, member of the academy of ſciences at Berlin, wrote monogamia, or a tract on ſingle marriage, 3 vols. 8vo.—preſervative againſt the corruption of French language in Germany, 8vo, &c. He inclined to the doctrines of Socinus and Epicurus. He died at Berlin 1767.

PRESTON, *Thomas*, fellow of King's college, Cambridge, was maſter of Trinity hall in Elizabeth's reign. When the queen viſited the univerſity 1564, he played with ſuch ſucceſs in the Latin tragedy of Dido, that her majeſty ſettled a penſion of 20l. on him. He wrote ſome dramatic pieces.

PREVILLE, *Peter Lewis Dubus de*, a French actor. He was intended for the eccleſiaſtical profeſſion; but for ſome miſconduct he left his father's houſe, and after working with maſons he joined a company of ſtrolling players. From Lyons he came to Paris, and he ſo much pleaſed Lewis XV. that he was made one of the comedians of the court. He withdrew from the ſtage in 1785, but again re-appeared in 1792, in ſupport of his profeſſion which had ſuffered by the revolution. He retired to his daughter at Beauvais, where he died blind in 1800.

PREVOT D'EXILES, *Antony Francis*, a French writer born 1697. He relinquiſhed the jeſuits for the army, and then retired among the Benedictines of St. Maur. The love of pleaſure however prevailed upon him again to violate his vows. He went to Holland where he formed a connection with a woman of ſome merit, and with her viſited England 1733, and then returned to France. Under the patronage of Conti he promiſed himſelf a peaceful old age; but a fatal accident terminated his days. On the 23d Nov. 1763, he was found in an apoplectic fit in the foreſt of Chantilly, and a ſurgeon, ſuppoſing him dead, opened his body. The operation reſtored the fallen man to his ſenſes, but too late as the vital parts had been lacerated. He tranſlated Clariſſa Harlowe, and ſir Charles Grandiſon into French, and wrote memoirs of a man of quality, in 6 vols. a romance of merit—hiſtory of Cleveland, natural ſon of Cromwell, 6 vols.—pro and con, a periodical journal.

PRICÆUS or PRICE, *John*, an Engliſhman, reſided in Paris, but returned to England in 1646. He ſettled at Florence where he became a Roman catholic, and was made keeper of medals and Greek profeſſor. He died at Rome 1676, aged 76. He wrote notes on the pſalms—on St. Matthew—on the acts—on Apuleius, &c.

PRICE, *ſir John*, of Brecknockſhire, was employed in ſurveying the monaſteries doomed to diſſolution at the reformation. He wrote a defence of the Britiſh hiſtory in anſwer to Polydore Virgil, and died about 1553.

PRICE, *Richard*, a diſſenting miniſter and political writer, born about 1723, in Glamorganſhire. He early preached at Newington, Middleſex, and afterwards removed to Hackney. In 1764, he was elected fellow of the royal ſociety, and then obtained the degree of D. D. from a Scotch univerſity. In 1772, he wrote his appeal to the public on the national debt, and in 1776 he publiſhed his famous obſervations on the nature of civil government. This work acquired popularity, and procured him the thanks of the common council of London that year. In a ſermon at the meeting houſe in the Old Jewry, in 1789, "on the love of our country," he enlarged on the French revolution with party prejudices, and aſſerted the right of the people to caſhier their governors for miſconduct. His alluſions to the fate of the French monarch were commented upon by Mr. Burke with the indignation of offended virtue; but the pamphlets which appeared in conſequence of this controverſy, though numerous, deſerve now little the notice of the world. Dr. Price died 1791. As a political writer he carried his ideas of equality and liberty farther than the paſſions of men allow. As a calculator on political queſtions he was eminently diſtinguiſhed. His works are four diſſertations on providence and prayer, on the evidences of a future ſtate, on the importance of chriſtianity—a review of the principal queſtions and difficulties in morals, 8vo.—obſervations on reverſional payments, annuities, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.—diſcuſſion of the doctrines of materialiſm and neceſſity, in a correſpondence with Dr. Prieſtley, 8vo—eſſay on the population of England and Wales, 8vo.—a volume of ſermons.

PRICHARD, *Rees*, of Llanymodyfri, Carmarthenſhire, was educated at St. John's college, Oxford. He wrote ſome po-

etical

etical pieces, ſtill read with ſond partiality by the Welſh, and died 1644.

PRIDEAUX, *John*, a prelate, born at Stowford, Devonſhire, 1578. Diſappointed as candidate for the clerkſhip of Ugborough church, near Harford, he travelled on foot to Oxford, and from being helper in the kitchen of Exeter college, he roſe to be one of its moſt reſpectable fellows, and in 1612 was elected rector of the ſociety. In 1615 he was regius profeſſor of divinity, and canon of Chriſt church, and afterwards ſerved the office of vice chancellor, and in 1641 was raiſed to the ſee of Worceſter. He died of a fever at the houſe of his ſon in law, Dr. H. Sutton, at Bredon, Worceſterſhire, 1650. He wrote various works in Latin, beſides orations, lectures, and faſciculus controverſ. theolog.

PRIDEAUX, *Humphrey*, an eminent divine, born at Padſtow, Cornwall, 1648. He was educated under Buſby, and at Chriſt church, Oxford, 1668; and in 1676, he publiſhed his marmora Oxonienſia, &c. in folio, a work of ſome merit, which explained more fully than Selden's account, the Arundelian marbles. Nottingham, the chancellor, gave him the living of St. Clement's in Oxford, and afterwards added a prebend of Norwich, in 1681. He refuſed, in 1691, the Hebrew profeſſorſhip at Oxford, and in 1702 was promoted to be dean of Norwich. He was afflicted with the ſtone, for which he was cut in 1712; but ſo unſkilful was the operator, that he was afterwards obliged to void his urine through the orifice by which the ſtone had been extracted. This diſagreeable accident diſabled him from appearing in the pulpit; but his hours were devoted to the public ſervice, and he then wrote his connections of the old and new teſtament, 2 vols. fol. and 4 vols. 8vo. a work of great merit. He died 1724. He wrote beſides the right of tithes—directions for churchwardens—ſome pamphlets—ſermons—and a life of Mahomet.

PRIE, *N. de Bertelot marchioneſs de*, an intriguing female, who, returning from Turin, where her huſband was ambaſſador from France, became the favorite of Bourbon the miniſter. After diſpenſing the favors of the court in the moſt capricious manner, ſhe was exiled by Fleury; and the diſgrace had ſuch effect upon her, that ſhe ſoon after died of a broken heart 1727, aged 29.

PRIESTLEY, *Joſeph*, an Engliſh philoſopher and diſſenting divine, born at Fieldhead, Yorkſhire, 1733. He was educated at Daventry for the miniſtry among the diſſenters, and took care of a congregation at Needham market, Suffolk, and afterwards at Nantwich, Cheſhire. He became in 1761, profeſſor of belles letters in Warrington academy, and after ſeven years' reſidence removed to Leeds, and two years after accepted the office of librarian to lord Shelburne. In this retreat the philoſopher devoted himſelf to metaphyſical and theological ſtudies, and publiſhed various works, and when at laſt he ſeparated from his patron he retired with an annual penſion of 150l. to ſettle at Birmingham as paſtor to an unitarian congregation in 1780. While here employed in advancing philoſophy, and too often engaged in theological diſputes, he became the victim of popular fury, and the conduct of ſome of his neighbours in celebrating the anniverſary of the French revolution in 1791, with more intemperance than became loyal ſubjects, excited a dreadful riot. The meeting houſes were deſtroyed on this melancholy occaſion, and among others, Dr. Prieſtley's houſe, library, manuſcripts, and philoſophical apparatus were totally conſumed, and though he recovered a compenſation from the county, he quitted the place. He left England in 1794, and fixed his reſidence at Northumberland in Pennſylvania, where he died in 1804. His writings were numerous. Had he confined his ſtudies to philoſophical purſuits his name would have deſcended to poſterity with greater luſtre; but he who attempts innovations in government and religion, for ſingularity, muſt be little entitled to the applauſes of the world. His chief publications are, an examination of Dr. Reid's work on the human mind, Dr. Beattie's on truth, and Dr. Oſborne's on common ſenſe,—diſquiſition on matter and ſpirit, in which he denied the ſoul's immateriality,—experiments and obſervations on various kinds of air, 2 vols. 8vo. &c.—letters to biſhop Newcome on the duration of Chriſt's miniſtry—hiſtory of the corruptions of chriſtianity, 2 vols. 8vo. a work of ſingular character, which brought on a controverſy with Dr. Horſley,—hiſtory of early opinions concerning the perſon of Chriſt, &c. He alſo publiſhed charts of hiſtory and biography—hiſtory of electricity—hiſtory and preſent ſtate of diſcoveries relating to viſion, light, and colors—lectures on the theory and hiſtory of language, and on the principles of oratory and criticiſm. His diſcoveries and improvements in the knowledge of chemiſtry were very great and important; but he lived to ſee the general exploſion of the doctrine of phlogiſton, which he had ſo zealouſly eſtabliſhed and defended

PRIMEROSE, *Gilbert*, a Scotch divine, miniſter of the French church in London, chaplain to James I. and canon of Windſor. He died 1642. He is author of Jacob's vow in oppoſition to the vows of monks and friars, in French, 4 vols. 4to.—the trumpet of Sion in 18 ſermons, and other theological works. His ſon *James*, a phyſician, for ſome time practiſed at Paris, and ſettled in Yorkſhire. He wrote ſeveral treatiſes de mulierum morbis, 4to.—de circulatione ſanguinis—ars pharmaceutica—de vulgi erroribus in medicinâ, 8vo &c.

PRINCE DE BEAUMONT, *Mad. le*, a French lady, long engaged in education in England. By her various popular publications ſhe rendered inſtruction pleaſing to yer youthful readers. Her pieces are le magaſin des

enfans — des adolescentes—l'education complete—and other works. She died 1780.

PRINCE, *John*, of Axminster, Devon, was educated at Brazen Nose, Oxford, and obtained St. Martin's, Exeter, the vicarage of Totnes, and then Berry Pomeroy, where he died 1720. He is author of the worthies of Devon, fol. a work of merit, now scarce—humble defence of the Exeter bill, &c—sermons and tracts, &c.

PRINGLE, *sir John*, a physician, born in Roxburghshire 1707. He studied at Edinburgh, and afterwards completed his education under Boerhaave at Leyden. He was in 1742, appointed physician to the army in Flanders, and was at the battle of Culloden, after which he settled in London, and was physician to the queen in 1761. His reputation such that he was created a baronet in 1766, and elected president of the royal society, from 1772 to 1778, and physician to the king. He died in London 1782, author of observations on the diseases of the army, 8vo.—memoirs on septic and anti-septic substances, 8vo. for which he received the gold medal of the royal society—observations on fevers in hospitals and prisons—anniversary discourses, &c.

PRIOLO, *Benjamin*, author of a good Latin history of France, from the death of Lewis XIII. to 1664, was born at Venice, 1602. He was patronised by the duke de Rohan, and died of an apoplexy at Lyons, 1667, as he was going on a secret embassy to Venice.

PRIOR, *Matthew*, an English poet of celebrity, born 1664, in London where his father was a joiner. After his father's death, his uncle a vintner near Charing-cross, sent him to Westminster school, to bring him up to his business. He was fortunately called upon to settle a dispute on a passage in Horace, by some company in his uncle's house, and lord Dorset was so well pleased with his abilities, that he sent him to St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1686 he joined his friend Montague, afterwards lord Halifax, in ridiculing the hind and panther of Dryden, in the story of the country and city mouse, and at the revolution when his poetical merits became publicly known, he was introduced by lord Dorset to king William, and employed about the court. In 1690 he was secretary to the plenipotentiaries at the Hague, and the king, sensible of his merits, kept him about his person as gentleman of his bed chamber. He was afterwards secretary of the negociations at Ryswick in 1697, and also principal secretary of state in Ireland, and the next year he went as secretary to the embassy in France. In 1700 he was one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, and obtaining a seat for East Grinstead, he voted for the impeachment of the lords who had advised the partition treaty. Though he celebrated the battle of Blenheim, yet he was an advocate for peace, and in 1711 was sent by Anne to France, as ambassador plenipotentiary. He continued in that character even after the accession of George I. but he was accused by the parliament, and committed to custody; yet though exempted from the act of grace passed in 1717, he was liberated. Retiring to his seat, Downhall, Essex, he employed himself on a history of his own time, but was suddenly carried off by a fever, 1721, in his 58th year, at Wimple, the seat of lord Oxford. He was buried in Westminster abbey, and a monument erected over him, with an elegant inscription by Freind, the master of Westminster school. The poems of Prior are chiefly on light subjects, but written with elegance, ease, and spirit. His Solomon on the vanity of the world, was inscribed to his early patron lord Dorset. He continued to his death fellow of St. John's college, and when censured by his friends for retaining so small an income, when he was the favorite of the court, he replied, that what he had besides was precarious, but that his fellowship would always be bread and cheese to him. When shown the apartments and curiosities of Versailles, in which the victories of Lewis XIV. were described, and asked whether William's victories were so represented in his palaces, he nobly answered, "no, the monuments of my master's actions are to be seen every where but in his own house."

PROCACCINI, *Camillo*, a painter of Bologna. In his last supper in Genoa cathedral, the figures are represented larger than life, and with the most striking effect. He died 1626, aged 80.

PRYNNE, *William*, was born at Swanswick, Somersetshire, 1600, and educated at Bath grammar school, and Oriel college, Oxford, and at Lincoln's inn. His histriomastix, or discourse on stage plays, in 1632, was noticed by the court, as it was supposed to throw reflections on the queen, and he was condemned by the star chamber to be pilloried, to pay a fine of 5000l. and to lose his ears. He wrote next other books which satirically reflected on Laud, and for this he was, in 1637, again brought before the star chamber, and condemned to be pilloried, fined 5000l. to lose the remainder of his ears, to have S. L. schismatical leveller, branded on both his cheeks, and to be imprisoned for life. He was therefore confined in the old castle in Jersey; but in 1640 was set at liberty by the commons, and he returned to London in triumph. He was member for Newport in Cornwall, in the long parliament, and was one of the visitors at Oxford in 1647. He was a violent enemy to Laud, and he attacked with equal violence the independents, and did not spare their leader Cromwell, by whom he was imprisoned. He was restored to his seat in parliament when the recall

recall of Charles II. took place, and sat afterwards for Bath. At the restoration he was made keeper of the records in the Tower, with a salary of 500l. per annum; and died at Lincoln's inn, 1669. He wrote a great number of books, chiefly on politics and religion, the best known of which are, his history of Laud, fol.—the lives of John, &c.

PSALMANAZAR, *George*, an extraordinary character, whose real name and birth place are unknown, though he is supposed to be a native of France. Educated among the jesuits, he began early to impose upon the world, first as a pilgrim, and afterwards as a native of Formosa. He travelled from Germany to Liege, pretending to be a Japanese converted to christianity; but afterwards he professed himself to be a heathen, and by the zeal of the chaplain of Lauder's regiment, at Sluys, he was converted to christianity, and baptized. This procured him an easy introduction to Compton, bishop of London, who took him into his house. He was prevailed on to translate the church catechism into the Formosan language, and he also composed a grammar of that language; and though some suspected the imposition, he was generally considered by the learned as a man of superior abilities. He afterwards published his history of Formosa, which quickly passed through two editions; and to obtain greater confidence, he accustomed himself to feed on raw flesh, roots, and herbs. Some absurdities, however, were discovered in his history, and at last, after living long on the credulity of the public, he confessed himself an impostor. Thus abandoned by his former patrons, he yet found sufficient means to subsist by his pen; and undertook a share in the universal history. He died 1763, sorry for his vile imposition.

PSELLUS, *Michael Constantinus*, a Greek writer, about 1105, tutor to Michael, son of the emperor Constantine Dumas. He wrote comments on 24 of Menander's plays extant in his time. He wrote besides, de quatuor mathematicis scientiis, 8vo.—de lapidum virtutibus, 8vo.—de operatione dæmonum, 8vo.—de victus ratione, 8vo.—synopsis legum, &c.

PUCCI, *Francis*, a Florentine, who travelled through Poland, and embraced the protestant faith, which he had before rejected, and for this he was seized and hurried to Rome, and burnt as a heretic, 1600. In a book inscribed to pope Clement VIII. 1592, he supported the opinion that Christ by his death had made sufficient atonement for the sins of mankind.

PUFFENDORF, *Samuel de*, a famous civilian and historian, born 1631, near Chemnitz, in Upper Saxony. He studied at Grim and Leipsic, and Jena, and being advised by his brother to seek for preferment out of his country, he accepted the place of tutor to the son of M. Coyet, the Swedish ambassador in Denmark. War between the two countries, however, obscured his prospects; he was seized with the retinue of the ambassador, and imprisoned, and during his confinement for eight long months, he digested in his mind observations on what he had read in Grotius' book, de jure belli & pacis, and Hobbes' work, and afterwards published it at the Hague, 1660, by the title of elementorum jurisprudentiæ universalis libri duo, and this gave rise to his excellent treatise de jure naturæ and gentium. He was next made professor of the law of nature and of nations at Heidelberg, and in 1670 he was invited by Charles XI. of Sweden, to be professor at Lunden. His fame increased as a writer, and as a professor, and he was nominated historiographer and counsellor to the king, and raised to the dignity of a Swedish baron. He was afterwards in 1688 invited to Berlin, with the distinction of historiographer and counsellor, to write the life of the elector William the Great, and he died there 1694, of a mortification in one of his toes, in consequence of cutting the nail. This enlightened philosopher wrote various works, the most known of which are history of Sweden, from 1628 to 1654—history of Charles Gustavus, 2 vols. fol.—history of the elector William, 2 vols. fol.—an historical and political description of the papal state—introduction to the history of the principal European states, 8vo.—treatise on the law of nature and nations, 2 vols. 4to. &c.

PUGATSCHEFF, *Yemelka*, a Cossack, who after serving against the Prussians and the Turks, deserted from the army, and after spending some time among some Polish hermits, appeared in Russia, and laid claim to the crown as the real Peter III. At first successful, he might have seized Moscow; but the cruelties which he exercised revolted even his own followers against him, and he was delivered up to Catherine. He was conveyed in an iron cage to Moscow, where he was beheaded, 1775, and in his last moments he showed as much weakness as he had displayed vigor, at the head of his adherents.

PUGET, *Peter*, a French painter, known as a sculptor, and an architect. His Milo of Crotona, and Perseus and Andromeda, in the park at Versailles, are pleasing proofs of the power of his chisel. He died 1694.

PULCI, *Lewis*, an Italian poet of merit. His chief work is Morgante Maggiore, an epic romance, which, though compared by some to the compositions of Tasso and Ariosto, has been rightly considered by others as a vulgar and profane work, uniting the most solemn subjects with the burlesque and comic. He wrote besides a poem on a tournament at Florence, and died about 1487.

PULMANNUS, *Theodore*, a Dutch commentator, who, from a fuller, became a scholar, and an able critic, and at the press of Plantin superintended valuable editions of Virgil, Lucan, Horace, Juvenal, Terence, and other authors. He died at Salamanca about 1580.

PULTENEY, *William*, earl of Bath, was born 1682. He was an eloquent oppoſer of the miniſtry in Anne's reign, and at the acceſſion of George I. he was made ſecretary at war; but after ſome years of co-operation with Walpole, he diſagreed with him in his meaſures for advancing the intereſts of Hanover at the expence of England. Difference of opinion produced hatred, ſo that Walpole's meaſures were oppoſed with perſonal virulence, and the king at laſt ſtruck off Pulteney from the liſt of privy counſellors. This increaſed the popularity of Pulteney, and his ſarcaſms were pointed with the moſt powerful effect againſt the miniſter, who often declared that he dreaded his tongue more than another man's ſword. Walpole was diſgraced in 1741, and Pulteney roſe in his ſeat, and was made earl of Bath; but when he got into place, he loſt his popularity. He died 1764. He was concerned in the "craftſman," and wrote ſome political pamphlets.

PULTENEY, *Richard*, of Loughborough, Leiceſterſhire, after practiſing as an apothecary at Leiceſter, took his medical degrees at Edinburgh, 1764. He ſettled at Blandford, where he acquired reputation. He was fellow of the Royal ſociety, and died 1801, aged 71. He is author of a general view of the life and writings of Linnæus, 1781—hiſtorical and biographical ſketches of the progreſs of botany in England, 2 vols. 8vo. and he made valuable communications to the hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire by Mr. Nichols, and to that of Dorſetſhire by Hutchins. He alſo contributed to the gentleman's magazine by various diſſertations on antiquities, and eſpecially on hiſtory.

PURBACH, *George*, a German, eminent as a divine and philoſopher. He made ſeveral aſtronomical obſervations, for the improvement of which he invented ſome inſtruments, and calculated uſeful tables. He tranſlated Ptolemy's almageſt, and died at Vienna 1462, aged 39.

PURCELL, *Henry*, a celebrated muſical compoſer, born in 1658. At 18 he was organiſt of Weſtminſter, and in 1682 was made one of the organiſts of the chapel royal. He publiſhed ſome ſonatas and anthems, and divided his ſervices between the church and the theatre. Dryden, ſome of whoſe poetry he ſet to muſic, has highly complimented his powers. He died of a conſumptive diſorder, 1695. His works were publiſhed by ſubſcription, under the title of Orpheus Britannicus, 1698. His brother *Daniel*, a famous punſter, was organiſt of Magdalen college, Oxford, and of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

PURCHAS, *Samuel*, was born at Thaxſtead, Eſſex, 1577, and educated at Cambridge. He obtained in 1604 the vicarage of Eaſtwood, Eſſex, and afterwards St. Martin's, Ludgate, London. He died about 1628. His great work was "his pilgrimage, or relations of the world, and the religions obſerved in all ages, &c." 5 vols. fol.

PURVER, *Antony*, an extraordinary character, born of quakers, at Up-Hurſborn, Hants, 1702. He was well verſed in the moſt difficult parts of arithmetic, and had ſuch a retentive memory, that, when young, in 12 hours he could repeat 12 of the longeſt and moſt difficult chapters in the bible. He was apprenticed to a ſhoe-maker, but turned his thoughts to learning, and to maintain himſelf kept ſchool at his native village, and at Trenchay, Glouceſterſhire, where he married, and afterwards ſettled at Andover, where he compleated, in 1764, his tranſlation of the old and new teſtament, a moſt laborious work, the fruit of 30 years' application. It appeared in 2 vols. fol. by the generoſity of his friend Dr. Fothergill, who gave him 100l. towards his expences. He died at Andover, 1777.

PUTEANUS, *Erycius*, properly VANDEPUTTE, was born at Venlo, Guelderland, 1574, and ſtudied at Dort, Cologne, Louvain, and afterwards at Padua, and in 1601 was choſen profeſſor of eloquence at Milan. The king of Spain appointed him his hiſtoriographer, and in 1601 he was appointed to ſucceed Juſtus Lipſius, in the profeſſor's chair at Louvain. He died at Louvain 1646. He wrote ſeveral works on literary and political ſubjects, the beſt known of which is his ſtatera belli & pacis, 1633.

PUY, *Peter de*, a Frenchman, author of ſome political works, on the Salique law, and other ſubjects. He was born at Paris, and died 1652, aged 69.

PUY SEGUR, *James de Chaſtenet, lord of*, a celebrated general, born 1600. He ſerved his country 43 years, and though preſent at 120 ſieges, and 30 battles, in which he behaved with activity, he was never wounded. He died 1682. His memoirs, from 1617 to 1658, have appeared in 2 vols. 12mo.

PYLE, *Thomas*, *M. A.* was born near Holt, Norfolk, 1674, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge. He was miniſter of King's Lynn, and engaged warmly in the Bangorian controverſy, and for his ſervices was made prebendary of Saliſbury, by Dr. Hoadly, and two of his ſons alſo were preſented to prebends in the church of Wincheſter. His paraphraſe on the acts, and all the epiſtles, is an excellent work. He publiſhed beſides 3 vols. of ſermons, and died 1757.

PYM, *John*, a celebrated republican, member for Taviſtock. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the unfortunate Charles, and acquired ſuch influence among his partizans, that he was called king Pym. He died 1643, of an impoſthume in his bowels.

PYNAKER, *Adam*, a landſcape painter, born near Delft in Holland, 1621. He improved himſelf at Rome, and acquired great celebrity by the excellence and correctneſs of his pieces, eſpecially his cabinet pictures. He died 1673.

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QUADRIO, *Francis Xavier*, a jeſuit, born in the Valteline. He was of a melancholy turn of mind, and retired to Zurich, and died at Milan, 1756, aged 61. He is author of a treatiſe on Italian poetry—hiſtory of poetry, 2 vols.—hiſtorical diſſertations on Rhætia and the Valteline, 3 vols. 4to.

QUARLES, *Francis*, an Engliſh poet, born at Rumford, Eſſex, 1592, and educated at Chriſt college, Cambridge, and Lincoln's inn. He was ſecretary to Uſher, and ſuffered much in the Iriſh rebellion. He did not meet that friendly reception in England which his loyalty deſerved, and it is ſaid that the loſs of his MSS. preyed deeply upon his mind, and haſtened his death, 1644. He was eminent as a poet. He wrote ſome theatrical pieces, but the beſt known of his works are his emblems, meditations, and hieroglyphics. He was father of 18 children by his firſt wife, and one of his ſons *John*, became known as a poet, and particularly as an active royaliſt in the king's army. He died of the plague in London, 1665, aged 41.

QUATROMANI, *Sertorio*, of Coſenza, in Naples, obtained admiſſion into the Vatican, and devoted himſelf with indefatigable diligence to the ſtudy of Greek literature. He was patronized by the duke de Nocera, and prince Stigliano, and died 1606, aged 65. He was in his temper capricious and haughty, but poſſeſſed learning, and his tranſlation of the Æneid into Italian verſe is held in eſtimation.

QUENSTEDT, *John Andrew*, a Lutheran divine, author of a Latin account of learned men from Adam to 1600, 4to.—ſculptura veterum, 8vo. his beſt work. He was born at Quedlimburg, and died 1688, aged 71.

QUENTAL, *Bartholomew du*, a native of the Azores, confeſſor to the king of Portugal. He refuſed a biſhopric, and died 1698, aged 72. He wrote meditations, &c.—ſermons in Portugueſe, &c.

QUERENGHI, *Antony*, an Italian poet, born at Padua, 1546. He was in the ſervice of the popes, and died at Rome 1633. His Latin poems, and ſome Italian poetry, were publiſhed at Rome, 1616.

QUERLON, *Anne Gabriel Meuſnier de*, of Nantes, for 22 years publiſhed a periodical paper for Britany, and other prints, and had alſo ſome ſhare in the journal encyclopedique. He died 1780, aged 78. His chief works are les impoſtures innocentes, a little entertaining nove'—collection hiſtorique—editions of Lucretius, with notes,—of Phædrus—of Anacreon, &c.

QUERNO, *Camillo*, an Italian poet, born at Monopolis, in Naples. He carried his poem, called Alexiada, containing 20,000 lines, to Leo X. who made him his buffoon, 1514. After the taking of Rome, he retired to Naples, and died in the hoſpital there, about 1528.

QUESNAY, *Francis*, became firſt phyſician to the king of France, member of the academy of ſciences at Paris, and was a leading man in the ſociety of economiſts He died 1774, aged 80. His works are obſervations on bleeding, 12mo.—eſſay on animal economy, 3 vols. 12mo.—the art of healing by bleeding—treatiſe on continued fevers, 2 vols. 12mo.—on gangrene, 12mo. &c.

QUESNE, *Abrahan, marquis du*, of Normandy, diſtinguiſhed himſelf, in 1637, at the attack of the iſles of St. Margaret, and the next year contributed to the defeat of the Spaniſh fleet at Cattari. He afterwards ſignalized his valor before Tarragona, Barcelona, and before Cadiz, and in 1644 in the ſervice of Sweden, and was particularly inſtrumental in the defeat of the Daniſh fleet. He was, in 1647, intruſted with a ſquadron in the Mediterranean, and he obliged Bourdeaux, which had revolted, to ſurrender, and in 1676, in three engagements, defeated the combined fleets of Holland and Spain, under Ruyter, near Sicily. It was on this occaſion that the following verſes were written, alluding to the defeat, and the death of the great Ruyter, in the ſecond engagement:

Terrui in oceano jam ſolo nomine claſſes,
Ter nunc in Siculo territus ipſe rui.
Si vera inverſum quondam dedit omina nomen,
Nunc Rui ter nomen verius omen habet.

This gallant officer died at Paris, 1688, aged 78, leaving four ſons.

QUESNEL, *Paſquier*, of the Sorbonne, publiſhed, at Paris, the works of St. Leo, 2 vols. 4to 1675. As his notes defended the ancient Gallican church, againſt the Roman pontiffs, the work was condemned at Rome, and the author, in 1685, retired, through fear of perſecution, to Bruſſels. He publiſhed, in 1687, his moral reflections on the new teſtament; but though he ſtrongly favored the Janſeniſts, the work was well received, and even commended by Clement XI. It was ſoon after

attacked by the jeſuits, and condemned, for reaſons of ſtate, even by the pope himſelf, who iſſued againſt it his famous bull, called Unigenitus. Queſnel was ſeized and impriſoned; but, by means of a Spaniſh gentleman, who ſecretly eſpouſed his cauſe, he eſcaped to Amſterdam, where he died 1719. He was author of various works, chiefly on polemical ſubjects.

Quesnoy. *Francis*, of Bruſſels, was eminent as a ſculptor. His works, chiefly basreliefs in bronze, ivory, marble, or wax, poſſeſs great elegance, repreſenting children, bacchanals, &c. He died at Leghorn, 1644, aged 42.

Quevedo de Villegas. *Francisco de*, a Spaniſh author, of Madrid. He poſſeſſed great powers of writing in verſe as well as proſe, on ſubjects of wit, of morality, and of ſcience. His works were publiſhed by Gonzales de Salas, under the title of Parnaſſo Eſpagnol, in 3 vols. 4to. His ſatire was ſo keen, and ſo imprudently uſed, that he rendered d'Olivares, the prime miniſter, his enemy, and in conſequence was impriſoned. He died about 1645.

Quien de la Neufville, *James le*, an author, of Paris, ſucceſſively an officer in the French guards, an advocate at the bar, and laſtly a literary character. His general hiſtory of Portugal, 2 vols. 4to. procured his admiſſion into the academy of inſcriptions. He afterwards publiſhed a treatiſe on the uſe of poſts among the ancients and moderns, 12mo. which was well received. In 1713 he went with the French ambaſſador to Portugal, and was rewarded with a penſion. Out of gratitude to the monarch, he determined to continue his hiſtory of Portugal, which had concluded in 1531, at the death of Emanuel I.; but exceſſive application brought on diſeaſe. He died at Liſbon 1728, aged 81, leaving two ſons.

Quien, *Michael de*, a French Dominican, publiſhed panoplia contra ſchiſma Græcorum, 4to.—nullity of the Engliſh ordinations againſt Courayer—oriens chriſtianus in quatuor patriarchatus digeſtus, &c. 3 vols. fol.—defence of the Hebrew text againſt Perron, &c. 2 vols. fol. He died at Paris 1733.

Quillet, *Claudius*, a French writer, born in Tourraine, 1602. He practiſed phyſic for ſome years; but his views were changed by his interference with the affair of the nuns of Loudun, who were ſaid to be poſſeſſed of the devil. He ridiculed the meaſures purſued there by the intrigues of Richelieu; and in conſequence fled to Rome, for fear of perſecution. He became, at Rome, ſecretary to d'Etrées, the French ambaſſador; and there he wrote his famous poem called "Callipædia," on the art of having fine children, in which he reflected, with ſatirical ſeverity, on Mazarin. The cardinal, inſtead of perſecuting the author, made him his friend, and gave him an abbey, and Quillet, in gratitude, when he publiſhed a ſecond edition, erazed the offenſive parts, and dedicated it to his noble patron. This well-known poem is divided into four books, and is written in elegant poetry, and contains many beautiful paſſages, though it abounds in deſcriptions both indelicate and licentious. The Callipædia has been tranſlated into Engliſh by Rowe. He wrote beſides two other ſhort Latin poems. He died 1661, aged 59.

Quin, *James*, a celebrated actor, born in King-ſtreet, Covent garden, 24th Feb. 1693. He was intended for the bar; but in conſequence of law ſuits, on his father's death, he had little left to depend upon; and turned his thoughts to the ſtage. After performing in Dublin, he came to London, and engaged at Drury-lane, and two years after, 1717, removed to Rich's theatre, Lincoln's inn fields. The following year he had a diſpute with Bowen, a fellow actor, at a tavern, and in conſequence they fought, and Bowen died of his wounds. Quin was tried, and found guilty of man-ſlaughter, but it does not appear that his conduct was blameable, as Bowen was the aggreſſor. In 1732 Quin removed, with the Lincoln's inn fields' company, to Covent-garden, which was opened on the 7th Dec. for their reception; but two years after, he quitted it for Drury-lane. In this theatre he continued a favorite actor till 1742, when he returned again to his friend Rich, at Covent-garden. At this time he had to ſtruggle againſt Garrick, of whom he ſaid ſarcaſtically, that he was a new religion, and that, as Whitfield, he was followed for a time, but that people would all come to church again. In this, however, he was diſappointed; Garrick, contrary to his expectations, roſe to high reputation; but the two rival heroes, who now divided the applauſes of the town, were prevailed upon to act together in the Fair Penitent. Their appearance on the ſtage together was received with reiterated plaudits, and each performed with admirable ſucceſs. In 1751 Quin retired from the ſtage to Bath, though, in a few inſtances, he afterwards appeared in the character of Falſtaff, for the benefit of his theatrical friends; and the 19th March, 1753, was the laſt time of his acting, when, in compliment to his abilities, the price of the pit and boxes was raiſed to five ſhillings. He died at Bath, of a fever, 21ſt Jan. 1766, aged 73. His greateſt characters were Cato, Othello, Richard III. &c. He was patronized by Frederic, prince of Wales, and taught his children a correct mode of pronunciation. When he was informed of the graceful manner in which the preſent king pronounced his firſt ſpeech in parliament, the veteran performer exclaimed with eager exultation, "It was I who taught the boy." In his character, Quin was a man of ſtrong ſenſe; his wit was pointed, often coarſe, and in his temper he was occaſionally violent, but not devoid of the nobleſt feelings of human nature. When Thomſon was arreſted, Quin, who knew him only by character,

ſtepped

ſtepped forth, and liberated the poet from the ſpunging-houſe, by paying the debt and the coſts. He was fond of the bottle, and ſome pleaſant ſtories are related of his character, as an epicure.

QUINAULT, *Philip*, a French poet, born at Paris, 1635. His firſt theatrical piece called "les ſœurs rivales," a comedy, appeared when he was only 18, and his future years were, with equal diligence, devoted to the muſes. His marriage, with a rich widow, ſet him above dependence. Though ſatirized by Boileau, Voltaire has obſerved of him, that artleſs and inimitable ſtrokes of nature frequently appear with intereſting charms in his writings. His works conſiſt of 16 dramatic pieces, beſides operas, ſet to muſic by the famous Lully. His works were publiſhed at Paris, in 5 vols. 12mo. 1778.

QUINCY, *John*, author of a dictionary of phyſic, 8vo.—an univerſal diſpenſatory, 8vo.—chemical pharmacopœia, 4to.—beſides a tranſlation of Sanctorius' aphoriſms, &c. was a phyſician of reputation in London, who died there, 1723.

QUINTINIE, *John de la*, a French gardener, of Poitiers, 1676. He ſtudied philoſophy and the law, and after practiſing with reputation, he devoted himſelf to agricultural purſuits, and travelled into Italy and England. He received liberal offers from Charles II. to ſettle in England; but he preferred the ſervice of his king, by whom he was appointed director-general of his gardens. He died at Paris, after 1700. He publiſhed, in 2 vols. 4to. "directions for the management of fruit and kitchen gardens," &c.

QUIRINI, *Angelo Maria*, a Venetian cardinal. He was of the Benedictines at Florence, and he travelled over Germany, Holland, England, and France; and every where received diſtinguiſhing marks of reſpect and eſteem. Honored by the friendſhip of Baſnage, Gronovius, Kuſter, Bentley, Newton, Burnet, Cave, Potter, Fenelon, Montfaucon, and other learned characters, he returned to Italy, and was made cardinal and archbiſhop, by Benedict XIII. He died 1755, of an apoplexy. Of his works the beſt known are primordia Corcyræ, ex antiquiſs. monument. illuſtr. 4to —veterum Brixiæ epiſcoporum vitæ —ſpecimen variæ literaturæ quæ in Brixia, ejuſque ditione, typographiæ in cunabula florebat, 4to. &c.

QUIROS, *Ferdinand de*, a Spaniſh navigator, who diſcovered the Society iſlands, and other places in the great Pacific ocean, in 1605.

QUISTORP, *John*, wrote commentaries on St. Paul's epiſtles—articuli formulæ concordiæ illuſtrati, &c. He was the friend of Grotius, and attended him during his laſt illneſs, and died at Roſtock, his native place, 1646, aged 62.

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RABAN-MAUR, *Magnentius*, a native of Fulda, made archbiſhop of Mayence, in 847. He engaged in a controverſy with Goteſcalc, whoſe doctrines he condemned, and whoſe perſon he delivered up to Hincmar, archbiſhop of Rheims. He died 856, aged 68. His works are on theological ſubjects, publiſhed at Cologne, 1627, 6 vols. fol.

RABAUD ST. ETIENNE, *John Paul*, a proteſtant miniſter, born at Niſmes. In the conſtituent aſſembly, he ſhowed eloquence and addreſs; and though deluded by the factious ſpirit of the times, he reſumed his moderation in the convention, and ſpoke with boldneſs againſt the puniſhment of Lewis XVI. Theſe ſentiments marked him for death, and though he eſcaped to Bourdeaux, he was ſeized and brought to Paris, where he was guillotined, 1793, aged 50. He publiſhed a letter on the life and writings of Gebelin, 8vo.—letters on the primitive hiſtory of Greece, 8vo.—conſiderations on the intereſt of the tiers etat—pieces on the revolution, &c.

RABELAIS, *Francis*, a celebrated wit, born 1483, in Touraine, where his father was an apothecary. He was of the Franciſcan order, at Poictou; but he excited the envy of the fraternity, becauſe he ſtudied literature, eſpecially Greek, then regarded as a barbarous language. He eſcaped, at laſt, from perſecution, and was permitted by Clement VII. to renounce the order of Franciſcans, and to enter into the ſociety of the Benedictines. He next ſettled at Montpellier, and became a popular profeſſor of medicine. When du Prat, the chancellor, aboliſhed the privileges of Montpellier univerſity, that learned body deputed their profeſſor to go to Paris, and his eloquence proved ſo powerful, that the decree was reverſed, and Rabelais' interference was ever after commemorated by inveſting, in the

robe which he wore, all future candidates for academical honors. He quitted Montpellier in 1532, for Lyons; but in 1534, followed du Bellay to Rome, as his phyſician, and ſix months after returned to France, and obtained the privilege, though now a layman, of holding eccleſiaſtical benefices. In conſequence of this he obtained the abbey of St. Maur, near Paris, and died 1553. His chief work is the "hiſtory of Gargantua and Pantagruel," a ſatirical romance againſt prieſts, popes, fools, and knaves, which, though praiſed by ſome as a magazine of wit, learning, and ſcience, may be conſidered as a bold, unintelligible rhapſody, diſgraced by profane alluſions, coarſe raillery, obſcene and vulgar jeſts. He wrote beſides, ſome medical works, and other tracts, publiſhed in 5 vols. 8vo. Rabelais was univerſally acknowledged as a man who poſſeſſed great brilliancy of wit, and ſmartneſs of repartee.

RABUTIN, *Vid.* BUSSY.

RACAN, *Honerat de Bueil, marquis of*, a French poet, born in Touraine, 1589. He wrote paſtorals, ſacred odes, letters, and memoirs of his friend Malherbe, of whom he learnt the art of poetry, and though not a firſt-rate poet, he deſerved to be commended by Boileau and by Menage. He died 1670.

RACINE, *John*, a French poet, born at Ferté-Milon, 1639. He was educated at Port Royal, where he made a rapid progreſs in Greek and Latin, and ſhowed great fondneſs for the ſublime compoſitions of Euripides and Sophocles. He afterwards went to Paris, where he celebrated the king's marriage; and ſo popular was his nymphe de la Seine, on this occaſion, that the courtiers were full of his praiſes, and the monarch ſettled on him a penſion. He, in 1666, produced his Alexandria, and about this time was engaged in a controverſy with Nicole, of the Port Royal. In 1668 he produced his "Plaideurs," a comedy, and Andromache, a tragedy; and in 1670 appeared Britannicus, Berenice in 1671, Bajazet in 1672, Mithridates in 1673, Iphigenia in 1675, and Phædra in 1677. Theſe were repreſented with increaſed applauſe; but a cabal was raiſed againſt the poet, and Pradon, a writer of little capacity, was prevailed upon to produce a Phædra to oppoſe the noble compoſition of Racine. This hurt the feelings of the poet, and ſtrongly alive to the violence of perſecution, he formed a deſign of becoming a Carthuſian friar. He had formerly worn the eccleſiaſtical habit at the Port Royal, but his confeſſor expoſtulated with him, and prevailed upon him to marry, and thus inſtead of bidding adieu to the world, to become one of its moſt uſeful members. He thus became father of ſeven children; but ſuperſtitiouſly credulous, he determined never to write for the theatre, and he was reconciled to the Port Royal, and all thoſe whom ſatire or jocularity had made his enemies. In ſpite, however, of his reſolutions, he was prevailed upon by mad. Maintenon to write a ſacred tragedy for her young ladies at St. Cyr, and this produced Eſther, and afterwards Athalie. He was, in 1673, admitted member of the French academy, and in 1677 he was employed with Boileau to write the hiſtory of Lewis XIV.; but the work was never compleated. Racine afterwards drew up the hiſtory of the Port Royal, 2 vols 12mo. His exceſſive ſenſibility at laſt proved the cauſe of his death. He wrote a memorial on the miſeries of the poor, which he lent to mad. Maintenon, but it fell accidentally into the hands of the king, who expreſſed his diſſatisfaction. Racine heard of the royal diſpleaſure, and was ſo terrified that he fell into a fever, and the diſorder at laſt proved fatal. He died 1699. A penſion was honorably ſettled by the king on his family. He wrote beſides, canticles or hymns, for the uſe of St. Cyr—letters and epigrams, &c. He has often been compared to Corneille, and Perrault obſerves, that if Corneille ſurpaſſed Racine in heroic ſentiments, and the grand character of his perſonages, he was inferior to him in moving the paſſions, and in purity of language.

RACINE, *Lewis*, ſon of the poet, received a civil appointment, by Fleury. He died 1763, aged 71. He was himſelf a poet of conſiderable merit, and beſides poems, wrote reflections on poetry—the life of his father, 2 vols.—a proſe tranſlation of Milton's paradiſe loſt, and other works.

RACK, *Edmund*, of Ellingham, Norfolk, from a ſpinning boy, became the menial ſervant, and afterwards the apprentice of a woollen draper. In 1758 he ſettled at Bradford, Eſſex, in buſineſs, for himſelf, and afterwards retired to Bath, maſter of an honorable competency. He here eſtabliſhed the agricultural ſociety, to which he became ſecretary, though a quaker. He wrote the ruins of an ancient cathedral, a poem—a volume of poems—Mentor's letters—poems and eſſays, 1781, &c. and died 1787, aged 52.

RACLE, *Leonard*, an architect, born at Dijon. He joined the Reyſſouze to the Saone, built the harbour of Verſoix, and in 1786 obtained the prize of the Touloufe academy, by his memoir on the erection of an iron bridge of a ſingle arch of 400 feet ſpan. He was the friend of Voltaire, and built his houſe at Ferney. He declined the liberal offers of Catharine of Ruſſia, and died at Pont-de-Vaux, 1792. He wrote beſides, memoirs on the property of the cycloid—on regulating the courſe of the Rhone and the Ain, &c.

RADCLIFFE, *Alexander*, an officer of the army, known as a poet. He traveſtied Ovid's epiſtles, and wrote other works of low humor, ſuch as news from hell—the ſword's farewell, &c. He died at London about 1700.

RADCLIFFE, *John*, a celebrated phyſician, born at Wakefield, Yorkſhire, 1650. From the ſchool of his native town he came to

Univerſity college, Oxford; but not finding a vacant fellowſhip, he removed to Lincoln. In 1675, he took the degree of M. B. and began to practiſe with increaſing reputation. In 1677 he reſigned his Lincoln fellowſhip, in conſequence of a quarrel with the rector of the college, upon whom he had been ſevere in the criticiſms of his gayer hours, and in 1682 he took his degree of M. D. and two years after removed to London. Here he became the moſt popular practitioner of the town, and was made phyſician to the princeſs Anne of Denmark. In 1693, his marriage with the daughter of a rich citizen was prevented by the diſcovery of the incontinence of the fair one, and this ſo irritated him, that he ever after ſpoke with even contempt of the ſex. When called in 1699, to attend king William, his rough addreſs proved offenſive to the court. The king ſhowing him his ſwollen ancles, aſked his opinion; I would not, anſwered the blunt phyſician, have your majeſty's two legs for your three kingdoms. His popularity created enemies, and while his opinion was conſulted above that of others, his medical opponents cenſured him as an empiric, whom ſucceſs and not merit had raiſed to eminence. On the laſt illneſs of queen Anne, it is ſaid that he refuſed to viſit her, though requeſted by the privy council; but it ſeems, by his own ſtatement, that he was never ſolicited to attend, and that this unpopularity, and the attempts to cenſure him in the commons, were totally unmerited. He died 1714, aged 64, three months after the queen; and it is ſaid that the public odium heaped on him in conſequence of the charge of diſreſpect towards his ſovereign, haſtened his death. He was buried in St. Mary's church, Oxford, with great ſolemnity. In his character Radcliffe was violent, fickle, and avaricious. His maxim to make a fortune was to uſe all mankind ill; but though he practiſed in ſome degree what he taught, it has been obſerved, that Mead who followed a contrary rule obtained much greater opulence. The vaſt bulk of his fortune was left to charitable purpoſes; beſides creating two travelling fellowſhips in Univerſity college, Oxford, he left proviſion for the erecting of an infirmary, and of a ſplendid library in his favorite city, which bear his name. The library, in the erection of which above 40,000l. were expended, was finiſhed in 1747, and opened 12th of April, 1749, with great academical pomp. Dr. Radcliffe was member of parliament for Buckingham the year before his death.

RADEGONDE, *St.* daughter of Bertarius, king of Thuringia, renounced, at the age of 10, paganiſm, by the direction of Clotaire, who afterwards married her. She united to perſonal charms the moſt amiable virtues; but ſuch was her attachment to religious duties, that ſhe obtained from her huſband, ſix years after her marriage, the permiſſion of retiring from the world to the ſeclusion of a monaſtery. She died 587, aged 68.

RAGOTSKI, *Francis Leopold*, prince of Tranſylvania, was impriſoned at Neuſtadt in 1701, on ſuſpicion of attempts to make the Hungarians revolt. He eſcaped, and from Poland repaired to Hungary, where he was declared chief of the inſurgents. Succeſs emboldened him, and when degraded by the imperial court, and condemned to loſe his head, he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed protector of Hungary and prince of Tranſylvania. In 1713 he retired to France, and from thence to Conſtantinople. He died at Rodoſto on the ſea of Marmora, 1735, aged 56. His memoirs on the revolutions of Hungary, in 2 vols. 4to. or 6 in 12mo. are intereſting.

RAGUENET, *Francis*, an eccleſiaſtic, of Rouen, who obtained the prize of eloquence in the French academy, 1689, on the dignity and merit of martyrdom. His parallel of the Italian and French muſic and operas, in which he allows the ſuperiority to the Italians, occaſioned a paper war between him and Frenuſe. He died 1722. He wrote beſides the monuments of Rome, or a deſcription of the fineſt works of painting, ſculpture, &c. of Rome, with obſervations, 12mo.—hiſtory of Oliver Cromwell, 4to. &c.

RAINAUD, *Theophilus*, of Soſpello in Nice, taught belles lettres and theology among the jeſuits, and died at Lyons 1663, aged 80. Though learned, he was capricious in his conduct, and his writings are often unintereſting. His works appeared 1665, in 20 vols. fol.

RAINOLDS, *John*, an Engliſh divine, born at Pinto, Devonſhire, 1549. He was of Merton college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Corpus Chriſti. In 1598 he was dean of Lincoln, but the next year exchanged it for the preſidentſhip of his college. He was offered a biſhopric by Elizabeth, but refuſed it. He died 1607. He was one of the divines employed in the tranſlation of the bible under James I. He wrote cenſura librorum apocryphorum vet. teſtamenti.—apologia theſium de ſacrâ ſcript. et eccleſ. &c.

RALEIGH *ſir Walter*, an illuſtrious Engliſhman, born at Hayes, Devonſhire, 1552. He was for ſome time at Oriel college, Oxford, and in 1569 he accompanied the volunteers whom Elizabeth ſent to France to ſupport the proteſtants. Though afterwards he reſided in the Middle Temple he paid no attention to the law; but in 1578, embarked for the Netherlands againſt the Spaniards, and the next year he went with his half brother ſir Humphrey Gilbert, on an expedition to diſcover North America. In 1580, he engaged in the wars of Ireland, and was one of the commiſſioners for the government of Munſter. On his return to England he became a favorite of the court by his polite attention to the queen. Walking among her attendants, he extricated her from a dirty part of the road which

which ſhe was afraid to croſs, by ſpreading his new pluſh cloak on the ground, over which ſhe gently trod and paſſed clean. This courteſy gained him the queen's favor, and he gradually roſe to places of diſtinction. In 1583, he ſailed again with his brother Gilbert in an expedition to Newfoundland, and ſoon after he obtained letters patent, and ſailed to America, where he diſcovered Wigandacoa, which was called Virginia, in honor of his virgin miſtreſs, and in this country he afterwards in a ſecond and third voyage ſettled floriſhing colonies. He had been choſen into parliament for Devonſhire in 1584, and knighted, and he was now appointed ſeneſchal of Cornwall, and warden of the Stannaries. A fourth and a fifth expedition were fitted out to Virginia; and if he had done no other ſervice to the nation, his recommendation of tobacco, which he firſt introduced into the country from Virginia, would in a commercial point of view have procured him high diſtinction. In 1588, his courage was diſplayed againſt the Spaniſh armada, to the deſtruction of which he ably contributed, and the following year he was employed in the reſtoration of Antonio the expelled king of Portugal. In 1592, he was in the expedition ſent to attack the Spaniards at Panama, and on his return he became an active ſpeaker in the houſe of commons; but he incurred the diſpleaſure of the clergy, by accepting the grant of the manor of Sherborne, which formerly belonged to the ſee of Saliſbury. Though called an atheiſt, it appears, however, that he was a zealous aſſertor of God and of his providence. In 1593, he offended the queen by an amour with one of her maids of honor, daughter of ſir Nicolas Throgmorton; but after being impriſoned for ſeveral months, he made due reparation for his violation of decorum, by marrying the lady. He engaged in 1595, in the conqueſt of Guiana in South America, and after ſtorming the city of St. Joſeph, and taking the Spaniſh governor priſoner, he returned to England. He went afterwards againſt Cadiz, and then oppoſed Eſſex, and contributed to the defeat of his treaſonable deſigns; but on the death of the queen his happineſs was at an end. On the acceſſion of James, he was ſtripped of his honors, and tried and condemned for high treaſon, on charges not only frivolous, but arbitrary. Though reprieved he remained ſeveral years a priſoner in the Tower, while his eſtates were laviſhed on Car, the royal favorite. During his long captivity, which was ſoothed by the attentions of his wife, he wrote ſome valuable works, among which is his hiſtory of the world. In 1616, after a confinement of nearly 13 years, he was permitted to leave his priſon, and James, as if pretending firſt to diſcover his merits, ſent him to explore the golden mines of Guiana. The affair proved unfortunate, ſir Walter loſt his eldeſt ſon, who was killed by the Spaniards, and after deſtroying the town, he returned home to meet the moſt cruel treatment. Incenſed at his conduct, the Spaniards complained by Gundomar, their ambaſſador, and James ordered Raleigh to be ſeized. Though no blame could attach to his conduct, the king ordered his execution on his former attainder. In vain the unfortunate man pleaded in his defence, and aſſerted that his life could not be taken away in conſequence of a ſentence paſſed 15 years before, and which had been revoked, ſince in his late expedition the king had granted him power of life and death over his crew. Nothing, however, availed, the puſillanimous James either to pleaſe the Spaniards, or to gratify his own enmity, diſgracefully aſſented to his death. He was beheaded in old palace yard, 29th Oct. 1618, and ſuffered with magnanimity. His body was interred in St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, but his head was preſerved for ſeveral years in his family. Sir Walter muſt be pronounced one of the greateſt characters of theſe times. His perſeverance in making diſcoveries firſt inſpired the nation with that ardor after maritime diſtinction, which has ſince not only increaſed its commerce and proſperity, but raiſed its glory to the moſt exalted rank. He was diſtinguiſhed not only as a bold navigator and a valiant leader, but as an able negociator; and as a man of letters his works, compoſed in the obſcurity of a dungeon, on ſubjects of hiſtory, politics, geography, and philoſophy, as well as ſome reſpectable poetical pieces, will tranſmit his name with honor to the moſt diſtant poſterity. His ſon *Carew*, who was born in the Tower, was author of ſome ſonnets, of a defence of his father, &c. He was governor of Jerſey in 1659, and died 1666.

RALPH, *James*, a miſcellaneous writer, originally a ſchool-maſter at Philadelphia. He came to London in the beginning of the ſecond George's reign. His "night," a poem, and ſome theatrical pieces, were received with applauſe. His hiſtory of England poſſeſſes merit, and ſome of his political pamphlets for a time enjoyed popularity. He died of the gout 1762 at Chiſwick. He was one of the heroes of the Dunciad.

RAMAZZINI, *Bernardin*, an Italian phyſician, born near Modena. 1633. He ſtudied at Parma, and ſettled at Modena, where he became medical profeſſor. In 1700 he removed to Padua, and though blind, diſcharged the duties of profeſſor with great applauſe. He died 1714, aged 81.

RAMEAU, *John Philip*, a muſician, born at Dijon 1683. He at firſt travelled with a ſtrolling company, and afterwards was organiſt of Clermont cathedral in Auvergne. He, ſtudying the principles of his art, produced his treatiſe on harmony, and his new ſyſtem of muſic. In 1750 he publiſhed his famous "demonſtration of the principles of harmony," in which he makes the whole depend on a ſingle and clear principle, the fundamental baſe, and for this excellent work he has been deſervedly called the Newton of that ſcience.

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He was manager of the opera at Paris, and compoſer to Lewis XV. who raiſed him to the rank of nobility. He died at Paris 1764. He was a man of exemplary character, a good huſband, and a benevolent neighbour. As a theoriſt he is deſervedly admired by Handel.

RAMSAY, *Andrew Michael*, was born at Ayr, 1686. He ſtudied at Edinburgh, and was tutor to lord Wemys's ſon at St. Andrew's, and afterwards travelled to Leyden, where the converſation of the myſtic Poiret ſhook his religious principles. In 1710, he viſited Fenelon at Cambray, and became a convert to the catholic faith. He was afterwards at Rome engaged in the education of the children of the pretender called there James III. but returned to Scotland, where he was favorably received. In 1730, he was honored by the univerſity of Oxford with a doctor's degree, and afterwards returned to France, and died in the ſervice of his patron, the duke of Turenne, 1743. He wrote diſcourſe ſur la poeſie epique—la vie de Fenelon—eſſay ſur le gouvernement civil—les voyages de Cyrus, the beſt of his works—hiſtoire de M. de Turenne—la pſychometre, or reflections on lord Shafteſbury's characteriſtics, beſides a plan of education, &c.

RAMSAY, *Charles Lewis*, a Scotchman, author of a treatiſe on ſhort-hand writing, dedicated to Lewis XIV. tranſlated into French.

RAMSAY, *Allan*, a Scotch poet, born at Peebles 1696. He was originally a barber at Edinburgh; but poſſeſſing a ſtrong genius, he devoted himſelf to the muſes. Of his poems the moſt deſervedly known is his "gentle ſhepherd," a paſtoral comedy, firſt acted at Edinburgh 1719, which for merit, ſimplicity, and elegance is univerſally admired. For ſome time he kept a bookſeller's ſhop, but retired in his old age, and died a private man 1763, aged 67. His poems form 2 vols. 4to. and his ſongs 4 vols.

RAMSDEN, *Jeſſe*, of Halifax, Yorkſhire, was ſon of a clothier. In 1751, he came to London to be an engraver, and then applied himſelf to the making of mathematical inſtruments. His improvements in the theodolite, the barometer, Halley's quadrant, and other mathematical and optical inſtruments were very important to ſcience, and he acquired no little celebrity from his aſtronomical apparatus and quadrants.

RAMUS, *Peter*, a learned Frenchman, born in Picardy 1515. He attended the college of Navarre at Paris in the character of a ſervant, but he roſe by merit. When he took his maſter's degree, he boldly attacked the prejudices of the times, by aſſuming for his theſis, that all that Ariſtotle had written was falſe. This kindled a diſturbance in the univerſity where Ariſtotle's works were regarded as more than human, and the young profeſſor was accuſed of intentions of ſapping religion, and forbidden to teach philoſophy; and that his diſgrace might be more public, the ſentence was publiſhed in every ſtreet in Paris, and his perſon ridiculed on the ſtage. He, however, was reſtored to public favor, was made royal profeſſor of philoſophy and eloquence, but when he attempted an innovation in the pronunciation of Latin, by pronouncing *quiſquis* with the ſound of the q, and not *kiſkis* as in the old way, he was expoſed to great virulence, till the matter being referred to a court of juſtice, was diſmiſſed; and every perſon allowed to pronounce as he pleaſed. When Ramus deſerted the catholics for the proteſtant faith, he was driven from his profeſſorſhip; and at laſt fell by the hands of the aſſaſſins in the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew 1572. His body after being, it is ſaid, thrown out of a window, having the bowels diſperſed about the ſtreets, was dragged with every ſpecies of ignominy, and thrown into the Seine. Of his works, the beſt known are treatiſes on arithmetic and geometry—de militiâ Cæſaris—de moribus veterum Gallorum—grammars in Latin, French, and Greek, &c. His followers, called Ramiſts, for a while became very numerous in England and Scotland, and particularly in Germany.

RAMUSIO, *John Baptiſt*, ſecretary of the council of 10 at Venice, died at Padua 1557, aged 72. He was author of a treatiſe de Nili incremento—a collection of maritime voyages, in 3 vols. fol. in Italian.

RANCE, *Armand John le Boutillier de*, a French eccleſiaſtic, of Paris, 1626. He was ſo well ſkilled in Greek, that at 13 he publiſhed an edition of Anacreon with notes, but though in orders he became an abandoned ſenſualiſt. Returning once from a diſtant voyage, he entered privately the apartments of his miſtreſs, but inſtead of finding the uſual careſſes of affection, he ſaw her head in a platter, cut off becauſe a ſmall leaden coffin could not contain the length of her dead body. This ſhocking ſight operated ſo powerfully that he retired to a monaſtery, and devoted the reſt of life to reform the monks of la Trappe. He died there in the midſt of his ſociety 1703, much and deſervedly reſpected. He publiſhed a tranſlation of the works of Dorotheé, 8vo.—inſtructions and maxims—moral reflections on the four goſpels, in 4 vols. &c.

RANDOLPH, *Thomas*, of Kent, was educated at Chriſt-church, and was maſter of Broadgate hall, Oxford, 1549. He was diſgraced by Mary, but was employed by Elizabeth to negociate in France, Ruſſia, and Scotland, and he was knighted and made chamberlain of the exchequer and maſter of the poſts. He died 1590, aged 60. He wrote an account of his embaſſy in Ruſſia, 1568—letters, inſtructions, &c.

RANDOLPH, *Thomas*, an Engliſh poet, born at Newnham, Northamptonſhire, 1605. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He poſſeſſed genius, but his fondneſs for pleaſure ſhortened his life. He was the friend of Ben Johnſon, who often called him his ſon, and in his poems

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he displayed all the vivacity of a genuine wit. He died 1634, when not yet 30. His works, among which is the "muse's looking glass," a superior comedy, and three other dramatic pieces, were collected by his brother *Robert*, who himself was a poet, of Christ-church, Oxford, and rector of Donnington, Lincolnshire, where he died 1671, aged 60.

RANNEQUIN, *N.*, an engineer, of Liege, 1648, known for the machine of Marly which raised water to the top of a hill 502 feet above its level, with such power that not less than 5258 tons are forced up every 24 hours. He died 1708.

RANS, *Bertrand de*, of Rheims, after living as a hermit in the forests of Parthenay and Tournay, imposed himself in 1226 upon the credulity of the people as the emperor Baldwin I. of Constantinople, who about 20 years before had been defeated by the Bulgarians, and put to death. Though the daughter of Baldwin discovered his artifice, the imposture prevailed, and Rans was acknowledged by the Flemish as lawful sovereign At last the usurper was seized, and, confessing his guilt, was hanged at Lisle.

RANTZAN, *Josias*, of Holstein, left the Danish service for the French, and was made marshal by Lewis XIII. He lost an eye 1636 at Dole, and afterwards an arm, a leg, and one of his ears. In 1645 he became a protestant, and died five years after in prison. He is known as the active instrument by whom the protestant religion was established in Denmark.

RAPHAEL, *Sanzio*, an illustrious painter, born at Urbino 1483. His father was a painter, and under him and Perugino he cultivated his talents, after which he visited Siena and Florence, to see the works of Leonardo da Vinci, and Michael Angelo. By studying the best masters, he rose to eminence, and merited the appellation of the divine. He also excelled as an architect, and was employed by Leo X. in the building of St. Peter's at Rome, and he enjoyed also the esteem of Francis I. of France, and of other princes. He unfortunately was too much given to licentious pleasures, which at last hurried him to an untimely grave 1520. He was buried in the Rotunda at Rome. He surpassed, says a connoisseur, all modern painters, because he possessed more of the excellent parts of painting and above all he possessed the graces in so advantageous a manner, that he has never since been equalled by any other.

RAPHELENGIUS, *Francis*, a learned Fleming, who studied oriental languages at Paris, and was Greek professor at Cambridge. He was next concerned in the publication of the famous Antwerp Hebrew bible, 1571, and then professor of Hebrew and Arabic at Leyden, and died there 1597. His works besides are, a Hebrew grammar—an Arabic lexicon—a Chaldee lexicon, &c.

RAPIN, *Nicolas*, a French poet, born at Fontenai-le-Comté. He was the favorite of Henry III. by whom he was made provost of Paris, from which he was expelled by the league. His works were elegantly written, consisting of odes, epigrams, and elegies. He attempted to banish rhyme from the French poetry, and to write after the Greek and Latin metre. He died 1609.

RAPIN, *Renatus*, a learned jesuit, born at Tours, 1621. He wrote Latin with great elegance, and his poem on gardens, in four books, has been translated into English by Evelyn, and also by Gardiner. His treatises on polite literature were translated from the French into English, by B. Kennet, 2 vols. 8vo. They contain well written comparisons between Demosthenes and Cicero on eloquence, between Homer and Virgil, and are intended to restore good taste, in France. He died at Paris 1687.

RAPIN DE THOYRAS, *Paul de*, a Frenchman, known as an eminent historian, born at Castres, Languedoc, 1661. He studied at Puylaurens and Saumur, and applied himself to the law, which he abandoned for the profession of arms, but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he left France, for England in 1686. After a short stay in London, he went to Holland, where he enlisted in a company of French volunteers. He accompanied William III. into England, and served in the army in Ireland, at the battle of the Boyne, and the siege of Limerick, where he was wounded. In 1693, he was tutor to lord Portland's son, with a pension of 100l. from the king, and the promise of greater patronage, which he never received. In 1707 he retired to Wezel in the duchy of Cleves, devoted for 17 years to the completion of his history of England. His health suffered by his application, and the attack of a fever carried him to his grave after a week's illness, 1725. He published before his death 8 vols. 4to. of his history, to the death of Charles I. and two more were added in 1724. This history has been translated by Tindal, with a continuation to 1760, and notes, and also by J. Kelly, in 2 vols. fol. As an historian, Rapin has his admirers and detractors, and while admired by some for moderation, he is charged by others with tediousness and obscurity. Voltaire has said of him, that he was the author of the best history of England that had hitherto appeared.

RASTAL, *John*, a printer, born in London, was educated at Oxford. He wrote a description of Europe, Asia, and Africa, in the form of a drama, with cuts—and also canones astrologici—dialogues concerning purgatory—rules of a good life—Anglorum regum chronicum—apology against John Fyrth, &c. He died 1536. His son *William* was one of the justices of the king's bench under Mary, and published a chronological table from the conqueror—the chartuary 1580—terms of the English law, &c.

RATER, *Anthony*, an architect of Lyons,

who beautified and added to the conveniencies of his native city He died at Miribel, near Lyons, 1794, aged 65.

RATRAMNUS, a monk of Corbie in the ninth century, publiſhed two books on predeſtination againſt Hincmar, archbiſhop of Rheims.

RAVAILLAC, *Francis*, of Angouleme, took the habit of the Feuillans, a ſociety from which he was expelled for irregularity. The fanatical diſcourſes of the advocates of the league ſo deranged his underſtanding, that he formed a moſt inveterate hatred againſt Henry IV. and determined to cut him off. Full of melancholy fury he came to Paris, and for ſome days followed the monarch to commit his horrid purpoſe. On the fatal 14th of May, 1610, when the royal carriage was ſtopped in the ſtreet by ſome waggons, the murderer raiſed himſelf upon the wheels, and with two blows ſtabbed the monarch to the heart. He was ſeized by the duke of Epernon, and condemned to be torn to pieces by four horſes. The dreadful ſentence was executed the following 27th May and he declared to the laſt, that he had no accomplices.

RAVIUS, *Chriſtian*, of Berlin, travelled into the Eaſt, where he learned the Perſian, Turkiſh, and Arabian languages, and collected valuable MSS. On his return, he became profeſſor of oriental languages at Utrecht, afterwards at Kiel, and at Frankfort on the Maine, where he died 1677, aged 64. He wrote a plan of Hebrew orthography and etymology—a grammar, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic, Samaritan, and Engliſh, London, 8vo, &c. His ſon *John* was librarian to the elector of Brandenburg, and author of a commentary on Cornel. Nepos—of military aphoriſms—and other works.

RAULIN, *Joſeph*, phyſician to the French king, died at Paris, 1784, aged 76. He publiſhed treatiſes on diſeaſes occaſioned by variations of the atmoſphere—on the vapors in females—on the fluor albus—on diſeaſes in lying-in-women, &c.

RAWLET, *John*, B. D. lecturer of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, which he refuſed to quit for the living of Coleſhill, Warwickſhire, wrote the Chriſtian monitor, an excellent book, and a treatiſe on ſacramental covenanting, and died 1686, aged 44.

RAWLEY, *William*, D. D. chaplain to Charles I. and II. and alſo to the great Bacon, and the editor of his works, was born at Norwich 1588. He was educated at Benet's college, Cambridge, and in 1616 obtained the rectory of Landbeach, near Cambridge, from which he was expelled during the rebellion, but replaced at the reſtoration. He died 1667.

RAWLINS *Thomas*, engraver of the mint under the ſecond Charles, was author of three dramatic pieces, rebellion—Tom Eſſence—and Tunbridge Wells, and died 1670.

RAWLINSON, *Thomas*, knt. was born at London, 1647. He was in 1704 lord mayor of the city, and he rendered his name memorable by repairing the Guildhall. He died 1705.

RAWLINSON, *Thomas*, a judicious collector of books. While in Gray's inn, he had four chambers filled with his valuable collections, and he removed to London-houſe, Alderſgate-ſtreet, which, though once the palace of a biſhop, could ſcarce contain the number of his books. He died there, 1725, aged 44. His library was diſpoſed of by auction after his death, and his MSS. took 16 days in the ſale. Addiſon alludes to him in the 158th number of the tatler, under the character of Tom Folio.

RAWLINSON, *Richard*, fourth ſon of ſir Thomas, was educated at St John's college, Oxford. He made a collection for the enlargement of A. Wood's hiſtoria and antiquitates Oxon. and for the continuation of the Athenæ Oxonienſes, and hiſtory of Oxford. He publiſhed a tranſlation of Freſnoy's new method of ſtudying hiſtory, &c. 2 vols 8vo.—and the Engliſh typographer, &c. 8vo. He alſo founded in 1750 an Anglo-Saxon profeſſorſhip at Oxford, and bequeathed to the univerſity all his books, papers, MSS. ſeals, &c. He died at Iſlington, 1755. He was alſo a benefactor to Hertford college, and particularly to St. John's college, to which he left an eſtate worth 700l. per annum. His heart according to his direction was placed in an urn againſt the wall of St. John's chapel, and his body in a vault in St. Giles's church, Oxford. In his right hand was placed the head of counſellor Layer, which he had purchaſed for a large ſum, when it had been blown off from Temple Bar, where, after his execution for treaſon, it had been placed 1722.

RAWLINSON, *Chriſtopher*, was born at Springfield, Eſſex, 1677. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford. and publiſhed an edition of Alfred's Saxon tranſlation of Boethius de conſolatione philoſophiæ, 8vo. He left a valuable collection of MSS. reſpecting the counties of Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, and died 1732-3 aged 55.

RAWWOLF, *Leonard*, of Augſburg, travelled in purſuit of botanical knowledge, into Syria, Judæa, and other eaſtern countries. On his return 1576, he removed to Lintz, and was made phyſician to the archdukes of Auſtria. He died 1606. His travels were publiſhed at Frankfort, 1582, in 4to. tranſlated into Engliſh by Staphroit, and by Mr. Ray.

RAY OR WRAY, *John*, an Engliſh naturaliſt, born at Black Notley, near Braintree, Eſſex, 1628. Though the ſon of a blackſmith, he was well educated at Braintree ſchool, and in 1644 he entered at Catherine-hall Cambridge, and two years after he removed to Trinity college, where he obtained a fellowſhip. He was in 1651 Greek lecturer of his college, and two years after

after mathematical reader, and in 1665 humanity reader. He devoted himſelf particularly to botany and the univerſal hiſtory of nature, and in 1660 publiſhed a catalogue of the Cambridge plants. To enlarge his knowledge of plants he travelled over England, Wales, and Scotland, accompanied by his pupil Mr. Willoughby, and ſir Philip Skipton, and Mr. P. Courthope. At the reſtoration he took orders, but two years after he reſigned as he refuſed to ſubſcribe. In 1663, he ſpent three years on the continent, with his pupil, of which he publiſhed an account in 1673. In 1672 he loſt his friend Willoughby, and the following year he married the daughter of Mr. Oakley of Launton Oxon, though nearly 24 years younger than himſelf. After ſuperintending for ſome time the education of his friend Mr. Willoughby's children at Middleton hall, he removed to Sutton Colfield, and then to Falborne hall, Eſſex, and in 1679 ſettled in his native place, where he died 1705. As a botaniſt Ray has acquired great celebrity, and his writings are held in high eſtimation. To ſtrong benevolence of heart he added great humility of mind and modeſty of manners. The beſt of his works are the wiſdom of God manifeſted in the works of the creation, 8vo. — three diſcourſes on the primitive chaos, the creation, deluge, and conflagration of the world 8vo. — ſynopſis methodica animalium, quadrupedum, avium, & piſcium — Rawwolf's travels into the Eaſt tranſlated, 8vo. — perſuaſive to a holy life 8vo. — collection of Engliſh proverbs, often reprinted, 8vo. — catalogue of Engliſh plants — nomenclator claſſicus — obſervations, topographical, moral, &c. in foreign countries — diſcourſe on ſeeds, and the differences of plants — methodus plantarum nova — hiſtoria plantarum generalis — faſciculus ſtirpium Britanicarum — ſynopſis methodica, &c. He alſo aſſiſted Mr. Willoughby in his hiſtory of birds, fiſhes, &c

RAY, *Benjamin*, was born at Spalding, Lincolnſhire, and educated there and at St. John's college, Cambridge. When in orders he became curate of Surfleet, and of Cowbitt, and wrote an account of a water ſpout, obſerved in Deeping-fen, &c. and died at Spalding, 1760.

RAYMOND, *Robert, lord*, was raiſed to the office of chief juſtice of the king's bench. He wrote reports, &c. and died 1733.

RAYNAL, *William Francis*, a French hiſtorian, born at St. Genies, in Rouergue, 1718. He entered among the jeſuits, but his love of liberty was too great for the confinement of a cloiſter, and he left the ſociety in 1748, and ſettled at Paris. He wrote literary anecdotes, 3 vols. and memoirs of Ninon de l'Enclos, and was engaged in the mercure de France; but as he had greater partiality for commercial occupations, he devoted himſelf more cloſely to the ſubject, and in 1770, publiſhed his hiſtory philoſophical and political of the eſtabliſhment, and of the commerce of the Europeans in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. This work was received with general approbation; but while the ſtyle and the language were admired, his calculations were diſcovered to be erroneous. To correct, therefore, a compoſition which embraced ſo many concerns, he travelled over France, Holland, and England, in purſuit of information. His reputation was ſuch, that in England, the ſpeaker of the commons obſerving him among the ſpectators, ſuſpended the buſineſs of the houſe, till he had ſeen the hiſtorian placed in a more commodious ſeat. On his return he publiſhed a new edition of his work at Geneva, in 10 vols. 8vo.; but his ſevere language againſt governments drew upon him the cenſure of the parliament of Paris, and not only his hiſtory was burnt, but his perſon was ordered to be ſeized. He was, however, allowed ſufficient time to eſcape, and he went into Germany, and received protection from the king of Pruſſia, and from the empreſs of Ruſſia, though he had ſpoken of them with ſarcaſtic indifference. In 1788 he returned to Paris, and viewing the progreſs of the conſtituent aſſembly, in the deſtruction of whatever was venerable in France, he, in 1791, boldly addreſſed a letter to that body, and in firm language cenſured their proceedings. This appeal to the ſenſe of the legiſlators was ridiculed; but it proved too prophetic of the calamities which followed. Diſpleaſed with the capital, the philoſopher retired to Paſſy, where he expired, 1796, aged 84. Though the favorite of great men, he died in poverty, and the only property he left was an aſſignat of 50 livres, worth not three pence in ready money. His reputation, nevertheleſs, will be immortal, and though he is to be cenſured for his opinions, often licentious and ſceptical, his writings poſſeſs vigor, clearneſs, and elegance, and exhibit the nervous powers of an ardent imagination, and the ſtriking features of a rapid invention. He publiſhed beſides, an hiſtory of the Stadtholderate, 2 vols.—hiſtory of the Engliſh parliament, 2 vols. 12mo.—hiſtorical anecdotes from the age of Charles V. 3 vols. 12mo.—hiſtory of the divorce of Henry VIII.—hiſtorical memoirs of Europe—hiſtory of the revolutions of the Engliſh American colonies, 2 vols. It is ſaid, that he had written an hiſtory of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, which he partly deſtroyed during the reign of Robeſpierre.

READ, *Alexander*, a Scotch phyſician, who wrote ſome valuable works on medical and anatomical ſubjects, and died 1680.

REAL, *Cæſar Richard de St*, born at Chamberri, came to France, and afterwards viſited England. After living ſome time at Paris, he returned to Chamberri, and died there 1692.

He poſſeſſed great abilities; and wrote diſcourſes on hiſtory—Don Carlos, an hiſtorical novel—account of the conſpiracy of the Spaniards againſt the Venetian republic—the life of our Saviour, &c.

REAL, *Gaſpar de*, author of a valuable work on the ſcience of government, in 8 vols. 4to. was born at Siſteron, and died at Paris, 1752, aged 70.

REAUMUR, *René Anthony Ferchault ſieur de*, a French philoſopher, of Rochelle. He ſtudied philoſophy and the law; but his inclinations led him to mathematics and phyſics, and he removed to Paris His high reputation procured him a ſeat in the academy of ſciences, 1708. He died in 1757, aged 74, in conſequence of a fall. His works were very ingenious, and much admired. The beſt is his hiſtory of inſects, 6 vols. 4to.—beſides a hiſtory of the rivers of France, &c.

REBOULET, *Simon*, of Avignon, was brought up among the jeſuits. He was author of hiſtoire des filles de l'enfance, 2 vols. 12mo. —memoires du chevalier de Forbin, 2 vols.—hiſtoire de Louis XIV. 3 vols. 4to. &c. He died at Paris, 1752, aged 65.

RECORDE, *Robert*, an Engliſh mathematician, the firſt Engliſh writer on algebra. He died in the king's bench priſon, 1558.

REDE, *William*, biſhop of Chicheſter, in 1369, was eminent as a mathematician, and built the firſt library of Merton college, where he had been brought up.

REDI, *Francis*, of Arezzo, ſtudied at Florence, and was phyſician of Ferdinand II. duke of Tuſcany. He aſſiſted in the compilation of the Cruſca dictionary, and publiſhed experiments on the generation of animals, 4to.—obſervations on vipers—experiments on natural curioſities brought from India, 4to. &c. He was found dead in his bed, 1697.

REGIOMONTANUS, an aſtronomer, born at Konigſberg, Franconia, 1436. He ſtudied at Leipſic, and removed to Vienna, where he was the pupil and ſucceſſor of Purbachius. To be able to read Ptolemy, he travelled in the ſuite of Beſſarion to Italy, and learned Greek under Beza. He was employed at Buda, to make a library for Corvinus, king of Hungary, and in 1471 he ſettled at Nuremberg. In 1474 he went to Rome, to aſſiſt Sixtus IV. in the reformation of the calendar, and was named by him archbiſhop of Ratiſbon, but died at Rome, 1476, of the plague, or, as ſome aſſert, by poiſon. As an aſtronomer and mathematician, in the dawning of that ſcience, he was very reſpectable.

REGIS, *Peter Sylvain*, a philoſopher, of Agenois, 1632. He ſtudied at Cahors, but the lectures of Rohault determined him to leave divinity for philoſophy. At Toulouſe he acquired great reputation as a lecturer on the new philoſophy of Des Cartes, and in 1670 he removed to Paris, where the followers of the old doctrines prevailed upon the archbiſhop of Paris to ſilence him. He died 1707. He wrote ſyſtem of philoſophy, 3 vols. 4to.—uſe of reaſon and faith, 4to.—an anſwer to Huet's cenſura philoſophiæ Carteſianæ, &c.

REGIUS, *Urban*, of Langenargen, ſtudied at Lindaw, Friburg, Baſil, and Ingoldſtadt, and received from the emperor Maximilian, the poetical and oratorical crown He was afterwards made profeſſor of poetry and rhetoric; but being a convert to Luther's opinions, he ſettled at Augſburg, where he eſtabliſhed a reformed church. He died ſuddenly at Zell, 1541. His works are contained in 3 vols. folio.

REGNARD, *John Francis*, next to Moliere, the beſt comic writer in France, was born at Paris, 1647. He early travelled; but in paſſing from Italy to Marſeilles, the ſhip in which he was, was taken by pirates, and carried to Algiers. Now doomed to ſlavery, he gained the good graces of his maſter in making ragouts; but an amour brought on new difficulties. Diſcovered, he had no choice, but either to turn Mahometan, or to be burnt alive. The French conſul extricated him from his ſituation, by ranſom, and ſent him back to his country. In 1681 he reſumed his travels, and viſited Flanders, Holland, Sweden, and Lapland, as far as the Icy ſea. He returned through Poland and Vienna, and after three years' abſence, ſettled at Paris. He was made treaſurer of France, and lieutenant of waters and foreſts, and led the life of a voluptuary. He died at Dourdan, near Paris, it is ſaid, of chagrin, 1709. His dramatic pieces have been publiſhed in 5 vols. 12mo.

REGNIER, *Matburin*, a French poet, born at Chartres, 1573. He held ſome benefices, beſides a penſion from Henry IV.; but he greatly diſgraced himſelf by his debaucheries, and died at Rouen, 1613. He was the firſt French ſatiriſt, and in his own way, was equal to Boileau. Juvenal and Perſius were his models, but he painted vice, ſometimes in language offenſive to modeſty. The beſt edition of his ſatires is that of London, 1729, 4to. and that of Paris, 1746, 12mo.

REGNIER DES MARETS, *Seraphin*, a French writer, of Paris. He was, in 1662, ſecretary to his patron, de Crequi, ambaſſador at Rome, and for ſome elegant Italian ſonnets, obtained a ſeat in the Cruſca academy. In 1684 he became ſecretary to the French academy, in the room of Mezeray, and died 1713, prior of Grammont. He publiſhed a French grammar—an Italian tranſlation of Anacreon—poems in French. Latin, Spaniſh, and Italian—hiſtory of the diſputes of France with Rome, &c.— beſides a tranſlation of Homer's battle of the frogs and mice. Voltaire ſays, that he did great ſervice to the French language.

REID, *Thomas*, a divine, educated at Glaſgow. He took his doctor's degree there, and was profeſſor of moral philoſophy. He wrote enquiry into the human mind—and eſſays on the

the intellectual active powers of man, works of great merit, but abstruse. He died 1796, aged 67.

REICHING, *James*, of Augsburg, violently opposed the tenets of Luther, but at last embraced them, and obtained the chair of professor of theology at Tubingen. He died 1628, aged 48. His works are all controversial.

REINBECK, *John Gustavus*, a protestant minister of Werder and Villeneuve, and afterwards of Cologne, and confessor to the queen of Prussia. He was born at Zell, and died at Berlin, 1741, aged 58. He was author of treatises on redemption—on marriage—considerations on the Augsburg confession—sermons in several vols. &c.

REINESIUS, *Thomas*, of Gotha, in Thuringia, studied medicine, and practised at Altenburg. He retired to Leipsic, where he died 1667, aged 80. He published besides medical treatises, variarum lectionum libri tres, 4to—syntagma inscriptionum antiq. 2 vols. fol.—some letters and lectures, &c.

REINHOLD, *Erasmus*, an astronomer and mathematician, born at Salfeldt, Thuringia, 1511. He was professor at Wittemberg, and died 1553. He published an edition of Pinbachius' theoriæ planetarum—Ptolemy's almagest, and other works. His son was eminent as a mathematician.

REISK, *John*, author of treatises on the horns of Ammon—on the oracles of the Sibyls—on the Ahasuerus of Esther—on Job's malady—on the images of J. C. &c. was rector of the college of Wolffenbuttel, and died 1701, aged 60.

REISKE, *John James*, an eminent critic, born in the duchy of Anhalt, 1706. He studied at Leipsic, and went to Leyden, where he resided eight years, till the severity of his remarks on Burman's Petronius excited a cabal against him. In 1758 he was appointed rector of the academy of Leipsic, and his classical reputation was increased by his marriage, in 1764, with Erneslina Christina Muller, a lady of great talents, well qualified to assist and cheer his literary labors. He died 1774. He published animadversiones in auctores Græcos, 5 vols. a valuable work—an edition of the Greek orators, 12 vols. 8vo. completed by his widow—Dionysius of Halicarnassus, 7 vols—Plutarch's works, in 9 vols. —Theocritus, &c.

RELAND, *Hadrian*, a learned orientalist, born at Ryp, North Holland, 1676. He made such progress in the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Arabic, &c. that, at the age of 22, he was offered a professorship at Linden, which, however, his father would not permit him to accept. In 1699 he accepted the professorship of philosophy at Harderwick, and two years after removed to Utrecht. He died of the small-pox at Utrecht, 1718. His chief works are Palæstina monumentis vet. illustrata, 2 vols 4to.—dissertations on the medals of the antient Hebrews, 3 vols. 12mo. —introduction to Hebrew grammar—antiquitates sacræ veterum Hebræorum—de religione Mahomedicâ, 8vo.—de spoliis templi Hierosolymit.—Epictetus—dissertationes tredecim, in elegant Latin.

REMBRANDT, *Van Rein*, a Flemish painter, son of a miller, born near Leyden, 1606. His education was neglected, and he scarce knew how to read, but nature supplied all deficiencies, and gave him a genius, which soared to affluence and immortality. His manner was entirely his own, and his knowledge of the chiaro obscuro was particularly correct. His chief aim was to imitate living nature, and he succeeded to an admirable degree. He was singular in his conduct, he was fond of low company, and in his appearance slovenly. He died at Amsterdam about 1668. When once told that his grounds were dark, he replied, that he was a painter, not a dyer. He engraved some pieces after his own designs with great judgment.

REMI or REMIGIUS, *St.* archbishop of Rheims, is known for converting Clovis to christianity. He died before 535. The letters published under his name are spurious.

REMI, *Joseph Honoré*, of Remiremont, was advocate in the parliament of Paris. He lost his eye sight at the age of eight by the small pox, but recovered it six years after. He was author of Cosmopolissima—days, a burlesque, in opposition to Young's night thoughts —la code des François, 2 vols. 12mo.—eloge on de l'Hopital, a valuable work crowned by the French academy, though censured by the Sorbonne—eloges on Moliere, Colbert, Fenelon, &c.

RENAU D'ELISAGARAY, *Bernard*, a mathematician of Bearn. He was employed by Lewis XIV. in improving the construction of vessels, for which he was rewarded with a pension. He advised the bombarding of Algiers, which succeeded against the opinion of other engineers, and afterwards he conducted the sieges of Philipsburg, Manheim, &c. He was made counsellor of marines, and grand cross of the order of St. Louis, and enjoyed the rank and privileges of a captain of the navy. He died 1719, aged 67. He wrote the theory of the management of ships, 1689, 8vo.—letters in answer to the objections of Huygens and Bernouilli against his opinions, &c.

RENAUDOT, *Theophrastus*, known as the first editor of gazettes in France, 1631, was born at Loudun, and died at Paris, 1653, aged 70. He published an abridgment of the prince de Condé's life, 4to.—marshal Gassion's life—cardinal Michael Mazarin's life, 4to. &c.

RENAUDOT, *Eusebius*, grandson of the preceding, was born at Paris, 1646. He was educated by the jesuits, and in 1700 went with Noailles to Rome. He was admitted member of the Crusca academy. Some of his dissertations are published in the memoirs of the academy

demy of inſcriptions. He died at Paris 1720. He prevented, ſays Voltaire, the publication of Bayle's dictionary in France. His works are, a continuation of Nicole's book on the perpetuity of faith, 2 vols. 4to.—hiſtoria patriarcharum Alexand. &c. 4to.—relations on the Indies and China, from the Arabic, &c.

RENNELL, *Thomas*, of Chudleigh, Devon, acquired ſome reputation as a limner. He was educated at Exeter, and after ſtudying painting in London, he ſettled in his native county, and died at Dartmouth 1788, aged 70. He wrote ſome poetical pieces of merit.

RESENIUS, *Peter John*, profeſſor of moral philoſophy at Copenhagen, was born there 1625. He travelled over France, Spain, and Italy, and was made counſellor at Padua. He died 1688. He publiſhed jus aulicum Norvegicum, 4to.—an Icelandic dictionary, 4to.—an edition of Eddâ iſlandorum; Danice & Latine, 4to.

RESSIUS, *Rutger*, a Greek profeſſor of Louvain, commended by Eraſmus. He was born near Liege, and died 1545. He edited the aphoriſms of Hippocrates—the laws of Plato, &c.

RESTAUT, *Peter*, of Beauvais, became advocate in the king's council, and died at Paris 1764, aged 70. He publiſhed principes generaux et raiſonnés de la grammaire Françoiſe, a valuable work, &c.

RESTOUT, *John*, of Rouen, became painter to the king, member and preſident of the academy of painting, and died 1768, aged 76. His beſt pieces are, Alpheus ſaved in the arms of Diana, the triumph of Bacchus, for the king of Pruſſia, and the deſtruction of the palace of Armida. His ſon *John Bernard* became alſo known as a painter. He died 1797. His beſt pieces are Anacreon with a cup in his hand, Jupiter and Mercury entertained by Philemon and Baucis, &c.

RETZ, *John Francis Paul de Gondy, cardinal de*, *Vid.* GONDY.

REUCHLIN, *John*, a German, who contributed to the revival of literature, born at Pforzheim 1455. He ſtudied at Paris and Baſil, and acquired great reputation as profeſſor of Greek and Latin. At Rome he was perſuaded by the learned of that place to alter his German name, which ſignifies *Smoke*, into the more dignified correſponding Greek word Capnion. He was ſent by the court of Wirtemburg as ambaſſador to the emperor Frederic III. After the death of his patron, he retired to Worms, till again employed at Rome by the elector Palatine. He died at Ingoldſtadt 1522, reſpected as the firſt ſcholar who introduced the ſtudy of the Hebrew among modern chriſtians. He wrote de arte cabaliſticâ, folio, 1517, and the celebrated "epiſtolæ obſcurorum virorum," according to ſome.

REVET, *Edward*, in the reign of Charles II. was author of "town ſhifts," a comedy of merit, ſaid to have been written in a fortnight.

REVELEY, *Willey*, an Engliſh architect, who ſtudied under ſir William Chambers. He was with the Athenian Stuart in Greece, and edited his works on the antiquities and hiſtory of that country. The new church of Southampton is a ſpecimen of his architectural ſkill. He died 1799.

REUVEN, *Peter*, a Dutch painter, employed in decorating the palace of Hoo in Holland. He died 1718, aged 68.

REY, *William*, a native of Guillotiere near Lyons, wrote diſſertations on delirium—on the plague—on a white negro, &c. and died 1756, aged 69.

REYHER, *Samuel*, of Schleuſingen in Henneberg, profeſſor of mathematics and juriſprudence at Kiel, wrote matheſis biblica—a diſſertation on the inſcription on the croſs of J. C and on the hour of his crucifixion—and tranſlated Euclid into German. He died at Kiel 1714, aged 79.

REYLOF, *Oliver*, of Ghent, was eminent as a Latin poet, and wrote poematum libri. 3. et diſſertationes de piſcibus—opera poetica, &c. and died 1742, aged 72.

REYN, *John de*, a painter, of Dunkirk. He ſtudied under Vandyke, and followed him into England, where his pieces procured him celebrity. He died 1650, aged 40.

REYNEAU, *Charles René*, of Briſſac in Anjou, taught philoſophy, at Pezenas and Toulon, and in 1683 was promoted to the mathematical chair at Angers. He publiſhed analyſis demonſtrated, 2 vols. 4to. a popular work, in which he reduced to a body the theories of Newton, Deſcartes, Leibnitz, &c. He publiſhed "ſcience du calcul des grandeurs," 2 vols. 4to. and a tract on logic, 12mo. and died 1728, aged 78.

REYNER, *Edward*, author of precepts of chriſtian practice—vindication of human learning and univerſities, was a native of Yorkſhire, and educated at Cambridge. He ſettled at Lincoln 1627, but was ejected for nonconformity at the reſtoration, and died ſoon after. His ſon *John* was fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge. He took orders, but was deprived for nonconformity, after which he ſtudied phyſic, and practiſed at Nottingham, where he died young. He wrote ſome things of conſiderable merit.

REYNOLDS, *Edward*, of Southampton, was educated at Merton college, Oxford, and appointed rector of Braynton, Northamptonſhire, and preacher of Lincoln's Inn. He was a member of the Weſtminſter aſſembly, and one of the miniſters at the Savoy conference, yet he became biſhop of Norwich, to the great offence of his diſſenting bretheren. He died 1676, aged 81. He was a ſtrong calviniſt. His works are on theological ſubjects.

REYNOLDS, *ſir Joſhua*, a celebrated painter, born 16th July, 1723, at Plympton, Devonſhire, where his father, a clergyman, was maſter of the grammar ſchool. Being intended for the church he was ſent to Oxford, but nothing ſeemed ſo congenial to his taſte as paint-

ing, and his father, indulging him, placed him at London, under Hudson, after which he travelled into Italy. Here he continued two years, and after improving himself in the Italian school, he returned to England. His productions soon attracted public notice, and ranked him among the greatest artists of the age. But though portrait painting was the fashion of the times, the young artist did not neglect historical subjects. On the establishment of the academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, in 1769, none seemed more entitled to the honorable office of president than Reynolds, and he accordingly was appointed, and knighted. He was also an active promoter of the literary club, established in 1764, which had among its members Johnson, Burke, Garrick, Douglas, Goldsmith, the Wartons, Windham, &c. He furnished valuable annotations to his friend Mason, when he published, in 1782, a translation of Dufresnoy's art of painting, and he also contributed much to the illustrations of Shakespear's text by his original remarks. In his academic lectures sir Joshua displayed great taste, with a perfect acquaintance with his profession, and strong powers of language, sound judgment, an elegant style and luminous order. The last portrait which he painted was that of Mr. Fox, which displayed to the last period of life the strong powers of his elegant taste. He resigned the chair of president of the Royal academy, and died 25th Feb. 1792, aged 69. His remains were deposited in St. Paul's cathedral, and while his obsequies were graced with the attendance of men of rank and learning, the shops through the streets were shut up, so that the funeral of a private man for a while suspended the busy concerns of the first commercial city in the world. As sir Joshua left no children, he bequeathed the best of his property to his niece miss Palmer.

Reyeac, *Francis Philip de Laurens de*, was born at Longueville, Limousin, 1734, and died at Orleans, 1782, aged 49. He wrote an hymn to the sun, in poetic prose—idylls also in prose—sacred poems, 8vo.—manuale clericorum, &c.

Reys, *Antony dos*, author of Latin poems—life of Ferdinand de Menaza, in Latin—introduction to a collection of Portuguese poets—and an edition of a corpus illustrium poetarum Lusitanorum qui Latine scripserunt, 7 vols. 4to. was a native of Peres, and died at Lisbon, 1738, aged 48.

Rhenands, *Beatus*, author of an history of Germany, 4to.—Illyrici provinciarum utrique imperio cum Romano tum Constantinopolitano servientis descriptio, 8vo.—an edition of Velleius Paterculus, and other classics, was a native of Sckeletstat, and died at Strasburg, 1547, aged 62.

Rhese, *John David*, of Anglesea, was educated at Christ-church, and took, in 1555, his degrees in Italy. He was so conversant in the Italian language, that he was appointed moderator of the school of Pistoia. On his return he practised physic at Brecknock, and died there 1609, aged 75. He wrote de Italicæ linguæ pronunciatione—Cambro-Britannicæ, &c.

Rheticus, *George Joachim*, a German astronomer, mathematical professor at Wittemberg. He assisted the great Copernicus in his calculations, and was next professor in Poland, and at Cassaria in Hungary, where he died 1576, aged 62. He published narratio de libris revolutione Copernici, &c.

Rhodius, *Ambrose*, professor of physic and mathematics at Anslo in Norway, was a native of Wittemberg. During the civil dissensions in Norway he was sent to prison, where he died 1633, aged 56. He was author of a treatise on the transmigration of the soul, and other works.

Rhodoman, *Laurentius*, author of historiæ sacræ, 4to.—of a Latin translation of Diodorus Siculus—of Quintus Calaber, &c. died historical professor at Wittemberg, 1606, aged 60.

Rhotenamer, *John*, a painter, born at Munich, 1564. His best piece was the banquet of the gods and nymphs dancing.

Ribadeneira, *Peter*, a jesuit, of Toledo, professor of rhetoric at Palermo. He died at Madrid 1611, aged 84. He was author of lives of saints, fol. 1616, of Ignatius Loyola, of Francis Borgia, of Lainez, and Salmeron, &c.—a treatise on the schism of England—the prince—the library of the jesuits, 8vo. &c.

Ribera, *Anastasius Pantaleon de*, the Scarron of Spain, was born at Madrid, and became a great favorite at the court of Philip IV. His poems were all on ludicrous subjects, and appeared at Madrid 1648. A jesuit of that name died professor at Salamanca 1591. He wrote commentaries on the minor prophets, fol.—on St. John's gospel, &c.

Ricard, *Dominic*, of Toulouse, settled at Paris. He translated the works of Plutarch in 17 vols. 12mo. in a manner elegant, correct, and faithful, and he wrote the sphere, a poem, in eight cantos, with learned notes. He died at Paris 1803, aged 63.

Ricaut or Rycaut, *sir Paul*, an English writer, travelled over Europe, Asia, and Africa, and in 1661 accompanied lord Winchelsea at the Ottoman court, as secretary, and while there, he wrote "the present state of the Ottoman Porte in three books." He was afterwards consul at Smyrna for 11 years, and during his residence there wrote the state of the Greek and Armenian churches, published 1679. In 1685 he went with lord Clarendon, the viceroy of Ireland, as secretary for the provinces of Leinster and Connaught, and he was, in 1688, knighted by James II. and made judge of the Irish court of admiralty. He went afterwards as resident in the Hanse towns, and after ten years' absence returned to England in 1700, and died that same year. He wrote a continuation of Knolles' history of the Turks, fol.—

fol.—a continuation of Platina's lives of the popes, fol.—Vega's commentaries of Peru tranſlated, fol. &c.

Riccati, *Vincent*, a jeſuit, profeſſor of mathematics at Bologna till the ſuppreſſion of his order. He died 1775, aged 68. Of his mathematical works the beſt known is his treatiſe on the integral calculus, 3 vols. 4to. &c.

Ricci, *Matthew*, a jeſuit, born at Macerata, 1552. He went to India as miſſionary to China. With difficulty he reached Pekin, where his mathematical knowledge recommended him to the emperor, for whom he formed a geographical map, in which out of flattery he placed China in the middle of the earth. He obtained leave to build a church at Pekin, and died there 1610, aged 58. He wrote lettres edifiantes—memoirs of China, &c.

Ricci, *Lawrence*, of Florence, embraced the order of the jeſuits. He was impriſoned by Clement XIV. and obliged to write a circular letter to his order to announce their final ſuppreſſion. He died in his confinement 1775, aged 72. He wrote a memoir which appeared after his death, in which he proteſted againſt the violence offered to the jeſuits.

Riccioli, *John Baptiſta*, an aſtronomer, born at Ferrara, and educated among the jeſuits. He taught rhetoric, philoſophy, &c. at Parma and Bononia, but chiefly devoted himſelf to mathematics and aſtronomy, and died 1671, aged 73. His beſt works are, geographiæ and hydrographiæ, lib. 12. 1672—chronologia reformata, fol.—aſtronomia vetus, 2 vols. fol. &c.

Riccoboni, *Lewis*, of Modena, came in 1716 to France with his wife and his ſon, where he acquired theatrical celebrity. He abandoned the ſtage in 1729, in conſequence of religious ſcruples, and died 1753, aged 79. He wrote ſeveral comedies of merit—thoughts on declamation—diſcourſe on the reformation of the theatre, 12mo —obſervations on comedy, and on Moliere's genius—hiſtory of the Italian theatre, 8vo.—reflections on the theatres of Europe, 8vo. His ſecond wife Mary Laboras de Mezieres was a native of Paris, who acquired reputation as an actreſs in the Italian theatre, which ſhe quitted 1761. She wrote ſeveral romances, beſides letters and other miſcellanies. She died in great diſtreſs 1792, aged 68. His ſon *Antony Francis*, by his firſt wife, was born at Mantua. He was on the ſtage in the Italian theatre at Paris, from 1726 to 1750, and played with ſucceſs. He wrote ſome pieces, ſome of which are ſtill in MS. but his art du theatre poſſeſſes great merit. He died 1772, aged 65.

Richard I. king of England, ſurnamed Cœur de Lion, ſucceeded his father Henry II. 1189. The beginning of his reign was diſgraced by the maſſacre of the Jews. In 1190, Richard ſet ſail with Philip Auguſtus of France for the Holy Land. Though diſſenſion partly defeated the purpoſe of the enterprize, and cauſed the return of Philip to France, Richard defeated Saladin at Cæſarea, and then concluding a truce with him, embarked for Europe. In his return he was ſhipwrecked on the Venetian ſhores, and as he paſſed through Germany, he was ſeized by Leopold duke of Auſtria, and delivered to Henry VI. and doomed to captivity. His retreat was diſcovered by his friend Blondel, and for a large ranſom he was reſtored to liberty, and landed at Sandwich 1194. To give greater dignity to his return, he was crowned a ſecond time, and ſoon after marched againſt Philip Auguſtus, who had ſeized part of his dominions in Normandy. Though a peace was made in 1196, Richard renewed the war, and while beſieging Chalus in the Limouſin, he received a mortal wound from an arrow. He died 1199, aged 42.

Richard II. ſucceeded his grand-father Edward III. 1377. The ſeverity of ſome taxes diſſatisfied the people, and an armed multitude, headed by Wat Tyler, appeared in Smithfield in defiance of the government. Richard, though but 15, rode up to meet the inſurgents, and when the lord mayor, Walworth, had with his mace ſtruck dead the chief of the rebels, the young king called out to the multitude, who prepared to avenge the death of their leader, "What, my lieges, will you kill your king, follow me, I will be your leader." The appeal was ſucceſsful, and the people returned to their duty. Afterwards Richard made war againſt France and Scotland, but his adminiſtration revolted the nobles, and at laſt Henry his couſin took up arms againſt him. The king threw himſelf on the mercy of his enemy, and was afterwards depoſed by the parliament, and on the breaking out of an inſurrection, eight murderers entered his apartments, determined to take away his life. The unhappy man wreſted a battle axe from one of the aſſaſſins, and after laying four dead at his feet, periſhed by the repeated blows of the others, 1400.

Richard III. duke of Glouceſter, brother of Edward IV. cauſed his nephews, Edward V. and Richard duke of York, to be murdered, and then procured his own nomination to the crown 1483. Succeſsful againſt Buckingham, who had ſupported him in his crimes, he was leſs fortunate againſt Henry earl of Richmond, who had invaded the kingdom. The rival armies met in Boſworth field, and Richard fell, covered with wounds, 1485. This worthleſs monarch was ſaid to have been deformed from his birth, but ſome deny the fact. Though a tyrant and a hypocrite, he poſſeſſed great courage, and for firmneſs of mind had few equals.

Richard I. the Fearleſs, ſucceeded his father William as duke of Normandy 942. His territories were invaded by Lewis IV. of France, but he was defended by his ſubjects, and the king of Denmark. He died 996,

RICHARD II. the Good, ſucceeded his father Richard I. as duke of Normandy. He was much engaged in war, and died 1027.

RICHARD, *Martin*, of Antwerp, was born with only a left arm. Though helpleſs by nature, he became a painter of eminence. He died 1636, aged 45.

RICHARD, *N.* of Dundalk in Ireland, ſtudied at Oxford, and became archbiſhop of Armagh 1347. He died 1359. He wrote ſermons, beſides tracts, &c.

RICHARD, *Nathaniel*, a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I., educated at Caius college, Cambridge. His poems, ſacred and ſatirical, including Meſſalina, a tragedy, &c. appeared 1645.

RICHARDSON, *John*, of Cheſhire, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards incorporated at Dublin. He became biſhop of Ardagh in Ireland, but during the rebellion came to London. He died 1654. He is author of obſervations on Ezekiel, &c. fol.

RICHARDSON, *Jonathan*, a portrait painter. He was apprenticed to a ſcrivener, but afterwards became the pupil of Riley, whoſe niece he married. He acquired reputation, though ſome ſpeak of him with indifference, and died 1745, aged 80. He publiſhed, in 1719, an eſſay on the whole art of criticiſm, as it relates to painting, and an account of ſome ſtatues, bas reliefs, &c. He afterwards with his ſon produced notes and remarks on Milton's paradiſe loſt. As the father had obſerved, that in claſſical literature, he had looked at it through his ſon, the ſportive pencil of Hogarth repreſented him as peeping at a Virgil on a ſhelf, through a teleſcope, with which his ſon was perforated.

RICHARDSON, *Joſeph*, of Hexham, Northumberland, entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1774, and afterwards ſtudied at the Middle Temple. He wrote criticiſms on the Rolliad, and probationary odes for the laureatſhip, in which he cenſured with broad ſatire the great public characters of the times—the fugitive, a comedy, performed with ſome applauſe, &c. He was for ſome time in parliament, but did not diſtinguiſh himſelf as an orator. He died 1803.

RICHARDSON, *Samuel*, an eminent novel writer, ſon of a farmer in Derbyſhire, born 1689. Though he imbibed in his youth no knowledge of the learned languages, his good ſenſe and reflection ſupplied the deficiencies of art. In 1706 he was bound apprentice to Mr. Wilde, of Stationers' hall, and afterwards worked as compoſitor, and corrector of the preſs; then he hired a houſe in one of the courts of Fleet ſtreet, from which he removed to Saliſbury ſquare. He was in 1723 engaged with the duke of Wharton in the publication of the true Briton; but as the work was ſevere againſt the government, he ſtopped at the ſixth number. He next was concerned with the daily journal, and afterwards with the daily gazetteer, and at laſt, by the friendſhip of Onſlow, the ſpeaker, he obtained the lucrative office of printer of the journals of the commons. In 1760 he purchaſed a moiety of the patent of law printer to the king, which he conducted with Miſs Lintot, afterwards the wife of ſir H. Fletcher. In 1740 he publiſhed Pamela, or virtue rewarded, a novel, univerſally read, and univerſally approved; and afterwards he produced Clariſſa Harlowe, and ſir Charles Grandiſon. Of theſe two laſt performances, the former is regarded by critics as ſuperior to the other; but in all his works the author has preſented to his reader a moſt intereſting and accurate picture of human nature. His wiſh was to benefit mankind, and with all the treaſures of a benevolent heart, he drew ſcenes which gave virtue the nobleſt of her attractions, and vice the moſt diſguſting of its deformities. By the creative faculties of his mind, Richardſon thus raiſed himſelf to celebrity and opulence; but his elevation was ſtill adorned by all the humble virtues which rejoice in the opportunity of doing good. He generally retired from his town houſe on the Saturday, to his villa at North End, Hammerſmith, and afterwards to Parſons' Green, where he reſided till the Monday, and was viſited by perſons of rank, literary fame, and ſplendid talents. Sedulous in buſineſs, he acquired independence; but in the midſt of wealth, and the flattery of admiring friends, he was the kind maſter, and the hoſpitable friend, and never forgot to add exemplary conduct to religious appearances. He was afflicted in the laſt part of his life with a paralytic diſorder, which proved fatal, 4th July, 1761, in his 72d year. He was twice married; by his firſt wife he had five ſons and one daughter, who all died young, and by the ſecond, who ſurvived him, daughter of Mr. Leake, bookſeller of Bath, he had a ſon and five daughters, of whom only four daughters ſurvived him. Beſides his excellent novels, he publiſhed a volume of familiar letters, for the uſe of young people—Æſop's fables, with reflections—a paper, No. 97, in the rambler—negociation of ſir Thomas Roe, ambaſſador to the Porte, &c. A well written account of his life has appeared in 1804, by Mrs. Barbauld, prefixed to an edition of his correſpondence with eminent perſons.

RICHELET, *Cæſar Peter*, of Cheminon, in Champagne, was the author of an uſeful dictionary of the French language, full of ſatirical reflections and obſcenities, in 4to. Geneva, afterwards enlarged to 2 vols. fol. 1721, Lyons, and again, 3 vols. fol. Lyons, 1755. He alſo tranſlated Vega's conqueſt of Florida, and wrote a dictionary of rhimes, and other works, and died 1698.

RICHELIEU, *Armand du Pleſſis de*, a celebrated ſtateſman in France, born at the caſtle of Richelieu 1585. He ſtudied at the Sorbonne, and at Rome, and in 1607 was made biſhop of Lucon. He became the favorite of Mary de Medicis, to whom he was almoner, and he was made ſecretary of ſtate. The

deeds

death of marshal d'Ancre checked his ambition, and he retired with the queen mother to Blois, soon to be restored to favor. By intrigue he effected a reconciliation between the queen and her son Lewis XIII. and in 1624 he was made prime minister of France, and afterwards superintendant of navigation and commerce. Naturally fond of war, he determined to reduce Rochelle, whose protection of the protestants was offensive to the nation. After a vigorous siege, during a year, Rochelle opened her gates to the conqueror 1628, and the minister advanced to the subjugation of the protestants in other parts of the kingdom. He attacked Savoy, and after taking Pignerol and Casal, he returned to Paris to conquer his enemies, and to restore himself to the undisputed favor of the king. Gaston, the king's brother, was banished, and Mary de Medicis, the queen, to whom he owed his elevation, was sent to end her life in exile at Cologne, and while France submissively obeyed his nod, the neighbouring kingdoms were, by his intrigues, torn by dissensions. He did not however forget to consolidate the prosperity of the people; and while he persecuted his enemies and his rivals, he did not neglect the glory of France. He erected the French academy, rebuilt the Sorbonne, founded the royal printing house, and established the botanical garden, with a munificence worthy a great kingdom. He was liberal in his patronage to men of letters; but as he had a poetical turn, he was jealous of the celebrity of the Cid of Corneille, and employed some of the literary hirelings of the court to depreciate the merits of the bard. He died 4th December 1642, aged 58. In his character Richelieu united all the abilities, and the ambition of a great man, but little of the virtues of a good man; and while he patronized the arts and sciences, it proceeded not from the motives of a generous mind, but the ostentatious wish of being surrounded by men whose works and gratitude can confer immortality. Besides the dignity of cardinal, he was duke and peer of France, and enjoyed all the favors which the partiality of the king, and the adulation of the nation could bestow on him. He wrote political testament, 2 vols. 8vo.—methods of controversies concerning points of faith—defence of the catholic faith—christian instruction—perfection of a christian—a curious journal—letters, relations, &c.

Richer. *Edmund*, of Chaource, in Langres, embraced with unusual ardor the party of the League, whose conduct he ably defended with his pen. He in 1611 wrote against the Dominicans, and asserted the superiority of general councils over the pope. This drew upon him the censures of the pope's legate, though he was defended by the parliament of Paris, and at last he was dismissed from the office of syndic in the university, and afterwards imprisoned till he made a public recantation. These proceedings hastened his death, which happened 1631, aged 72. His other works are vindiciæ doctrinæ majorum de auctoritate ecclesiæ in rebus fidei & morum, 4to. —de potestate ecclesiæ in rebus temporalibus, 4to —history of general councils, 3 vols. 4to.

Richer, *N.* a French philosopher, who first observed the shortening of the pendulum at Cayenne 1672. This singular discovery, in the hands of Newton and Huygens, led to astonishing truths.

Ricius, a converted Jew, professor of philosophy at Pavia. He was physician to Maximilian, and was esteemed by Erasmus. He had a controversy with Eccius, and supported that the celestial bodies are animated. His works are, de cœlesti agricultura, fol.—talmudica commentariola, 4to. &c.

Ricoboni, *Antony*, of Rovigo, was professor of eloquence at Padua, and died there 1599, aged 58. He wrote in elegant Latin, historical commentaries—history of Padua university—commentaries on Aristotle's and Cicero's works, &c.

Rider, *William*, author of a history of England—a commentary on the bible—and other works, was lecturer of St. Vedast, Foster lane, and for several years under-master of St. Paul's school. He died 1785.

Ridgely, *Thomas*, a dissenting divine, born in London 1670. He was minister of a congregation near Blackfriars, and afterwards kept an academy near Aldermanbury. He died in Moorfields 1737. He wrote a commentary on the assembly's larger catechism, 2 vols. folio.

Ridley, *Nicholas*, an eminent bishop and martyr, born 1500, and educated at Newcastle upon Tyne, and Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He was invited to University college, Oxford, but declining the offer, went for three years on the continent. On his return to Cambridge he distinguished himself by his zeal in favor of the reformation. He obtained the vicarage of Herne in Kent, and was chosen master of Pembroke hall, and made chaplain to the king. During the royal visitation in the north of the kingdom, he attended the visitors and preached to the people, and explained with ability the true principles of religion. In 1547 he was appointed bishop of Rochester, and three years after he was translated to London, where he behaved with affectionate attention to the mother and relatives of his predecessor, Bonner. He was very instrumental in settling the articles of religion, the liturgy, and the homilies, and by his influence with the king, he procured the establishment of those noble foundations, Christ's hospital, St. Thomas', Southwark, St. Bartholomew's, and Bridewell. He was marked as an object of hatred under Mary, particularly for the zeal with which he embraced the cause of Jane Grey. He was ordered to dispute on theological subjects at Oxford with some popish bishops; and when he refused to recant his principles, he was sentenced to the stake. He

suffered with great resignation, and was burnt near the corner of Baliol college, with his friend Latimer, 1555. He was author of a treatise against transubstantiation, and of letters and sermons.

RIDLEY, *Thomas*, of Ely, of the same family as the preceding, received his education at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. He was knighted, made master in chancery, and afterwards vicar general to the archbishop of Canterbury. He was author of a view of the civil and ecclesiastical law, and died 1626.

RIDLEY, *Gloster*, an eminent divine, born at sea in 1702, in the Gloster Indiaman, from which circumstance he received his christian name. He was educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. He had a great partiality for the stage in his younger years, and wrote, with some friends, a tragedy, in four acts, and to this may be attributed the graceful delivery which he displayed in the pulpit. He obtained the living of Westow, Norfolk, and the donative of Poplar in Middlesex; and in 1768 he was presented to a golden prebend in Salisbury. He died 1774, and had his virtues recorded in an epitaph by the learned Dr. Lowth. He published the life of bishop Ridley, from whom he was descended—sermons at lady Moyer's lectures—Melampus, a poem—two tragedies, never printed—review of Philips's life of cardinal Pole—Psyche, a poem, &c.—His son *James* was author of the tales of the genii, 2 vols. a book much admired—James Lovegrove, a novel, &c.

RIDPATH, *George*, of Stirlingshire, was educated at Edinburgh. Opposing the second James in his religious innovations, he was obliged to fly from Scotland, but returned at the revolution. He died 1717, aged 54. He translated Craig's Scotland's sovereignty.

RIEDESEL, *John Herman*, *baron de*, author of travels in Greece, was in the service of the Prussian court, as ambassador at Vienna, where he died 1785, aged 45.

RIELEY, *Henry*, author of the "anatomy of the brain, &c." published 1695, was of the college of physicians.

RIENZI, *Nichelas Gabrini de*, a remarkable character in the 14th century, who, though but the son of a miller, or a common vintner at Rome, raised himself to the sovereign power. By education and labor he polished a mind naturally strong, fervent, and ambitious, and in reading the historians of Rome, he flattered himself that he should one day restore the glories of his country. By his demeanor he became so popular, that he was one of the deputies sent to Avignon to solicit Clement VI. to fix his residence at Rome; and though the embassy did not succeed, Rienzi gained the pontiff's favor. He returned to Rome as apostolic notary, and by degrees gained to his party the common people of Rome, and many of the nobles. Inveighing with bitterness against the debaucheries of the great, and painting in the most striking colors, the ancient glories and the present decay of Rome, he persuaded his followers that he was able to restore their country to its former dignity. He ascended the capitol, and after haranguing the people, he raised up the ensigns of liberty, and promised to the Romans that he would reward their obedience to the laws by the grandeur of their forefathers. Declared sovereign of Rome, he obtained the pope's approbation to his measures; but though he for a while commanded the respect of the Romans, enemies arose determined to effect his downfall. While he reprobated the conduct of the nobles, he himself was guilty of excesses, and the obscure plebeian, raised to sovereignty, not only feasted with all the luxury of the monarch, but acted frequently in an oppressive manner. After enjoying absolute power for six months, under the title of tribune of Rome, he was forced to fly by the nobles, and being seized was sent to the pope at Avignon, and thrown into a dungeon. Innocent VI. the successor of Clement, knowing the influence of his prisoner, drew him from his confinement, where he had pined away three years, and sent him to Rome with the title of governor and senator, hoping that by his gratitude he might defeat the schemes of those petty tyrants who distracted the state. Rienzi again raised himself to power; but four months after his elevation, during a tumult, a dagger was aimed at his heart, which deprived him of life, 8th October 1354. Such was his tragical end. For a while he had restored plenty, justice, and liberty to the degenerate Romans, and not only filled all Europe with the fame of his wisdom and exploits, but commanded the respect and submission of foreign potentates. Petrarch, who witnessed his elevation, speaks with raptures of his conduct, and recalling to mind the splendid atchievements of Rome, compares him to the immortal Brutus.

RIGALTIUS, *Nicholas*, of Paris, was brought up by the jesuits, and applied to the law, which he relinquished for polite literature. He was appointed king's librarian after the departure of Isaac Casaubon to reside in England, and was also procureur-general of the court of Nancy, and counsellor of the parliament of Metz. He died 1654. His works are, excellent editions of Cyprian, Tertullian, and Minutius Felix, with valuable notes—continuation of Thuanus' history—de verbis in novellis constitut. post Justinian. Gloss. 4to—diatribe de Juvenalis satirâ—de modo fœnori proposito, &c.

RIGAUD, *Hyacinth*, a painter of Perpignan, called the French Vandyke. He was ennobled and made director of the academy of painting. His draperies were much admired. He died 1743, aged 80.

RILEY, *John*, a London painter, who, after the death of sir Peter Lely, acquired high reputation for his portraits. He died 1691, aged 45.

RINUCCINI, *Octavio*, a poet, born at Florence. He went to France in the retinue of Mary

Mary de Medicis, and was said to be the inventor of the opera, which, however, some attribute to Emilio del Cavabero of Rome. His poetry as well as his operas are highly admired. He died 1621, at Florence.

RIOLAN, *John*, of Paris, defended the doctrine of Hippocrates against the modern chemists, and wrote several works on anatomy and medicine, printed together, Paris, 1610, folio. He died 1605. His son *John* was also a physician of eminence, and wrote comparatio veteris medicinæ cum novâ, 12mo.—schola anatomica, 8vo. reprinted in folio with additions, &c.

RIPLEY, *George*, an English mathematician, author of compound of alchymy, &c.—aurum potabile, or the universal medicine. He died 1490.

RIPPERDA, *John William, baron de*, of Groningen, after serving the States General as colonel of infantry, was sent as ambassador to Spain. His conduct was so pleasing to Philip V. that he settled at Madrid, and was created a duke and peer of the kingdom, and entrusted with the department of marine, war, and finance. These offices were too high for his abilities, and he was disgraced, and sent to the prison of Segovia; but he escaped to Portugal, and after passing through England, he landed in Holland, where he was persuaded by the ambassador of Morocco to go and settle in Africa. At Morocco he became a great favorite with the emperor, and professed the religion of Mahomet. To render himself still more popular, he pretended to establish a religion which embraced all the tenets of the Christian, Judaic, and Mahometan doctrines; but these measures at last created him enemies, and he fled from Morocco to Tetuan, where he died 1747. His two sons were drowned in coming from Spain to England.

RISBECK, *Gaspard*, a German writer. An ardent imagination and the love of independence hurried him into extravagance, and at last, while he despised all political and civil employments, he entered into the service of a bookseller, and then settled at Zurich, and next at Arau, where he died 1786, aged 36, a victim to melancholy and affected misanthropy. He wrote travels through Germany —and an history of Germany.

RISDON, *Tristram*, author of an history of Devonshire, published in a mutilated form, 1714, 2 vols. 8vo. was a native of Winscot, Devon, and was educated at Oxford. He died at Winscot 1640, aged 60.

RISLEY, *Thomas*, a puritan divine, of Warrington, Lancashire, fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford. In 1662 he was ejected for non-conformity. He then became preacher to a dissenting congregation, and died 1716, aged 86. He wrote a treatise on family religion, 8vo. &c.

RITSON, *Joseph*, of Stockton on Tees, became a conveyancer in Gray's inn, and then purchased the office of high bailiff of the Savoy in 1785. He published observations on Shakespeare's editions by Johnson and Stevens —criticisms on Malone's edition—descent of the English crown—observations on Warton's history of English poetry—English anthology —collection of English songs, 3 vols.—and of Scotch songs, 2 vols.—bibliographia poetica—metrical romances, 3 vols.—treatise on abstinence from animal food, &c. He adopted a most capricious form of orthography, and in his temper was violent and overbearing. He died 1803, aged 51.

RITTENHOUSE, *David*, of Philadelphia, from a clock-maker, became an eminent astronomer. He pursued his astronomical studies while engaged in the business of his farm, and succeeded Franklin as president of the American philosophical society. He made observations on the transit of Venus over the sun's disc in 1769, at the request of the American philosophers, and died 1796, aged 64.

RITTERSHUSIUS, *Conradus*, a civilian, born at Brunswick 1560. He became professor of law at Altorf, where he continued to reside till his death 1613, though he had liberal invitations from German and Dutch universities. He edited Oppian's cynegeticon, and other works. His son *George* wrote the life of his father, and his son *Nicholas* was afterwards professor of law at Altorf, and published genealogiæ imperat. regum, ducum, comitum, &c. 7 vols. folio. He died 1670.

RIVALZ, *Anthony*, of Toulouse, studied painting under his father, and afterwards improved himself at Rome. His portraits and historical pieces were much admired. He died 1735, aged 68.

RIVARD, *Francis*, of Neufchateau in Lorraine, was mathematical professor at Beauvais, and published several valuable treatises on geometry, &c. and died at Paris 1778, aged 81.—Another of his name, *Denis*, was very skilful in cutting for the stone. He died 1746.

RIVAROL, *Anthony de*, a French writer, born at Bagnols in Languedoc 1757. He became the friend of Voltaire, d'Alembert, and Buffon. He married early an English woman, but this union was unfortunate. On the breaking out of the revolution he retired to Germany, and lived at Hamburgh and at Berlin, where he died 1801. He published the universality of the French language, which obtained the prize of the Berlin academy, 1784—hell, translated from Dante—letters on religion and morality—a little almanack of great men, a satire—letters to the French nobility, 1792, 8vo.—La Fayette's political life —prospectus of a new dictionary of the French language, &c.

RIVIERE, *Henry Francis de la*, of Paris, embraced the profession of arms, and privately married the daughter of Bussi-Rabutin, widow of the marquis of Coligni. This union was displeasing to her father, and produced not only a paper war, but a law-suit; but though

the rights of the husband were established, the fickle fair refused to live with him. In consequence of this he retired to a monastic life at Paris, where he died 1743, aged 94. He was author of letters, 2 vols. 12mo. &c. His wife wrote also some letters, &c. possessing elegance of diction and interest.

RIVINUS, *Andrew*, of Halle, in Saxony, was a physician, and professor of poetry and philosophy at Leipsic, and died 1656, aged 56. His works are, remarks on ancient christian poets—dissertation on literary subjects, 4to.—veterum scriptorum de medicinâ collectanea, 8vo.—mysteria medico physica, 12mo. &c.

RIVINUS, *Augustus Quirinus*, professor of medicine at Leipsic, died there 1722, aged 70. He wrote introductio in rem herbariam, folio, with plates—ordo plantarum quæ sunt flore irregulari monopetalo, tetrapetalo, pentapetalo, folio, with figures—censura medicamentorum officinal. 4to.—dissertationes medicæ, 4to. &c.

RIZZIO, *David*, or RIZZI, an Italian musician, born at Turin. He came in the retinue of the Piedmontese ambassador to Scotland, and as he was a good singer, Mary placed him near her person, and made him her secretary for foreign languages. His influence, as well as his religion, proved offensive to the nobles, especially Darnley, her husband, who headed a conspiracy against him, and dispatched him with 56 wounds in the queen's presence, 1566. It is said that Rizzio refined the Scotch airs, and infused into them that sweetness so much admired.

ROBERT DE COURTENAY, French emperor of the East after his father Peter, 1218, was a weak prince, under whom the empires of Trebizond and Thessalonica were established. He died of grief 1228, because his wife had been mutilated by a gentleman of Burgundy to whom she had been formerly betrothed.

ROBERT, elector palatine, was emperor, 1400. He alienated the German princes from his government by his attachment to the anti-pope Gregory XII. and died 1410, aged 58.

ROBERT, king of France, surnamed the Wise or the Devout, succeeded his father Hugh Capet, 996. He married Bertha of Burgundy; but as she was his cousin, this union was annulled by Gregory V. and the monarch afterwards took for his second wife Constance of Arles and Provence. He refused the crown of the empire and of Italy, better satisfied to reign over his native dominions. He died 1031, aged 60.

ROBERT, of France, count d'Artois, refused the empire of Germany, and accompanied his brother St. Lewis to the Holy Land. He behaved with valor at the battle of Massourah, 1250; but being too eager in the pursuit he was attacked with stones, and perished.

ROBERT, son of the preceding, was called the Good. He distinguished himself in the African expedition 1270, against the Arragonois in Sicily 1289, against the English near Bayonne, and the Flemings at Furnes. He was killed in battle near Courtrai 1302.

ROBERT, succeeded his father, Charles the Lame, on the throne of Naples, 1309. He supported the pope against the emperors, and died 1343, aged 64.

ROBERT the Magnificent, duke of Normandy, succeeded his brother Richard 1028. In 1035 he undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return was poisoned in Bithynia. He was succeeded by his natural son William, better known as the Conqueror.

ROBERT, Short Shanks, was son of William the Conqueror, and obtained the dukedom of Normandy. He was in the holy wars, but on his return he found himself stripped of the throne of England, and afterwards he lost Normandy, and being made prisoner by his brother Henry, remained in cruel captivity till his death in 1134.

ROBERT BRUCE, a Scotch nobleman, who disputed the crown with John Baliol. The influence of Edward I. of England, prevailed in favor of his rival; but after his deposition, he escaped from retirement, and was unanimously elected king. He defeated the English at the famous battle of Bannockburn, 1314. Peace was afterwards re-established, and Robert advanced the happiness and the prosperity of his subjects. He died 1329, and desired that his heart might be buried in the holy sepulchre of Jerusalem. He was succeeded by David II.

ROBERT, *Nicholas*, of Langres, was eminent as a painter. His birds and plants, painted chiefly on vellum, were deservedly admired. He died 1684, aged 74.

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, *N.* a French geographer of Paris. His atlas, in 108 maps, is well known. He wrote abridgement of the different systems of the world—introduction to geography, &c. and died at Paris 1766, aged 78.

ROBERTELLO, *Francis*, author of commentaries on the Greek and Latin poets, &c. was professor of rhetoric at Padua, where he died 1567.

ROBERTSON, *William*, a divine, born in Dublin 1705. He went to Glasgow university, where he defended the rights of the students to elect their rector, in which, after much trouble, he at last succeeded. His conduct recommended him to the notice of lord King, bishop Hoadly, and others, and he afterwards settled in Ireland as rector of Ravilly in the county of Carlow. Other preferments followed, and he acquired some distinction among the clergy by freeing his parishioners from tithes. Thus popular, and in the way of higher honors, he happened to read "free and candid disquisitions," which totally changed his ideas with respect to his profession, and induced him in 1764 to resign his preferments. About 1766 he returned to London, and was complimented in consequence of his "apology of his faith and conduct," by his alma mater of Glasgow, with the degree of D. D. In 1768 he

he was appointed by the company of merchant taylors, master of Woolverhampton free school. He died there 1783.

ROBERTSON, *George*, a landscape painter, born in London. He travelled over Italy, and afterwards went to Jamaica, of which island he published six beautiful views, and on his return to London taught young ladies for his subsistence. His trees, and particularly his leaves, are much admired. He died 1788.

ROBERTSON, *Joseph*, of Knipe, Westmoreland, was educated at Appleby school, and Queen's college, Oxford. He obtained Herriard vicarage, Hants, and in 1770 was presented to Sutton rectory in Essex, and nine years after to Horncastle vicarage in Lincolnshire. He from 1764 to 1785 supported by his able criticisms the character of the critical review. He was also author of a small volume called "introduction to the study of polite literature," 1782, and in 1785 he published his valuable essay on punctuation, and three years after his dissertation on the Parian chronicle, which excited some controversy. His translation of Telemachus appeared in 1795, and in 1798 an essay on the education of young ladies. His essay on the nature of English verse was published 1799, and he died 1802.

ROBERTSON, *William*, a celebrated historian born in Scotland 1721. He was educated at Edinburgh university, and from his earliest years evinced the most laudable application. His first and greatest work, the history of Charles V. was followed by the history of Scotland, in which he vindicated the character of the unfortunate Mary. His next work was the history of America, which is unfinished, and afterwards he published a disquisition concerning India. These compositions did not pass unrewarded. The author was made principal of the university of Edinburgh, historiographer to the king for Scotland, and one of the ministers of the Old Grey-friars church, Edinburgh, and he might have risen to higher honors, if he had been willing to remove into the English church. His learning and abilities have conferred immortal honor, not only on the university over which he presided with such dignity, but on the whole kingdom; and the history of Charles V. will be read to the latest times with increasing approbation. He left two sons and three daughters, and died deservedly esteemed at Grange-house, Edinburgh, June, 1793.

ROBERVAL, *Gille's Personne, sieur de*, author of a treatise on mechanics, inserted in the harmony of father Mersennus, and of an edition of Aristarchus Samius, was a native of Roberval in Beauvais. He was professor of mathematics at Paris, and died 1675, aged 73.

ROBESPIERRE, *Maximilian Isidore*, a sanguinary demagogue during the French revolution. He was born at Arras of poor parents, 1759, and educated at the expence of the bishop of the diocese. After studying at Paris he applied himself to the law, and in 1784 obtained the prize of the academy at Metz, by his discourse on the disgrace which attends the relations of criminals. At the meeting of the constituent assembly he obtained a seat, distinguished more by the originality of his observations, than his eloquence. Though not visibly engaged in the atrocious scenes of the 20th of June, of the 10th of August, and of September, he was anxious to reap the fruit of those bloody transactions, and when admitted into the convention, he employed the darkest intrigues to lead his opponents to the scaffold. Wishing to be declared dictator he hastened the death of the unfortunate Louis and his family, and after making Danton, Hebert, and others, the guilty ministers of his atrocious deeds, he sent them to the guillotine. France was now filled with denunciations, in every province, and in every town tribunals were erected, which condemned alike the innocent and the guilty, and no man could with safety intrust his secrets, or his life into the hands of his parent or his friend. Suspicious, timid, and irresolute, the tyrant yet had sufficient art to interpret the machinations against his power as treason against the republic, and to sacrifice his personal enemies, as the most perfidious citizens of France. Proscription followed proscription, and every day Paris exhibited the melancholy procession of wretched victims dragged to the scaffold, on the accusation of persons whom they had never known, and for crimes which they had never meditated. If he had known how to spare, Robespierre might have longer continued to govern France; but his cowardly conduct in sacrificing those who were ready to be his associates in the vilest deeds, at last roused the courage of a few, who suspected that they were next marked for destruction. The tyrant and his two accomplices Couthon, and St. Just, were impeached in the convention, and "down with the tyrant," were the only exclamations heard on all sides when these bloody assassins attempted to ascend the tribune to defend themselves. In vain the commune of Paris took up arms to protect its accused leaders, Robespierre was conducted as a criminal, fearful and suppliant, to the Hotel de Ville, where a gen-d'arme discovering him in the midst of the uproar, concealed in an obscure corner, fired a pistol at him, and broke to pieces his lower jaw. Extended on a table, in the severest agonies, yet without uttering a groan, the tyrant viewed in silence the preparations made for his punishment. On the morrow, 28th July, 1794, at four in the evening he was carried with 22 of his accomplices, amidst the groans, the hissings, and the rejoicings of the populace, to that scaffold where he had made to bleed so many thousand innocent victims. Such was the influence of this monster, that France forgot her religion and her honor at his command; but after he had seen the altars insulted, the churches thrown down, and public worship abolished,

lished, he claimed the merit of restoring to the Supreme Being some share in the government of the universe, and he appeared in the name of the convention, as the priest of a new religion, and decreed with great solemnity that a god existed in the world.

Robin-hood, the leader of a band of robbers, who issued out from Sherwood forest, Nottinghamshire, and spread terror over the kingdom. These depredators over whom presided Little John, as second in command, continued their plundering life with little opposition from 1189 to 1247. Some authors assert that Robin Hood was no other but Robert earl of Huntingdon, whom the malice of his enemies banished from the favor of the first Richard.

Robins, *Benjamin*, a mathematician, born at Bath, 1707. His parents were quakers; yet he received some instruction, which application improved. Recommended to Dr. Pemberton, he went to live in London, as mathematical teacher. Here, besides his professional engagements, he devoted much time in perusing the works of the most celebrated mathematicians in ancient and modern times; and he published in the philosophical transactions, 1727, a demonstration of the last proposition of Newton's treatise on quadratures. The next year he attacked Bernouilli's dissertation in support of Leibnitz's opinion of the force of bodies in motion. After bestowing much attention on gunnery, and visiting some of the best fortified places in Flanders, he engaged in a controversy against Berkeley's analyst on the fluxionary method, and published, in 1735, a discourse concerning the nature and certainty of sir I. Newton's method of fluxions, and of prime and ultimate ratios. He afterwards defended sir Isaac against Baxter, and printed remarks on Euler's treatise of motion, &c. In 1739 he published three political pamphlets, which attracted much of the public attention, and, in 1742, appeared his new principles of gunnery, a work of merit. In 1748, lord Anson's voyage round the world was published, and though it appeared under the name of Walter, the whole work was written by Robins from the materials furnished by the journals, and other observations. He afterwards wrote an apology for the affair of Preston-pans, in favor of sir John Cope, and he was employed in superintending the improvements made in Greenwich observatory. He was offered to go to Paris as commissioner, to settle the boundaries of Acadia, or to proceed to the East Indies as general engineer of the company, and he accepted this last appointment. He reached India in 1750, and immediately formed plans for the improvement of the forts of Madras and of St. David; but unfortunately did not live to see them carried into execution. The climate proved unfavorable to his constitution, and a gradual consumption proved fatal, 1751. He left the publication of his works to his friends, Foikes, and Wilson, and they appeared 2 vols. 8vo. 1761.

Robinson, *Robert*, of Swaffham Norfolk, was educated at the grammar school of his native town; and then apprenticed to a hair dresser. Instead of shaving, and of combing wigs, he paid more attention to books, and by the preaching of Whitfield, he became a convert to methodism. He embraced the tenets of Calvin, which he soon exchanged for those of the baptists, and settled at Cambridge, where his plea of the divinity of Christ was well received. He was in 1785, invited to preach to the baptists in London; but after some trials, he preferred his farm at Chesterton, near Cambridge, to the uncertain profits of a residence in the metropolis. He died in the summer of 1790, at Birmingham, aged 55. He published a translation of Saurin's sermons, 4 vols. 8vo.—an essay on the composition of a sermon—a history of baptism, &c. In the latter part of life he was a Socinian.

Robinson, *Tancred*, fellow of the Royal society and of the college of physicians, was an able physican. He wrote ingenious papers on natural history, and also medical books, and died 1748.

Robinson, *Mary*, known for her genius and misfortunes, was born at Bristol where her father an American, was captain of a ship, and at the age of 15 she married a Mr. Robinson, an attorney, which proved the source of much misery. Her husband was unfortunate and extravagant, and after accompanying him to a jail, she turned her thoughts to the stage. As her person was pleasing, and her abilities respectable, she appeared with credit in the characters of Juliet, Ophelia, Rosalind, Imogen, Viola, &c. Whilst rising in the public estimation, under Garrick, she unfortunately attracted, in the character of Perdita, the attention of the prince of W. and those who ought to have defended his virtue, became the criminal encouragers of a licentious amour, which this frail woman had not the prudence to withstand. She left the stage for the guilty protection of her Florizel; but soon became indifferent in the eyes of the once enraptured prince. Thus cut off from the protection of her husband, and lost to virtue and to honor, she became the degraded mistress of profligate men. She died at the end of 1800, aged 42, and was buried in Old Windsor church-yard, where some elegant lines, from the pen of Mr. Pratt, mark her untimely tomb. She wrote a number of poetical trifles under the name of Laura Maria—Vancenza, a romance—poems, 2 vols. 8vo.—Nobody, an unsuccessful farce—and memoirs of her life have appeared by her daughter.

Robinson, *Richard*, of Yorkshire, was educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford. He was prebendary of York, and vicar of Aldborough, and in 1751, went as chaplain to the duke of Dorset in Ireland,

land, and obtained the bishopric of Killala. In 1759, he was translated to Leighlin and Ferns, two years after to Kildare, and in 1765, to the primacy of Armagh, and in 1777, he was created baron Rokeby. He employed his patronage in the most liberal manner, he built an elegant palace at Armagh, with an observatory, and founded a school, and built four new churches. He died 1794.

Robison, *John*, a Scotchman, director of the marine cadet academy at Cronstadt in Russia. On his return to Scotland, he was made professor of chemistry at Glasgow. He was afterwards professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh. Besides elements of mechanical philosophy, and articles in the encyclopædia Britannica, he published in 1797 proofs of a conspiracy, a work which together with that of the abbé Baruel on the same subject, produced a great sensation in Europe, and in tracing the various causes of the French revolution, proved that it proceeded from a conspiracy among the illuminati of France and Germany, for the destruction of morality and religion in the world. Dr. Robison died at Edinburgh 1805.

Rochefort, *William de*, author of a translation of Sophocles—of a refutation of M. Rabaud's system of nature—of Ulysses, Antigone, and Electra, three tragedies—of a critical history of the opinions of the ancients on happiness, &c. was of Lyons, and died 1788.

Rochefoucault, *Francis, duke of*, a French nobleman, born 1613. He distinguished himself in the wars of la Fronde, and died 1680. He is author of memoirs of the regency of Anne of Austria, 2 vols. 12mo.—and "maxims or sentences," which says Voltaire, have contributed, more than any other performance, to form the taste of the French nation. His memoirs, adds that author, are read, but the maxims are learnt by heart.

Rochester, *John Wilmot, earl of*, a celebrated wit at the court of the second Charles, born 1648. He was well educated at Burford school, and Wadham college, Oxford, and afterwards travelled over France and Italy. He was in 1665 at Bergen, at the attack made on the Dutch fleet that had taken shelter there, and also in another engagement, in both of which he displayed great intrepidity, though his courage was afterwards called in question for refusing to fight a duel with lord Mulgrave. His excellent qualities were, however, ruined by the dissipation of the court, so that he became the greatest libertine of the age, and was for five years, as he confessed to Dr. Burnet, in a continual state of intoxication. This sensuality, accompanied with contempt for decency and for religion, was sometimes checquered by fits of study and literature; but unfortunately the elegant powers of language and of poetry which he possessed were prostituted to the most disgusting subjects. Devoted to low gratifications, the lamp of life was soon extinguished, and at the age of 31 he found all the debilities of extreme old age. Sickness brought on reflection, he sent for Dr. Burnet, to whom he opened his heart, and the alarming state of his conscience, and after living an atheist and a libertine, he prepared to die a good Christian. He expired 1680. The writings of this licentious nobleman have, unfortunately for religion and morality, been too much and too extensively dispersed, and not perhaps with the antidote which his contrition and a death-bed repentance should convey to a profligate mind. Besides his licentious poems, he wrote a tragedy, called Valentinian, and a speech delivered in the character of a mountebank, a profession which for some time he followed in Tower-street. His wit rendered him a cheerful companion, at the court, where he was regarded as lively and facetious, full of mirth and repartee.

Rochon de Chabannes, *Mark Anthony James*, a French dramatic writer, who died at Paris, 1800, aged 70. Some of his operas met with success on the French theatre. Besides his plays, in 2 vols. 8vo., he wrote la noblesse oisive, and other works.

Rodney, *George Brydges lord*, an English admiral, born about 1718. He was in 1759 employed as admiral, to bombard Havre de Grace. In 1761, he was sent against Martinico, and for his services was made knight of the bath. A disputed election at Northampton rendered his pecuniary resources very scanty, and he fled to France to escape his creditors. Very liberal offers were made to him by the French court, to enter into their service, which he rejected with becoming indignation. This conduct was honorably mentioned by Sartine the French minister to the English government, and Rodney, at the invitation of lord Sandwich, returned to serve his country. He was placed at the head of a fleet, and in 1780 captured a Spanish convoy near Cadiz, and a few weeks after defeated the squadron of Langara, by the capture of five ships of the line. In 1781, he took St. Eustathius from the Dutch, and on the 12th of April, 1782, he obtained a complete triumph over de Grasse's fleet in the West Indies, by the sinking of one ship, and the capture of five others. For these services he was raised to the peerage, and had a pension of 2000l. a year, settled upon him. He died 1792.

Rodolph, duke of Swabia, husband to Matilda, sister of the emperor Henry IV. was elected king of Germany 1077, by some German insurgents. After doubtful battles he was defeated and perished in the field.

Rodolph I. of Hapsburg, surnamed the Clement, was elected emperor 1273. Though he refused to go to Rome to be crowned by the pope, he made a treaty of alliance with him, and making war against Bohemia, he obtained

cluded the ceſſion of Auſtria, Styria, and Carniola. He died at Gemersheim, 1291, aged 73.

Rodolph II. ſon of Maximilian II. was born at Vienna 1552. He was made king of Hungary 1572, of Bohemia and of the Romans 1575, and the following year elected emperor on his father's death. He was an irreſolute monarch, and when his brother Matthias revolted from him he yielded up to him Bohemia and Hungary. He died 1612, aged 60.

Roe, *ſir Thomas*, an eminent ſtateſman, born at Low Layton Eſſex, 1580. He reſided for about two years at Magdalen college, Oxford, and then ſtudied at the inns of court. He was knighted by James 1604, and 1614 went as ambaſſador to the court of the Great Mogul. In 1621, he was ambaſſador to the Grand Signior, till 1628. During his reſidence abroad, not only the commercial intereſts of his country were his chief concern, but alſo literature, and he made a valuable collection of MSS. which he preſented to the Bodleian library. He brought alſo as a preſent from Cyril, patriarch of Conſtantinople, to Charles I. the famous Alexandrian MS. of the Greek bible, ſince tranſcribed by Dr. Grabe. In 1629, he negociated a peace between Sweden and Poland, and gained the confidence of the great Guſtavus Adolphus, whom he adviſed to make a deſcent on Germany to reſtore the freedom of the empire. In 1640, he was elected member for Oxford, and afterwards went again as ambaſſador to Ratiſbon. He died 1644, broken in heart, to ſee the diſaſtrous affairs of the times. His curious account of his negociations, &c. at the Porte, were publiſhed 1740. There are alſo publiſhed, of his ſpeeches in parliament—a diſcourſe on the Spaniſh king's ſeizure of the Valteline, &c.

Roemer, *Olaus*, of Arhuſen in Jutland, was educated at Copenhagen. He accompanied back Picard, who had been ſent by the French king to make obſervations in the north, and he was appointed to inſtruct the dauphin. After 10 years' reſidence at Paris he was, in 1681, recalled back to Copenhagen, and made profeſſor of aſtronomy there. He reformed the coin of the kingdom, and meaſured the roads, and died at Copenhagen 1710, leaving no literary work behind him. Some of his obſervations were publiſhed by his pupil Horrebow in 1735.

Roentgen, *N.* a German artiſt of Neuwied. He was employed and rewarded by the empreſs Catharine of Ruſſia, and the palace of Peterſburg ſtill exhibits the beautiful monuments of his genius and workmanſhip. He died at the end of the 18th century.

Roestraeten, *Peter*, a painter of Haerlem 1698, was very ſucceſsful in his repreſentations of muſical inſtruments, of vaſes, ſhells, agates, &c.

Roger, firſt king of Sicily, conquered Apulia, Calabria, and Naples, and afterwards made war againſt the Eaſtern empire, and after plundering Athens, &c. and advancing to the gates of Conſtantinople, he returned loaded with booty. He died 1154, aged 58.

Roger, of Hexham, was, about 1138, author of an hiſtory of the campaign of the Scotch army, under David, when the battle of the ſtandard was fought.

Rogers, *Woods*, an Engliſh navigator, known for his expedition againſt the Spaniſh ſettlements in the South ſeas, in a ſhip of war from Briſtol. He returned 1711, after ſurrounding the globe, and publiſhed an account of his voyage. He died 1732. His works have appeared in French, 3 vols. 12mo.

Rogers, *John*, a divine, educated at Cambridge. He was chaplain to the Engliſh factory at Antwerp, and on the ſucceſſion of Edward VI. he returned and obtained a prebend of St. Paul's. In Mary's reign, he was the firſt who ſuffered martyrdom at the ſtake in Smithfield, 1555. He had aſſiſted Coverdale and Tindal in tranſlating the bible into Engliſh.

Rogers, *John*, a divine, born 1679, at Eniſham, Oxfordſhire. He was educated at New college ſchool, and Corpus Chriſti, and in 1712 went to London as lecturer of St. Clement Danes. He obtained in 1716, the rectory of Wrington, Somerſetſhire, and engaged in 1719, in the Bangorian controverſy, and acquired on that occaſion ſo much credit by his diſcourſe on the viſible and inviſible church of Chriſt, that the univerſity of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D. D. in 1721. He obtained a canonry, and the office of ſubdean, in the cathedral of Wells, and in 1728, was promoted to the living of St. Giles', Cripplegate, London. He died 1729. After his death were publiſhed 4 vols. of his ſermons—a perſuaſive to conformity, addreſſed to diſſenters, &c. He wrote beſides, a defence of Chriſtianity againſt Collins' ſcheme of literal prophecy, &c.

Rohan, *Henry, duke of*, a peer of France, born 1579. He gained the friendſhip of Henry IV. by his bravery at the ſiege of Amiens, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the head of the Huguenots, for whom he obtained a very advantageous peace with Lewis XIII. After being in the ſervice of Venice, he was recalled by Lewis XIII. and employed in negociation as well as in war, but the jealouſy of Richelieu drove him to Geneva. He joined his friend the duke of Saxe Weimar againſt the imperialiſts, and was fatally wounded in battle, and died ſix weeks after, 1638. His memoirs of the political affairs of France, &c. from 1610 to 1629 in 2 vols. 12mo. are much admired. He wrote beſides the intereſt of princes, printed Cologne, 1666, 12mo.—on the government of the 13 cantons—an abridgment of Cæſar's commentaries, &c.

Rohault, *James*, of Amiens 1620, was well verſed in the philoſophy of the ancients, but

but attached to the doctrines of Des Cartes, of which he wrote an account under the title of "Physics." This work, was translated into Latin by Dr. Samuel Clarke, and adapted to the system of Newton's philosophy, and it has also appeared in English, 2 vols. 8vo. He wrote besides, elements of mathematics—treatise of mechanics, &c. and died 1675, aged 55.

ROLAND DE LA PLATIERE, *J. M.* of Villefranche near Lyons, was the youngest of five brothers. Left an orphan, he quitted his native town in quest of his fortune, and at the age of 19, not to enter into the ecclesiastical profession, he travelled on foot to Nantes. Here he was dissuaded from going to the East Indies on account of the bad state of his health, and therefore he removed to Rouen, where he was appointed inspector general at Amiens, and afterwards at Lyons. His travels in Switzerland, Italy, and other countries, enlarged his understanding, and rendered him known as a well informed writer. His memoirs on the rearing of cattle, and the preparing of wool, 4to.—his art on the printing of woolen and cotton stuffs—and his letters from Sicily, Switzerland, Malta, and Italy, were read with interest, and at the revolution he was deputy from Lyons He became one of the ministers of Lewis XVI. whose feelings he offended by his coarse affected manners, and the singularity of his dress. Though driven from the ministry by the monarch, he was restored by the voice of the people; but whilst he labored for the establishment of liberty, he permitted those excesses which proved so fatal to France. He resisted, indeed, the violence of faction, and wished to repress the massacres of September, but in vain. The popular fury was too strong to permit him to continue long in power, and when the fall of Brissot and of the Girondists was determined, Roland saw his fate decreed in theirs, and he escaped from Paris, when his person was going to be seized. He retired to Rouen, where he might have concealed his misfortunes; but when he heard that his wife had perished on the scaffold, he resolved not to survive her, and going about four leagues from Rouen on the Paris road he stabbed himself to the heart, 1793. He wrote besides, a dictionary of manufactures and the arts depending upon them, 3 vols. 4to. &c.

ROLAND, *Mary Jane Philipon*, wife of the preceding, was born at Paris 1754. Early devoted to books, she acquired a very extensive knowledge of the arts, and became known for her wit and learning. At the age of 25 she married Roland though much older than herself, and when he was raised to consequence in the revolution, she lent all the resources of her mind to assist him, and often wrote the dispatches and letters which were to issue from his hands. Her house was the receptacle of the learned, the powerful, and the intriguing, and the soul of the party, she guided many of the measures proposed in the convention. Her influence escaped not, however, without envy, and when accused she appeared before the convention, and cleared herself with all the graceful energy of innocence. When her husband was proscribed, she hoped to remain secure at Paris; but she was soon after seized and sent to prison, and after five months' confinement dragged to the scaffold. She was guillotined 8th Nov. 1793, aged 41, and as she expired she exclaimed, O liberty, what crimes are are committed in thy name! Her works consist of tracts on melancholy, morality, friendship, Socrates, &c. besides memoirs, written during her captivity, in which she gave an interesting history, or appeal to posterity, about her husband, his conduct, his ministry, and their private life. She also published an account of her travels in England and Switzerland, two places where she imbibed true principles of liberty and government. In her character she was an amiable woman, but unfortunately her partiality for republican liberty tinctured her conduct with an affectation of Roman virtues and ancient forms.

ROLAND D'ERCEVILLE, *B. G.* president of the parliament of Paris, was a learned character. He was guillotined 1794, aged 64. He wrote a letter on the authority of the states of France, 12mo—discourse on the jesuits—plan of education, &c.

ROLLE *Michael*, a French mathematician. He for some time wrote for an attorney; but by attending mathematical lectures became himself a popular lecturer, and wrote a treatise on algebra—methods of resolving undetermined questions in algebra, &c. and died 1719, aged 67.

ROLLIN, *Charles*, a French writer, born at Paris 1661. He studied in the college of Plessis, where he procured the appellation of the Divine. He succeeded his beloved master, Hersan, in 1687, as professor of rhetoric and eloquence and in 1694, he was appointed rector of the university. He distinguished himself by his zeal for the improvement of his pupils and the honor of learning, and by his attention the Greek language was cultivated with great attention. In 1699, he was coadjutor to the college of Beauvais, which his reputation soon rendered popular and flourishing; but in 1712, the disputes between the jesuits and jansenists proved fatal to his repose. By the influence of Tellier the king's confessor, he was driven from his appointments to privacy. In 1720, he was chosen again rector by the university of Paris; but two months after the election was disannulled by a lettre de cachet, and from that time Rollin devoted himself in retirement to the composition of his excellent works. His publications are, an edition of Quintilian, 2 vols.—treatise on studying and teaching the belles lettres, 4 vols—ancient history of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Babylonians, &c. 13 vols.—the Roman history from the foundation of the city to the battle

battle of Actium, completed to the time of Conſtantine by his pupil Crevier, and publiſhed in 16 vols. 12mo.—miſcellaneous diſcourſes, lectures, &c. He was ſo highly reſpected among his countrymen, that the poet Rouſſeau ventured from his baniſhment in diſguiſe to Paris to ſee and converſe with the venerable profeſſor. Voltaire has deſervedly paſſed high eulogiums on his merits as an hiſtorian, and called his ancient hiſtory the beſt compilation in any language, correct, eloquent, and pleaſing. He died 1741.

Rollius, *Reinhold Henry*, a German philologiſt, author of two Latin works containing the lives of philoſophers, poets, hiſtorians, orators, &c. 1709.

Rollo, a Norwegian chieftain, driven from his country. He landed in Normandy, of which he obtained the ſovereignty by the permiſſion of Charles the Simple, 912, who gave him his daughter Giſelle in marriage. He became a convert to chriſtianity, and took the title of duke of Normandy. He was the anceſtor of William the conqueror, and died about 932.

Rollock, *Robert*, of Stirlingſhire, was educated at St. Leonard's college, St. Andrew's. On the foundation of Edinburgh univerſity, in 1587, he was appointed firſt principal and divinity profeſſor, though not more than 28 years of age. His great application brought on the ſtone and gravel, of which he died 1601, aged 41. His commentaries on the Epheſians—the revelations—St. John's goſpel—and Daniel, in Latin, have been much admired. He wrote ſome ſermons beſides.

Romaine, *William*, an Engliſh divine, born at Hartlepool, Durham, 1714. He entered at Hertford college, Oxford, and removed to Chriſt-church. For ſome years he was a popular preacher in the univerſity; but a propenſity to the doctrines of Calvin prevailed upon him to ſeek for diſtinction among a London audience. He was elected lecturer of St. Dunſtan in the Weſt 1749, to which was afterwards added the offices of morning preacher at St. George's Hanover ſquare, and of aſtronomical profeſſor of Greſham college, which he ſoon reſigned. He was in 1764 rector of St. Ann's, Black-friars, and continued to collect thoſe numerous congregations which admired the addreſſes of a vociferous preacher. He publiſhed ſermons and tracts, in 8 vols. 8vo. and he alſo edited in 1749 Calaſio's concordance to the Hebrew bible, 4 vols. folio, in which he made ſome unpardonable alterations in favor of the then prevalent doctrine of Hutchinſon. He died 1795.

Romanelli, *John Francis*, a painter of Viterbo. His abilities were noticed by Mazarin, and recommended to the French king, but he preferred a reſidence in his native country, where he died 1662, aged 45. His hiſtorical pieces are much admired. His ſon *Urban* was alſo eminent as a painter, and died 1682, aged 44.

Romano, *Julio*, a painter, born at Rome, 1492. He was the pupil and the friend of Raphael, and was his heir. He was patronized by Leo X. and by Clement VII. and afterwards met with great encouragement at Mantua, under Gonzaga. He died 1546. He was diſtinguiſhed in architecture as well as painting. His learning gave him great advantage over contemporary artiſts, and he derived, from the ſtudy of the ancients, that judgment and taſte which he diſplayed in the ancient edifices, porticoes, veſtibules, and theatres introduced into his pieces. The beſt of his pieces are the fall of the giants, and the battles of Conſtantine.

Romanus I. emperor of the Eaſt, ſurnamed Lecapenus, was a native of Armenia, and was raiſed to diſtinction from a common ſoldier, by ſaving the life of Baſil in a battle againſt the Saracens. By marrying his daughter, Conſtantine, raiſed him as his aſſociate on the throne, 919. He defeated the Muſcovites and the Turks, but when he wiſhed to reſtore greater powers in the empire to his ſon-in-law Conſtantine, he was driven by the jealouſy of his own ſon Stephen into a monaſtery, where he died 948.

Romanus II. the Younger, was ſon of Conſtantine Porphyrogenitus, whom he ſucceeded 959. He was an effeminate and worthleſs prince, and deſtroyed himſelf by his debauchery, 963.

Romanus III. obtained the crown by marrying Zoe, the daughter of Conſtantine the Younger, 1028. The ſucceſs of the Saracens, who ſeized upon Syria, offended his ſubjects, and his wife, having fallen in love with Michael, the treaſurer of the empire, determined to depoſe her huſband, and raiſe her favorite to the throne in his ſtead. Romanus was therefore poiſoned 1034.

Romanus IV. ſurnamed Diogenes, by marrying Eudoxia, the widow of Conſtantine Ducas, aſcended the throne. He in 1071 was taken priſoner by Aſan, who, inſtead of inſulting his misfortunes, ſet him at liberty. On his return he found his throne uſurped by Michael, the ſon of his predeceſſor, and in a ſubſequent battle he was defeated by his rival, who ordered his eyes to be put out. Romanus died of the operation 1071.

Romanzoff, *N. marſhal de*, a Ruſſian general, who defeated the Turks 1770, at the battle of the Pruth, and at Kagoul, where 100,000 of the enemy were left on the field. He thus contributed to the enlargement of the Ruſſian dominions, and to the free navigation of the Black ſea, and of the Dardanelles. He received with modeſty the preſents heaped upon him, and afterwards went with Paul, the grand duke, to Berlin, where Frederic the Great received him with every mark of reſpect. In 1787, he refuſed to ſhare the command with Potemkin, and retired from the ſervice, and died ſoon after.

Rombouts, *Theodore*, a painter of Antwerp,

werp, very successful in historical subjects, but particularly in the representation of low scenes, ale-houses, markets, musicians, &c. He opposed his productions to his contemporary Rubens, and in some degree robbed his pieces of the merit which they, uncompared with others, possessed. He died 1637, aged 40.

Romilly, *John*, a clockmaker of Geneva. He presented to Lewis XV. a watch which went a whole year without winding. He died at Paris 1796, aged 82. He wrote all the articles on clock-making in the encyclopedie, and published a letter against the possibility of perpetual motion. He also established the journal de Paris, 1777. His son *John Edme*, was a Calvinistic minister at Geneva and London, and published 3 volumes of discourses. He was the friend of d'Alembert, Voltaire, and J. J. Rousseau, and died 1779.

Romney, *George*, a painter, born in Lancashire. He improved himself under the care of an itinerant painter. When he first came to London, he presented his death of general Wolfe to the public, and it obtained the second prize of the exhibition, and insured him public notice. He visited Italy by means of the little property saved by his pencil, and on his return was received with the distinction due to an ingenious artist. His portraits were much admired, and his historical pieces also possessed great merit. He died at Kendal in 1802.

Rondelet, *William*, of Montpellier, acquired celebrity as a physician. He wrote a Latin treatise on fishes, 2 vols. folio—and various tracts on medicine. He died at Realmont 1566, aged 59, in consequence of eating figs to excess.

Ronsard, *Peter de*, a French poet, born at Vendomois, 1524. He became page to the duke of Orleans, and afterwards was for two years in the service of James V. of Scotland. On his return to France, he was engaged in negociations, and at the same time devoted himself to literature and poetry. He was the favorite of Henry II. of France, and his four successors, and though a layman, obtained some ecclesiastical dignities, especially St. Cosmas priory, where he died 1585. His poetry was much admired, so that he obtained the honorable appellation of the poet of France. His genius was great, and his conceptions sublime, yet he was deficient in judgment. His works consist of hymns, odes, elegies, sonnets, &c. but in his amorous poetry he does not always adhere to that delicacy which virtue approves.

Ronsin, *Charles Philip*, a native of Soissons. The French revolution opened a scene for the display of the bold designs of his character, and by the influence of Danton and Marat, he was promoted to the office of war minister, and to the command of the revolutionary army. In La Vendée, and at Meux his steps were traced by all the horrors of murder and assassination; but on his return he was marked for destruction when he attempted to raise the power of the communes above the convention. He was guillotined 1794, aged 42. He was the author of some tragedies, Lewis XIII.—Areanphile, &c. which, though acted, possess not much merit.

Rooke, *sir George*, an admiral. He was educated for a learned profession, but his father yielded at last to his wish to serve in the navy. His most glorious exploits were in saving the Smyrna fleet from a French squadron, in taking the almost impregnable fortress of Gibraltar, 1703, in destroying the French ships off la Hogue, in the affair of Malaga, and at the action before Vigo. His services, though acknowledged by William, were disregarded by the whig party in Anne's reign, and he retired, neglected, to his seat in Kent, where he died 1709. His fortune was moderate, and he truly said, in making his will, "the little I leave was honestly gotten, never cost a sailor a tear, or the nation a farthing."

Rooke, *Laurence*, an astronomer and geometrician, born at Deptford in Kent 1623, educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, from which he removed to Wadham college, Oxford. In 1652 he was chosen astronomical professor at Gresham college, which he exchanged three years after for the chair of geometry. He was one of the first members of the royal society, and died at Gresham college, 1662. His works are observations on comets—methods of observing eclipses of the moon—observations on the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites—directions to seamen going to the Indies.

Roome, *Edward*, solicitor to the treasury, 1729, wrote some satirical papers called Pasquin, in which he abused Pope, and the poet in return gave him a conspicuous place in his Dunciad. He died 1729, and after his death appeared "the jovial crew," a play, acted with some degree of success.

Roque, *John de la*, wrote a voyage into Arabia Felix, 12mo.—into Palestine—into Syria and mount Libanus, and assisted his brother *Anthony* in the composition of the Mercure de France. He died at Paris 1745, aged 84.

Rosa, *Alba Cariera*, a Venetian lady, celebrated for her talents in crayon painting and miniatures. She died 1755, aged 85.

Rosa, *Salvator*, a painter, *Vid.* Salvator.

Rosamond, daughter of Walter de Clifford, lord Hereford, is celebrated as the mistress of the second Henry. To conceal this amour from his queen, Henry removed the frail beauty to a labyrinth in Woodstock park, where, however, his wife discovered her, and obliged her to take poison. Some authors declare that the fair Rosamond died at Godstow nunnery, near Oxford, and that she was buried there. She had two sons by Henry, *William*, surnamed Longsword, and *Jeffery*, afterwards archbishop of York.

Roscommon, *Wentworth Dillon, earl of*, an English poet, born in Ireland 1633. He

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was brought up in England, but the commotions of the times, and the impeachment of his uncle, lord Stafford, drove him to Caen, where he finiſhed his education under Bochart. At the reſtoration he came to England, where he was made by Charles II. captain of the band of penſioners. He nearly ruined himſelf by gaming, and by the vicious indulgences prevalent at a corrupted court; but when maſter of horſe to the ducheſs of York, he married Frances, daughter of lord Burlington, and devoted himſelf to literature and poetry, and planned with Dryden a deſign to fix and refine the Engliſh language. He died of the gout, improperly treated by a French empiric, 1684. His poems are few, and of thoſe the beſt are, his eſſay on tranſlated verſe—and his tranſlation of Horace's art of poetry. Though perhaps not a ſublime poet, he certainly is a correct one, and he has the ſingular merit of being the only moral writer in Charles's days.

ROSEWELL, *Thomas*, of Somerſetſhire, was educated at Oxford, and ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. He became eminent among the diſſenters; but in 1684 he was accuſed of high treaſon, becauſe, in a diſcourſe at Rotherhithe, he had ſpoken with contempt of the king's pretenſions to cure ſcrophulous diſorders. He was tried and condemned, but pardoned by Charles II. He died 1691, aged 61.

ROSINUS, *John*, born at Eiſenac, Thuringia, 1550, was educated at Jena, and in 1592 became preacher of the cathedral of Naumburg in Saxony, where he died of the plague, 1626. The beſt of his works is, Romanarum antiquitatum libri decem, a valuable compoſition, 1701, 4to. He wrote beſides, de priſcis Romanis gentibus, &c.

ROSOI, *Barnaby Firmin du*, a writer, born at Paris 1745. He wrote dramatic pieces, acted with applauſe, but poſſeſſing little merit. He was alſo author of a romance—the annals of Toulouſe, &c. but though a voluminous writer, he continued poor. At the revolution he wrote in favor of the unfortunate monarch his gazette, called "l'ami du roi," and in conſequence of his principles, he was marked for death. In his laſt moments he wiſhed to benefit mankind by ſoliciting that his blood might be extracted from his veins, and tranſuſed into the body of an old man, which was rejected. He was executed 1792.

ROSS, *Alexander*, a prelate, born at Aberdeen, 1640, and educated at St. Andrew's. He was in 1686 biſhop of Edinburgh; but the revolution put an end to the epiſcopal authority in Scotland. He died at Edinburgh 1720, aged 80. He was author of ſome tracts little known.

ROSS, *Alexander*, author of Virgilius evangelizans, a ſingular canto on the life of Chriſt, extracted all from Virgil—of view of all religions, in 8vo.—and other tracts, was of Aberdeen, and became maſter of Southampton ſchool, and chaplain to the firſt Charles. He died 1654, aged 64.

ROSS, *John*, of Herefordſhire, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He obtained Frome vicarage, Somerſetſhire, and in 1778 was preferred to the ſee of Exeter. He wrote a defence of Dr. Middleton againſt Mr. Markland, 1746, and in 1749 edited Cicero's epiſtles ad familiares, in 2 vols, 8vo. He publiſhed beſides, ſingle ſermons, and died 1792.

ROSSI, *Bernard Marie de*, of Forly, was educated at Florence, and became theological profeſſor to the Dominicans of Venice. He wrote works on hiſtorical and antiquarian ſubjects, the beſt known of which are, his account of the church of Aquileia. He died 1775, aged 88.

ROSSLYN, *Alexander Wedderburn, earl of*, an able lawyer, born in Scotland 1733. He was educated at Edinburgh univerſity, and called to the Scotch bar 1752, and entered the next year at the Inner Temple. In parliament, as member for Richmond, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a well informed orator in ſupport of Mr. George Grenville's adminiſtration, and he eſpouſed the cauſe of the mother country in the American war. He was appointed ſolicitor-general in 1771, attorney-general in 1778, and created 1780 baron Loughborough, and made chief juſtice of the common pleas. He ſupported the coalition miniſtry, and was in 1783 commiſſioner for keeping the great ſeal; but was diſmiſſed with lord North and Mr. Fox, whoſe oppoſition to the new miniſtry he ably ſeconded in parliament. In 1793 he accepted the ſeals, and was in 1801 created earl Roſslyn, and ſoon after retired to privacy. He died ſuddenly 1805, at Baylis, near Salt-hill. He was author of a pamphlet, called "obſervations on the ſtate of the Engliſh priſons, and the means of improving them," a work of merit.

ROSSO, *le*, of Florence, by ſtudying the works of Michael Angelo and Parmeſan, acquired celebrity, even without the aſſiſtance of a maſter. Francis I. appointed him ſuperintendant of works at Fontainebleau, and rewarded his ſervices by a canonry of the holy chapel. He was ſo much affected by the tortures inflicted on his friend Pellegrin, whom he had accuſed falſely of robbing him of a ſum of money, that, in a melancholy moment of reflection, he took poiſon, and died, 1541, aged 45. His heads of old men, and his female figures, were much admired.

ROTARI, *Peter*, of Verona, acquired celebrity as a portrait and hiſtorical painter. He was, in 1756, at Peterſburg, where he took the portraits of the imperial family, and of the nobility, and he afterwards returned to Italy.

ROTGANS, *Luke*, of Amſterdam, engaged in the wars of Holland in 1672, but after two years' ſervice, retired to devote himſelf to poetry. His epic poem, in eight books, on the life of William III., is held in high eſtimation by the Dutch. He wrote alſo other poems, and ſhares with Vondel and Antonides the

the honor of being at the head of the bards of Holland. He died of the small-pox, 1710, aged 66.

ROTHENAMER, *John*, of Munich, is eminent as a painter, liberally patronized by the emperor Rodolph II. He died 1604, aged 40.

ROTHERAM, *John, M. D.* of Yorkshire, published a philosophical enquiry into the nature and properties of water, and other medical works, and died 1787.

ROTHERAM, *John*, author of an apology for the Athanasian creed—essay on the truth of christianity—discourse on faith, and its connection with good works, 8vo. and other religious tracts, was rector of Houghton le-Spring, and died 1788.

ROTRON, *John de*, of Dreux, distinguished as a poet, and as a magistrate. While an epidemic disorder raged in Dreux, and all fled for safety, Rotron remained to administer to the necessities of the poor, and, in answer to his brother, who earnestly solicited his departure, he said, "the bells are tolling for the 22d person who has died this day, and how soon soever they may announce my departure, I know not, but I will not desert my post." Soon after the contagion carried him off, 1650, in his 41st year. He was patronized by Richelieu, but never would condescend to please his patron, to attack the cid of Corneille, a poet whom he reverenced. He wrote 37 plays, tragedies, and comedies, with vigor and success, of which the best known are Chosroes, Antigone, and Wenceslaus, tragedies.

ROUBILLAC, *Francis*, of Switzerland, is eminent for his beautiful statuary. He finished some of the most splendid of the monuments in Westminster abbey, and died 1762.

ROUCHER, *J. A.* of Montpellier, is distinguished as a poet. He hailed the French revolution as an era which was to bless the earth; but when he beheld its atrocities, he spoke with freedom against the tyrants. His observations drew down upon him the resentment of the revolutionary tribunal, and he was guillotined 1794, and he met death with great composure, after seeing 37 heads struck off before he suffered. His chief work is the months, a poem in 12 cantos, which, though occasionally tedious, contains animated descriptions. He also translated Adam Smith's wealth of nations, &c.

ROUELLE, *William Francis*, of Matthieu, near Caen, practised as an apothecary at Paris, and gave lectures in chemistry, and contributed some things to the memoirs of the academy of sciences. He died at Paris, 1770, aged 67. His brother, *Hilary-Marin*, succeeded him as lecturer in chemistry, and died 1779.

ROUILLE, *Peter Julian*, a jesuit, of Tours, professor of theology and philosophy. He engaged with Catrou in the Roman history, in 21 vols. 4to., and assisted in revising the revolutions of Spain by d'Orleans. The journal de Trevoux, was conducted by him from 1733 to 1737. He died 1740, aged 57.

ROUS, *Francis*, one of the fanatics of the commonwealth. He represented Truro in the long parliament, and became speaker of Barebone's parliament. His violent speeches against the bishops, and against Arminianism, rendered him a favorite, and he was made provost of Eton, though a lay-man. His works, breathing the same spirit of enthusiasm, appeared fol. 1657. He died 1659. He was called in ridicule, the illiterate Jew of Eton.

ROUSE, *John*, author of the antiquities of Warwick—a chronicle of the kings of England—a history of the two universities, died 1491.

ROUSSEAU, *John Baptist*, a French poet, born at Paris 1669. Though his father was a shoe-maker, he received a decent education. In 1688, he went as page in the embassy to Denmark, and from thence passed with Tallard, as secretary to the English court. Distinction in literature was his chief aim, and therefore he refused some appointment which would have set him above dependence. About this time some satirical verses, grossly abusive, were produced as his own, and though he declared his innocence, and pronounced them forgeries invented by his enemies, he was tried and banished. The sentence was harsh, as even Voltaire his enemy admits, and he ever after protested that the treatment was unjust and illiberal. From France he came to Switzerland, and afterwards went to Baden, where he was noticed by Eugene, and with him visited Vienna. In 1721 he came to London, where he published a collection of his poems, 2 vols. 4to. He returned to Paris incognito 1739, and listened to promised offers of reconciliation from his friends; but soon after died of a fit of apoplexy, at Brussels, 1741. His poems, consisting of odes, epigrams, epistles, comedies in verse, &c. have been published in 3 vols. 4to. and 4 vols 12mo. 1743. His poetry, particularly his odes, in Voltaire's opinion, are beautiful, diversified, and abound with images.

ROUSSEAU, *James*, a French painter, born at Paris, 1630. He was patronized by Lewis XIV. but as he was a protestant, he left his country to avoid persecution. He went to Holland, and afterwards to England. His landscapes and architectural representations are much admired. He died in London 1693.

ROUSSEAU, *John James*, a celebrated philosopher, born 28th June, 1712, at Geneva, where his father was a watch-maker. His mother died in bringing him into the world, and his birth, as he observes, was the first of his misfortunes. Though of a weakly constitution, his mind was strong, and the reading of Plutarch and Tacitus opened his ideas, and inspired him with courage. Upon some juvenile frolick he quitted his father's house, and changed his religion for bread. The bishop of Anneci, in whose house he solicited an asylum,

placed him with mad. de Warens, a lady who had lately abandoned the proteſtant for the catholic tenets, and devoted part of her fortune to deeds of charity. Rouſſeau ſoon after quitted this hoſpitable roof, and began to teach muſic at Chamberri. In 1741, he came to Paris, and two years after went as ſecretary with the French ambaſſador to Venice; but his reſtleſs ſpirit could not long bear ſervitude, and in conſequence of a quarrel with his employer, he returned to Paris. Here he was noticed by Dupin, the farmer general, who gave him an office in his department, and at laſt, in 1750, he began his literary career, and obtained the prize of the academy of Dijon, on the ſubject, whether the re-eſtabliſhment of the arts and ſciences has been conducive to the purity of morals? He adopted, by the advice of Diderot, the negative poſition, and defended it with ſuch eloquence, that he excited a number of literary antagoniſts. He next attracted public attention by his diſcourſe on the cauſes of inequality among men, and on the origin of ſociety, a work of ſingular character, which unites the boldeſt flights of imagination with the moſt incoherent ideas, and elevates ſavage nature above the comforts of domeſtic and ſocial life. This compoſition, dedicated to the republic of Geneva, reſtored him to the favor of his native country, and to the proteſtant faith. After returning for a while to Paris, he retired to ſolitude. His letter to d'Alembert, on the ſubject of eſtabliſhing a theatre at Geneva, drew upon him the cenſures of Voltaire, and it was remarked that this bold advocate for the purity of morals againſt the contagion of theatrical repreſentation had himſelf written a comedy, and a paſtoral, which had been exhibited on the Paris ſtage. His next work was the dictionary of muſic, which contains many valuable articles. His new Heloiſe appeared in 1761, in 6 vols. 12mo. and, notwithſtanding its many defects, and immorality, excited much of the public attention, for its bold delineation of character, its intereſting details, and its faſcinating language. Heloiſe was followed in 1762 by Emilius, in 4 vols. 12mo. a moral romance ſtill of greater celebrity. In this work the philoſopher wiſhes to leave in education every thing to nature, and whilſt he inveighs againſt the luxuries, and the prejudices of the age, he ſpeaks truths worthy of Plato and of Tacitus. It is, however, much to be lamented, that in tracing out the education of a young man, and in drawing a moſt affecting picture of the benign author of chriſtianity, and of the ſublime beauties of the goſpel, he attacks the miracles and the prophecies on which that divine revelation reſts, and builds his ſyſtem of ſalvation on reaſon and natural religion. The book, though popular, was expoſed to the cenſures of the parliament of Paris, and the author haſtened out of France. He ſought an aſylum at Geneva, but the gates of the city were ſhut againſt him, and he retired to Neufchatel in Switzerland, where he began to write a defence of his principles. Here the populace was roufed to violence, by the pulpit diſcourſes of the miniſters of the neighbourhood, and fearing greater inſults than the pelting of his windows, he fled from Neufchatel. Berne was alſo ſhut againſt him, and he haſtened to Straſburg, where de Contades relieved his neceſſities, and enabled him to proceed to Paris, where he expected the protection of David Hume. With the Engliſh philoſopher he travelled to London; but whilſt he fled from perſecution the citizen of Geneva ſtill longed for celebrity. In England he was a common man, and not the favorite of the people, admired and applauded, and therefore he ſoon quarrelled with Hume, and left the kingdom in diſguſt. He returned to Paris, where he was permitted to remain, provided he wrote nothing offenſive againſt the government. Reſtleſs and ſuſpicious he now appeared in the Armenian dreſs, and when flattered by thoſe who reverenced his abilities, he declared himſelf inſulted, and interpreted the approbation of the world as a regular ſyſtem of perſecution from men of letters. The laſt years of life were ſpent in the company of a few friends. He died of an apoplexy at Ermenonville, the eſtate of M. de Girardin, 30 miles from Paris, 2d July, 1778, aged 66; and in the iſle of Poplars, in this beautiful retreat, are inſcribed theſe words: "Ici repoſe l'homme de la nature & de la verité! Vitam impendere vero." Rouſſeau, the Diogenes of modern times, married in 1769, at Bourgoin in Dauphiné, a woman of the name of le Vaſſeur, who, without elegance of manners, and without mental attainments, exerciſed over him the moſt abſolute dominion. She gave him in return all the attentions of a nurſe and of a friend, and accompanied him in all his wanderings. His works have been collected in 33 vols. 8vo. and 12mo. His confeſſions were publiſhed after his death.

Roussel, *William*, a Benedictine of Conches in Normandy, who died at Argenteuil, 1717, aged 59. He tranſlated St. Jerome's letters, 3 vols. 8vo. and began a literary hiſtory of France, finiſhed by Rivet.

Roussel, *Peter*, of Ax in Pamiers, publiſhed ſyſteme phyſique & moral de la femme, 12mo. a work of great merit, and began a work on the ſame ſubject on man. He died at Chateaudun, 1803, aged 60.

Roux, *Auguſtin*, of Gaſcony, publiſhed a treatiſe on purifying liquors—memoirs of chemiſtry—typographical annals—new portable encyclopedie, 2 vols. 8vo. &c. He died 1776, aged 50.

Rowe, *Nicholas*, an Engliſh poet, born at Little Beckford, Bedfordſhire, 1673. From Highgate ſchool he went to Weſtminſter, and at 16 removed to the Inner Temple. Though his abilities might have raiſed him to eminence in the law, he preferred literature, and at the age of 25 produced his firſt tragedy "the ambitious

ambitious ſtepmother," received with univerſal applauſe. Tamerlane—the fair penitent—Ulyſſes—the royal convert—Jane Shore—and lady Jane Grey, ſucceeded with equal approbation; but the poet was inadequate to the eaſe and ſprightlineſs of comedy, and his "biter," was ſo little popular that it is not even inſerted in his works. His fame made him known to the great, the duke of Queenſberry made him his public ſecretary of ſtate, and on the Hanoverian ſucceſſion he was appointed poet laureat, and land ſurveyor of the cuſtoms of the port of London, &c. He died 6th Dec. 1718, aged 45. He tranſlated into verſe Lucan's Pharſalia, and Quillet's Callipædia, and edited Shakeſpeare's plays. Rowe is ſtill a popular poet on the ſtage, and his Jane Shore, as Johnſon ſays, is always ſeen and heard with pity. Though he does not often excite terror, yet he elevates the ſentiments, and though he ſeldom pierces the breaſt, he always delights the ear, and often improves the underſtanding.

Rowe, *Elizabeth*, an Engliſh lady, known for her genius and virtues, was born at Ilchester 1674. In her 22d year, ſome of her poems appeared under the title of poems on ſeveral occaſions by Philomela. Her talents rendered her a favorite, and among her reſpectable ſuitors ſhe had the poet Prior; but ſhe in 1710 gave her hand to Mr. Thomas Rowe, a gentleman already known for literary acquirements. After his death 1715, which ſhe recorded in one of her beſt elegies, ſhe lived in retirement at Frome. She died of an apoplexy 1737. After her death her devotions were publiſhed by Dr. Watts, under the title of devout exerciſes of the heart, &c. and in 1739 appeared her miſcellaneous works in proſe and verſe, 2 vols. 8vo. Theſe works contain the hiſtory of Joſeph, a poem—friendſhip in death—letters, moral, &c.

Rowe, *Thomas*, the huſband of the preceding, was ſon of a diſſenting miniſter. He was educated at the Charter houſe and at Leyden univerſity. He died of a lingering illneſs, May 1718, in his 28th year. Among other things he wrote an ode to his wife, ſome time after his marriage, under the title of Delia, a proof of his love, and of her many virtues. He alſo undertook a tranſlation of Plutarch's lives, but finiſhed only eight.

Rowe, *Thomas*, of Petherwin, Devonſhire, was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and became miniſter of Litchet, orſetſhire, but was ejected in 1662, and afterwards took the care of a diſſenting congregation at Wimborn, where he died 1698. He was author of the Chriſtian's work, &c.

Rowe, *John*, of Crediton, Devonſhire, was educated at New Inn hall, Oxford. He was a popular miniſter at Witney, Oxfordſhire, and then removed to Tiverton, and in 1654, ſettled as preacher in Weſtminſter abbey, from which he was ejected 1662. He died 1677. His "love of Chriſt," in 30 ſermons, are a much eſteemed publication. He wrote ſome practical treatiſes.

Rowland, *Henry*, of Angleſey, is known for a valuable hiſtory of his native iſland, called Mona reſtaurata, in 4to. He died 1722.

Rowley, a monk of Briſtol, ſaid to have floriſhed in the 15th century. Some particulars of his writings real or fictitious are mentioned under Chatterton.

Rowley, *William*, a dramatic writer, in the reign of the firſt Charles, educated at Cambridge. He left five plays, in one of which he was aſſiſted by Shakeſpeare.

Rowley, *Samuel*, a dramatic writer in Charles the firſt's reign, of no great celebrity. Two hiſtorical plays by him are mentioned.

Rowley, *William*, a phyſician, born in London, 1743. He ſerved in the army and was at the ſiege of Belleiſle, and at the taking of the Havannah, and afterwards was employed by the miniſtry to make profeſſional viſits to Cuba, and all the Leeward iſlands, for which he was honorably rewarded. He ſettled in London, and acquired an extenſive practice, but though he received a doctor's degree from St. Andrew's, and had been admitted bachelor of medicine from St. Alban's hall, Oxford; ſome objections were made in that univerſity to his obtaining the next degree, and he never took it. His publications were reſpectable on medical ſubjects. Though a man of great obſervation, it is remarkable that, either from ſingularity or prejudice, he oppoſed the vaccine inoculation, and thus impeded the adoption of a ſyſtem which bids fair to extirpate one of the greateſt ſcourges of the human race. He died 1806.

Rowning, *John*, a mathematician, fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and rector of Anderby, Lincolnſhire. He died in Carey ſtreet, London, 1771, aged 72. His compendious ſyſtem of natural philoſophy, 2 vols. 8vo. is a popular work, once a ſtanding claſs book at Cambridge.

Roy, *Julian le*, of Tours, came to Paris at the age of 18, and ſo excelled in his profeſſion, that his watches acquired the ſame celebrity in France, as thoſe of Graham in England. He died at Paris 1759, aged 74, leaving four ſons. *Peter* the eldeſt was watchmaker to the king, and publiſhed memoirs for the clock makers of Paris, 4to—etrennes chronometriques—treatiſe on the labors of Harriſon and le Roy for the diſcovery of longitude at ſea, 4to.—letter to M. de Marivetz. He died 1785. *Julian David*, another ſon, was member of the national inſtitute, and profeſſor of architecture. He travelled over Greece and other countries, and publiſhed ruins of the fineſt monuments of Greece, fol. a work of merit—hiſtory of the conſtruction of Chriſtian temples, 8vo—obſervations on the edifices of the ancients—on the marine, ſhips, ſails, &c. of the antients. He died of an apoplexy 1803, aged 75.

ROYSE, *George, D. D.* born at Martock, Somersetshire, 1655, and educated at Edmund hall, Oxford, became fellow of Oriel college, and was afterwards chaplain to king William, and to Tillotson, who gave him Newington rectory, Oxfordshire. He was elected provost of Oriel 1690, and afterwards dean of Bristol, and died 1708.

ROYSE, *John, A. M.* a preacher under Cromwell, educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He was ejected in 1662, and died the next year. His "Spirit's touch stone," is admired.

ROZE'E, *N.* of Leyden, excelled in the use of the pencil, but in the finishing of her pictures she applied, instead of colors, silk flocs on the ground, which she disposed with the highest effect. Her landscapes, portraits, and historical pieces, are much admired. She died 1682, aged 50.

ROZIER, *Francis*, an agriculturist, born at Lyons, 1734. Though he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, he devoted himself to the study of his favorite science, and to botany, chemistry and natural history. He sought for retirement at Bezieres, where he composed his valuable course of agriculture in 10 vols. 4to. During the revolution he showed himself firm and moderate, but when Lyons was besieged, a bomb fell on his bed while he was asleep, and buried his shattered limbs among the ruins of the house 1793. He wrote besides memoirs on making wine—on mills and presses, and other works on agricultural and commercial subjects.

RUBENS, *sir Peter Paul*, a celebrated painter, born at Cologne, 1577. He studied at Antwerp, from which the civil wars had driven his family; but while he applied to the belles lettres, he displayed a strong partiality for the art of designing. After receiving instruction from the best Flemish masters he went to Italy, where he studied accurately the coloring of Titian, and all the striking beauties of Julio Romano, of Raphael, and other illustrious painters. After an absence of seven years, he returned to Antwerp, where he took a wife, whom four years after he lost. He afterwards took a second wife of great beauty, whose personal charms it is said, he transfused into his paintings. The fame of his talents was soon spread over Europe. He was invited to Paris by Mary de Medicis to paint the Luxemburg gallery, and he became such a favorite with the infanta Isabella of Spain, that she sent him as her ambassador to England to negociate a peace in 1630. In England he painted the Banqueting house, and was much noticed by Buckingham, and also by Charles I. who knighted him. On his return to Spain he was honorably received by Philip IV. and made secretary of state in Flanders. He died 1640, leaving an immense fortune behind him. His eldest son *Albert* succeeded him as secretary in Flanders. Rubens was deservedly held in high esteem, and it is said, that few persons passed through Flanders without seeing a man of whose talents and great reputation they had heard so much. Of his pupils Vandyke acquired the greatest celebrity.

RUBENS, *Albert*, son of the above, was born at Antwerp, 1614, and was esteemed by the archduke Leopold William. He wrote de re vestiariâ veterum, præcipue de lato clavo —diatribæ de gemmâ Tiberianâ, Augustæâ, &c. regum & imperatorum Roman. numismata, fol. He died 1657.

RUCCELLAI, *John*, of Florence, was sent by Leo X. as ambassador to Francis I. but the death of that pope cut off his hopes of obtaining the purple, though the next pontiff, Clement VII. appointed him governor of St. Angelo. He died in obscurity about 1526, aged 50. He wrote Rosamonde, and Orestes, tragedies, and the bees, a poem of merit in blank verse.

RUCCELLAI, *Bernard*, of Florence in the 15th century, was author of bellum Italicum, printed London, 1733, in 4to. &c.

RUDBECK, *Olaus*, professor of medicine at Upsal, wrote exercitatio anatomica, 4to.—atlantica, five Manheim vera Japheti posterorum sedes ac patera, 3 vols. fol. with an atlas—leges West-Gothicæ, fol.—collection of plants on plates, 2 vols. fol.—Laponia illustrata, 4to.—dissertation on the Selai of the bible, &c. He died 1702, aged 73. His son was also an eminent physician, and published dissertatio de hederâ—a catalogue of the plants of Lapland —specimen linguæ Gothicæ, 4to.

RUDDIMAN, *Thomas*, a Scotchman, born in Aberdeenshire, 1684, and educated at Aberdeen. He was overseer of the king's printing house, Edinburgh, and for near 50 years keeper of the advocates' library there, and distinguished for the valuable books which he edited. He was strongly attached to the Stuart family, and opposed the revolution. His diplomata et numismata Scotiæ, are admired, but particularly his excellent Latin grammar, with valuable notes. He died at Edinburgh 1757, aged 84.

RUE, *Charles de la*, a French orator and poet, born at Paris 1643, and educated among the jesuits, and distinguished as a professor of belles lettres and rhetoric. He published in 1667, the conquests of Lewis XIV. a Latin poem, which Corneille translated into French. He was among the editors of the Dauphin classics, and published Virgil. He wrote also tragedies in Latin and French, besides 3 vols. of sermons, and died 1725, aged 82.

RUFFHEAD, *Owen*, an English writer, published the life of Pope—a collection of statutes at large, &c. and died 1769.

RUFFI, *Anthony de*, of Marseilles, was author of an history of Marseilles, 2 vols. fol. continued by his son *Louis Anthony*. He wrote besides, the history of the generals of the gallies, &c. He died 1689, aged 82.

RUGENDAS, *George Philip*, of Augsburg, painted

painted with his left hand. He excelled in the repreſentation of battles, ſieges, and in hiſtorical pieces, and died 1742, aged 76.

RUGGLE, *George*, fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, wrote Ignoramus, a Latin comedy of merit, performed before James I. 1614. He died about 1640.

RUHNKENIUS, *David*, of Stolp in Pomerania, became profeſſor of belles lettres and hiſtory, and librarian in Leyden univerſity. He died 1798, aged 75. He wrote epiſtolæ criticæ in Heſiodi & Homeri hymnos—de vitâ et ſcriptis Longini—Timæi ſophiſtæ lexicon—hiſtoria critica oratorum Græcorum, 2 vols. 8vo.—editions of V. Paterculus, Rutilius Lupus, &c. His life has been publiſhed by Wyttenbach.

RUINART, *Thierry*, a Benedictine monk, of Rheims, 1657. He was author of the acts of the martyrs of the four firſt centuries, 4to.—hiſtory of the perſecution of the Vandals, 4to.—the life of Mabillon—the life of Urban V. &c. He died 1709.

RULE, *Gilbert*, of Elgin, was educated at Aberdeen, where he was profeſſor of philoſophy. He was in 1659 principal of his college; but was ejected for non-conformity, after which he went to Leyden, and took his degrees in medicine. At the revolution he was principal of the univerſity of Edinburgh, and died there 1705, aged 77. He wrote ſome pieces in defence of non-conformity, and againſt epiſcopacy, of little merit.

RULHIERES, *N. de*, ſecretary to the French ambaſſador l'Hopital in Ruſſia, when Peter III. was hurled from his throne, publiſhed a ſhort but intereſting account of this event, and afterwards gave an hiſtory of the revolution in Poland. He was preparing an account of the French revolution, when he died ſuddenly 1791. He wrote a pamphlet of great merit on the proteſtants of France, and two poems on diſputes—the jeux des mains, &c.

RUMPHIUS, *George Everard*, conſul at Amboyna, paid there particular attention to botanical purſuits. Though he loſt his ſight at the age of 43, he followed his favorite ſtudies, and by his taſte and ſmell he ſtill diſtinguiſhed all the varieties of plants. His works appeared in 1755, in 6 vols. fol.

RUNDLE, *Thomas*, a prelate, educated at Exeter college, Oxford. By the friendſhip of lord Talbot, to whom he was chaplain, he became archdeacon of Wilts, treaſurer of Sarum, rector of Sedgefield, and prebendary of Durham, which he exchanged in 1735 for the ſee of Derry. A volume of his letters has been printed. He died 1743.

RUPERT, *Prince*, ſon of Frederic of Bohemia, and Elizabeth daughter of James I. viſited England at the beginning of the civil wars, and was entruſted by Charles with the command of ſome of his armies. Under the ſecond Charles he was placed at the head of the navy, and defeated the Dutch fleet in 1673. He paid particular attention to the arts and ſciences, was fond of chemiſtry, and from the accidental obſervation of a ſoldier ſcraping his ruſty gun he invented mezzotinto printing, of which he himſelf executed the firſt ſpecimen, ſtill to be ſeen in Evelyn's ſculptura, firſt edition. He died 1682.

RUREMONDE, *John William de*, a French fanatic. He believed himſelf to be inſpired in 1580, and commiſſioned by heaven to reſtore the anabaptiſts of Munſter, and for a while he collected adherents by encouraging them to pillage the rich, and by permitting polygamy. He was at laſt ſeized, and condemned to be burnt by a ſlow fire. He ſuffered with aſtoniſhing fortitude, and two of his wives imitating his example ſhared his fate.

RUSCELLI, *Jerome*, of Viterbo, was eminent for his learning, and publiſhed Rimario, or a dictionary of rhymes—illuſtrious coats of arms, &c. and died at Rome 1565.

RUSHWORTH, *John*, was born in Northumberland 1607, and educated at Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn. He was expert as a ſhorthand writer, and employed to minute down the particulars of the moſt important debates in parliament and in the courts of juſtice. He was in 1640 joint clerk to the houſe of commons, and afterwards attended his relation Fairfax as his ſecretary. In 1658 he was member for Berwick, and alſo in 1660 and 1678, and he recommended himſelf to the king's favor, by preſenting to him ſome valuable records of the privy council, preſerved during the civil wars. Either through extravagance, or careleſſneſs, he was impriſoned in the king's bench, and died there after ſix years' confinement, 12th May, 1690. His hiſtorical collections of private paſſages in ſtate, &c. appeared at various times in 7 vols. fol. The work is conſidered as too favorable to the republican party, and thence he was accuſed of untruths.

RUSSEL, *Alexander*, phyſician to the Engliſh factory at Aleppo, was born and educated at Edinburgh. During his reſidence in Turkey, he gained celebrity by his medical abilities, which procured him the friendſhip of the pacha of Aleppo. He returned to Europe in 1759, and was elected phyſician of St. Thomas's hoſpital, London. His hiſtory of Aleppo is a valuable performance. He died in London 1770.

RUSSEL, *Richard*, a phyſician, author of a popular treatiſe on the virtues of ſea water, died 1768.

RUSSEL, *lord William*, third ſon of the firſt duke of Bedford, obtained a ſeat in the commons under Charles II. and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a violent oppoſer of the ſucceſſion of the duke of York. He was arreſted as guilty of treaſonable practices, with the duke of Monmouth, and condemned to death. He was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 1683. After the revolution his ſentence was reviſed. He married Rachel, ſecond daughter of Wrio-

tesley, earl of Southampton, widow of lord Vaughan, a woman of great merit and piety. When she heard of his condemnation, she threw herself at the king's feet, but Charles was inexorable, and she immediately went to the tower, and employed all the powers of affection and eloquence in exhorting her husband to die with heroic resolution. She parted from him on the day of his execution, and he, turning from her, exclaimed, "the bitterness of death is now past." She continued a widow till her death 1723, at the age of 87. The letters which passed between her and her husband display, in the strongest features, the characters of a man of upright integrity, and of a woman of the most generous heart, and the most affectionate sentiments.

RUSSEL, *Elizabeth, lady*, widow of sir Thomas Hobbey, married lord John Russel. By her second husband she had one son and two daughters, *Anne* and *Elizabeth*, the last of whom was buried in Westminster abbey, where a statue on her monument seems to indicate that she died in consequence of pricking her finger with a needle. Lady Russel was a woman of a well cultivated mind, and translated from the French a religious book on the sacrament. She died about 1600, aged 71.

RUST, *George*, of Christ college, Cambridge, by the friendship of Jeremy Taylor became dean of Connor, and afterwards was raised to the see of Dromore. He died 1670, author of a discourse on truth—a sermon, &c.

RUTH, of Moab, married Mahalon, and afterwards Boaz, by whom she had Obed, the father of Jesse, and thus she became the progenitor of the royal race of David. Her history is supposed to be written by Samuel in a pleasing, chaste, and interesting style, and forms a connection between the books of Judges, and the first of Samuel.

RUTHERFORTH, *Thomas*, of Papworth-Everard, Cambridgeshire, was educated at St John's, Cambridge. He was professor of divinity, rector of Shenfield, Essex, and Barley, Herts, and archdeacon of Essex. He wrote a system of natural philosophy, 2 vols. 4to.—institutes of natural law, 2 vols. 8vo.—some sermons—charges. &c. besides an explanation of Plutarch's description of the instrument used to renew the vestal fire, communicated to the Spalding society, &c. and died 1771.

RUYSCH, *Frederic*, an anatomist, of the Hague. He studied at Leyden and Franeker, and settled at the Hague, which he left to be anatomical professor at Amsterdam. He made a valuable collection of natural curiosities, which he was prevailed upon to present, for 30,000 florins, to the Czar Peter, when he visited Amsterdam. His anatomical works are very valuable, in 4 vols. 4to. He died 1731, aged 93. His son *Henry*, who died before him, published theatrum universale omnium animalium, 2 vols. folio.

RUYSDALL, *Jacob*, a landscape painter of Haerlem. His banks of rivers, cascades, hilly grounds, woods, and groves, display great correctness. He died 1681. His brother *Solomon* was equally known. He died 1670.

RUYTER, *Michael Adrian*, a Dutch admiral, born at Flushing in Zealand, 1607. At the age of 11 he began his military career, and after various services, after going eight times to the West Indies, and twice to the Brazils, he was made admiral in 1641. He assisted the Portuguese against the Spaniards, and afterwards on the Barbary coast, he defeated a superior force of Algerine corsairs. In 1653 he was second in command to Van Tromp in the three battles fought against the English, and two years after he attacked the Turks in the Mediterranean. His services to Denmark against the Swedes, in 1659, procured him a liberal pension and the honors of nobility. His next expedition was against the combined fleets of England and France in 1672, and the next year he was engaged with them again in three battles. He was in 1676 in the Mediterranean, and in an engagement with the French fleet before Sicily, he received a wound which proved fatal a few days after. His death was much lamented, and even Lewis XIV. expressed his sorrow at the fate of a man who had carried personal bravery and cool presence of mind to so high a pitch.

RYAN, *Lacy*, a dramatic writer, born at Westminster. The stage had greater attractions for him than the law, and he first performed the character of Marcus in Addison's Cato, though only 18 years old. Though a respectable actor, he never was considered as a first rate performer, as the cadence of his voice was unfortunately too shrill to please the ear. He died 1760 aged 68, at Bath, where he had resided for his health.

RYCQUIUS, *Justus*, of Ghent, travelled into Italy, and was called citizen of Rome in consequence of his writings. He was professor of eloquence at Bologna, where he died 1627. His work de capitolio Romano, 4to. is a valuable composition.

RYER, *Peter du*, a dramatic writer, of Paris. He was in 1626 secretary to Lewis XIII but in consequence of an imprudent marriage sold the place. He was afterwards secretary to the duke of Vendome. He wrote 19 dramatic pieces, and translated 13, which, according to Voltaire, were popular on the stage. He died 1658, aged 53.

RYLAND, *John*, author of the christian student and pastor—the preceptor—elements of mechanics—sermons—and some controversial tracts, was a baptist preacher at Northampton. He kept for some years an academy, and died at Enfield 1792.

RYLAND, *William Wynne*, son of a London copperplate printer learnt engraving under Ravenat, and afterwards visited Italy and France. His copper plates were so popular, that he obtained the place of engraver to the king, with a pension of 300l. per annum. His

connection

connection with a printſeller of Cornhill, afterwards embaraſſed his affairs, and produced a bankruptcy, and in an evil hour he committed a forgery on the Eaſt India company, for which he was executed 1783.

Rymer, *Thomas*, of Yorkſhire, was educated at Northallerton ſchool, and Cambridge. He entered at Gray's inn, and in 1692 became hiſtoriographer to William III. He devoted ſome of his time to poetry, but his tragedy of Edgar poſſeſſes little merit, and his "view of the tragedies of the laſt age," diſplays his abilities as a critic in a very unfavorable light. His beſt work is his fœdera, in 20 vols. folio. a valuable collection, containing public acts, conventions, treaties, ſtate papers, letters, foreign correſpondence.

Rysbrac, *John Michael*, an eminent ſtatuary, who died in London 1770, aged 78.

Rysbraeck, *Peter*, of Antwerp, 1657, acquired reputation as a landſcape painter, and particularly excelled in the ſtrong and ſpirited repreſentation of trees, and the other beauties of rural ſcenery.

Ryves, *ſir Thomas*, of Dorſetſhire, was educated at Wincheſter, and New college, Oxford. He was made maſter in chancery, king's advocate, and knighted by Charles I. whom he ſerved in the cabinet and in the field. He died in 1651. He was a learned man, and wrote the vicar's plea—hiſtoria navalis antiqua—hiſtoria navalis media, &c.

Ryves, *Bruno*, was chaplain to Charles I. and for his attachment to his maſter was expoſed to perſecution and plunder. At the reſtoration he was made dean of Windſor, and ſecretary to the garter. He died 1677. He was author of "Mercurius ruſticus," a political paper—querela Cantabrigienſis, &c.—a catalogue of thoſe lords, perſons of quality, &c. ſlain or executed during the civil wars—ſome ſermons, &c.

Ryves, *Eliza*, an Iriſh lady, known for her literary abilities. A law-ſuit devoured her little property, and ſhe found ſubſiſtence by her pen. She wrote the hermit of Snowdon, a novel—beſides ſome popular tranſlations from the French, and a liberal contribution to the annual regiſters. She died in London 1797.

S.

Sa, or Saa, *Emanuel*, a jeſuit, public profeſſor of theology at Coimbra and Rome. He was employed by Pius V. to complete a new edition of the bible, and wrote ſcholia in quatuor evangelia—notationes in totam ſacram ſcripturam — aphoriſmi confeſſar., and died 1596, aged 66.

Sa de Miranda, *Francis*, of Coimbra, was profeſſor of jurisprudence there. He quitted the profeſſion, and preferred a life of eaſe and retirement to the intrigues of the court. He died 1558, aged 65. His works are, ſatires—comedies—and paſtorals.

Saas, *John*, of Franqueville, died of an apoplexy 1774, aged 72. He wrote an account of the MSS. of the cathedral of Rouen—an abridgement of the French hiſtorical dictionary, 4 vols.—criticiſms on the ſupplement to Moreri—on the encyclopedie, &c.

Saavedra, *Michael de Cervantes*, a celebrated writer, author of Don Quixote, born at Madrid 1549. He was from his very youth fond of reading novels, and curious adventures, and thus laid the foundation for thoſe comic and ſtriking incidents which prove ſo amuſing in his hero. He quitted Spain for Italy, and was chamberlain to Aquaviva at Rome. He was alſo a ſoldier under Colonna, and was at the battle of Lepanto 1571, in which he loſt his left hand. In 1574 he was taken by a Barbary corſair, and carried to Algiers, where he ſtaid five years and a half, till ranſomed by the religious ſociety of redemption. On his return he began to write comedies and tragedies; but though his pieces were acted with applauſe at Madrid, he pined in poverty, and at laſt found himſelf in a priſon. In his confinement he began his Don Quixote, of which the firſt part appeared in 1605, and the ſecond part ten years after. This immortal work was a pleaſant ſatire on the books of knight errantry, then ſo faſhionable in Spain, and it met with univerſal approbation; and though written to ridicule the follies of a particular age, it continues ſtill to be admired in every known language. Though deſervedly popular, Cervantes, ſuch is too often the fate of literary men, was little noticed by the great; the book was read, but the author was neglected. In the midſt of his wretchedneſs, he preſerved his ſerenity and pleaſantneſs, and in his laſt moments diſplayed that unconcern and jocularity which would have become a happier period of life. He received extreme unction at Madrid 1616, and died ſoon after. Beſides Don Quixote, and dramatic pieces, he wrote the troubles of Perſiles and Sigiſmunda, a novel—Galatea, a novel in ſix books.

SABAS, an hereſiarch, founder of the Meſſalians. Interpreting the goſpel literally, he made himſelf an eunuch, and diſtributed all his goods to the poor. This ſect, which prevailed near Edeſſa about 310, was ſoon extinct.

SABATEI-SEVI, of Smyrna, with great natural talents, well cultivated, formed the deſign of impoſing upon the Jews as their Meſſiah. He was received at Jeruſalem as an extraordinary character. In the madneſs of his ambition, Sevi declared himſelf king of kings, and amuſed his followers with pretended communications with the divinity, and a promiſe that the holy temple would deſcend, beautifully adorned, from heaven, and that on it to the end of the world, would be offered the adoration of all the nations of the earth. While the vulgar forgot their employments in hopes of the promiſed happineſs, the impoſtor marched towards Conſtantinople, where he expected ſubmiſſion. He was, however, ſeized; but ſuch was the enthuſiaſm of his followers, that his keeper was enriched by preſents to permit the multitude to kiſs the feet of his priſoner. When brought before Mahomet, Sevi refuſed to perform miracles to prove his divine miſſion, and preferred embracing Mahometaniſm to being expoſed as invulnerable to the arrows of ſkilful archers. The ſultan detained him in priſon, and there he died 1676, aged 50.

SABBATHIER, *Peter*, of Poitiers, was for twenty years engaged in making a collection of the Latin verſions of the bible, publiſhed in 1743, under the title of bibliorum ſacrorum Latinæ verſiones antiquæ, 3 vols. folio. He died at Rheims 1742, aged 60.

SABELLICUS, *Mark Anthony Cocceius*, of Vicovaro, was profeſſor of belles lettres at Udina, and librarian to St. Mark's at Venice. He began an univerſal hiſtory, of which one vol. appeared, beſides an hiſtory of the Venetian republic, folio, &c. He died 1506, aged 70.

SABEO, *Fauſtus*, of Breſſe, was diſtinguiſhed as a poet. His edition of Arnobius, Rome, in folio, is much valued. He was honored with a gold chain from the emperor Henry II. to whom he dedicated his epigrams, 1556. He died about 1558, aged 80.

SABINUS, *George*, a modern Latin poet, born in the electorate of Brandenburg, 1708. He married in 1536 Melancthon's eldeſt daughter, after whoſe death at Konigſberg 1547, he ſettled at Frankfort on the Oder, where, as profeſſor, he acquired celebrity. He was patronized by the elector of Brandenburg, and employed in negociations by Charles V. He died 1560. His res geſtæ Cæſarum Romanorum, and other poems, are well known.

SABLIER, *N.* publiſhed varietés ſerieuſes & amuſantes, 4 vols. 12mo—eſſai ſur les langues, 8vo.—beſides tranſlations from Goldoni, &c. and died at Paris 1785, aged 93.

SABLIERE, *Anthony de Rambouillet de la*, a French poet. He died at Paris 1680, and his madrigals, admired for their ſimplicity and delicate ſentiments, were publiſhed by his ſon. His wife, *Heſſelin*, was the friend of the learned, and particularly of Fontaine, who has repaid her kindneſs, and the honorable aſylum which for many years ſhe gave him in her family, by immortalizing her name in his poems.

SACCHI, *Andrea*, a painter of Rome, ſtudied with great aſſiduity, the labors of his predeceſſors, and the antique marbles; and by the directions of Albani, and his own exertions, he ſoon acquired celebrity. He was ambitious to be correct, and therefore did little, and but ſlowly; and as he ſaid, he never did any thing but what he propoſed ſhould be ſeen by Raphael and Hannibal. He was patronized by Urban VIII. whoſe picture he drew, in ſuch correct ſtyle as to be equal to the beſt efforts of ancient or modern times. He died 1661.

SACCHINI, *Antoine Marie Gaſpar*, a muſician of Naples, whoſe great powers of compoſition and harmony procured him applauſe in Germany, Holland, England, and Paris. He died at Paris 1786. His operas were much admired.

SACHEVERELL, *Henry*, a divine of celebrated notoriety. He was ſon of a poor clergyman at Marlborough, and was educated by his godfather, and placed at Magdalen college, Oxford. His regularity and polite manners rendered him a favorite tutor in the college, and his Latin poems, ſome of which appeared in the muſæ Anglicanæ, proved him an elegant ſcholar. He was at Oxford the contemporary of Addiſon, who inſcribed his farewell poem to the muſes, to him, as his deareſt friend. His firſt preferment was Cannock, Staffordſhire, to which, in 1705, was added the preachership of St. Saviour's, Southwark. His two famous ſermons were delivered at Derby, 14th Auguſt 1709, and at St. Paul's, Nov. 9th, before the lord mayor, and as in one of them he was ſuppoſed to allude, under the name of Volpone, to lord Godolphin, they drew upon him the reſentment of parliament. His trial before the peers began 27th February 1709-10, and ended the 23d March; but though he was ſuſpended for three years, and his ſermons were burnt by the hands of the executioner, ſo violent was the party ſpirit of the times, that this completely overturned the miniſtry. The queen ſaw with pleaſure the propagation of ſentiments which enforced the divine rights of monarchs, and ſubmiſſive obedience, and when his puniſhment was expired, he was preſented to the living of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and received with ſuch enthuſiaſm, that of the firſt ſermon which he preached, and which he ſold for 100l. 40,000 copies were immediately bought. Thus, for a while regarded as the champion of the church, Sacheverell enjoyed popularity, till at laſt he ſunk into obſcurity. He died 1724, and by his will, left 500l. to biſhop Atterbury, who is ſuppoſed

supposed to have written his defence before the peers, and to have composed the elegant Latin inscription for the silver bason gilt, which he presented to his counsel sir Simon Harcourt. He is described by the duchess of Marlborough, who, no doubt, was displeased at his popularity, as an ignorant impudent incendiary, the scorn even of those who made use of him as a tool; and Burnet, with equal contempt, observes of him, that he possessed little of religion, virtue, learning or good sense, but forced himself to preferment by railing at dissenters and low churchmen.

SACKVILLE, *Thomas*, first lord Buckhurst, was born at Buckhurst, Sussex, 1536. From Oxford he removed to Cambridge, and afterwards to the Inner Temple. He acquired celebrity by his "induction, or introduction to the myrror of magistrates," a series of poems, and by his "Gorboduc," a tragedy. When distinguished as a writer, he became a statesman, was made a peer, and served Elizabeth, to whom he was related by her mother's side, in various negociations. In 1590 he was knight of the garter, and the next year chancellor of Oxford, and in 1598 treasurer. Though one of the commissioners who tried Mary of Scots, he was noticed by James on his accession, and was created, 1604, earl of Dorset. He died suddenly, in consequence of a dropsy in the brain, 1608.

SACKVILLE, *Edward*, grandson of the above, was sent in 1620 to assist Frederic of Bohemia, and was at the battle of Prague, and in 1621 went as ambassador to the French court. After his brother's death, to whose title he succeeded 1624, he was made knight of the garter, president of the council, and lord privy seal. He died 1652, and was succeeded by his son *Richard*, who died 1677. There is in the 129th paper of the guardian, an account of a duel which he fought in Zealand with lord Bruce, in 1613, and in which he killed his antagonist.

SACKVILLE, *Charles*, earl of Dorset and Middlesex, descended from lord Buckhurst, was born 1637. After travelling through France and Italy, he returned a little before the restoration. He sat as member for East Grinstead; but he was too fond of gallantry to apply to political affairs. He served as volunteer in the Dutch war in 1665, under the duke of York, and the night previous to the engagement, composed a celebrated song, still regarded as the best of his poetical pieces. He was afterwards employed in embassies by the king, and in 1674 succeeded to the estates of his uncle, earl of Middlesex, and to his father two years after. He warmly espoused the cause of the prince of Orange, and accompanied Anne in her flight to Northampton, and was made chamberlain of the household, a privy counsellor, and knight of the garter. He died at Bath 1705-6, and was succeeded by *Lionel* his son, who, in 1720, was raised to the dignity of a duke. Dorset was not only a poet, but also the friend of learned men, and he has been commended in the highest strains of panegyric by Dryden, Congreve, Addison, and especially by Prior, whose dedication of his work to his son is considered as a composition of superior merit. His poems are few, but possess great beauty.

SACKVILLE, *George, viscount*, third son of the first duke of Dorset, was born 1716, From Westminster school he went to Ireland, where his father was viceroy, and he received his education in Trinity college, Dublin. He was at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, and distinguished himself under the duke of Cumberland against the Scotch rebels. In 1758 he went with Marlborough in the expedition against St. Malo's. At the battle of Minden, where he commanded the English and Hanoverian cavalry, his conduct was censured, because during the action he did not bring up his troops with celerity. Whether the delay originated in the orders or in the timidity of the general, is unknown; but a court martial dismissed him, and his name was struck off from the list of privy counsellors. In the next reign he was restored to the favor of his sovereign. In 1769 he assumed the name of Germaine, according to the will of lady Elizabeth Germaine, to whose property he succeeded, and the next year he fought a duel with governor Johnstone, who in the house of commons had reflected on his conduct with more asperity than good manners permitted. He was in 1775 secretary of state for the colonial department, and first lord of the board of trade; but on the change of ministry, he gave up, and in 1782 was created a viscount. He died 1785.

SACY, *Lewis de*, an advocate for the parliament of Paris, published an excellent French translation of Pliny's letters, and panegyric on Trajan, 3 vols. 12mo.—treatises on friendship—and on glory—and other pieces, 2 vols. 4to. He died at Paris 1727, aged 73.

SADDER, or SAADI, a Persian poet, born at Schiraz, 1193. The invasion of Persia by the Turks, drove him into Palestine, where he fell into the hands of the Franks, and was treated as a slave till ransomed by an Aleppo merchant, whose daughter he married. This union proved not the source of happiness, and the poet complained bitterly of the temper and manners of his wife. He died, it is said, at the advanced age of 116. His poems have been much admired. They consist of Gulistan, or the garden of flowers—Bostan, or the garden of fruits, &c.

SADELER, *John*, of Brussels, eminent as a designer or engraver, was patronized by the duke of Bavaria. He died at Venice. His brother and pupil *Raphael*, was also an excellent artist. Their nephew *Giles*, was superior to his uncles in taste, and in the neatness and elegance of his engravings. He was patronized by Rodolphus II. and his successors, and died at Prague 1629, aged 59. His vestiges of

the antiquities of Rome, folio, 1660, are deservedly admired.

SADLEIR, *Sir Ralph*, of Hackney in Middlesex, was educated under Cromwell earl of Essex, and became known to Henry VIII., who employed him in several political affairs, and made him secretary of state. He was at the battle of Musselburgh in Scotland, and made a knight bannneret. He died at Standon, Herts, 1587, aged 80.

SADLER, *John*, of Shropshire, was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and Lincoln's inn, and was in 1644 made master in chancery, and in 1649 town clerk of London. He was in favor with Cromwel, who offered him the place of chief justice of Munster in Ireland, which he declined. At the restoration he lost all his places, because he refused to subscribe to the oath which declared it unlawful, under any pretence whatever, to take up arms against the king. To this was added the loss of some of his houses by the fire of London. He died at Warmwell, Dorsetshire, 1674, aged 59. He wrote rights of the kingdom, or customs of our ancestors, &c. much esteemed —and Olbia, or the new island discovered, &c.

SADLER, *Anthony*, of Chilton, Wilts, educated at Edmund hall, Oxford, was chaplain to Charles II. and published a divine masque, inscribed to general Monk— several tracts— sermons, &c. and died 1680.

SADOC, supposed founder of the Sadducees, lived two centuries before the birth of Christ. His tenets were, that virtue, for its own sake, is to be loved, as there are neither rewards nor punishments after this life. These opinions were very prevalent.

SADOLET, *James*, of Modena, received an excellent education under his father, who was professor at Ferrara. He was with Bembus secretary to Leo X. and the pontiff made him against his will bishop of Carpentras, near Avignon. He died 1547, not without suspicion, some say, of poison, because he maintained too confidential a correspondence with the protestants. His works consist of epistles, discourses, expositions of the psalms, and St. Paul's epistles, poems, &c. 3 vols. 4to. These compositions are written in elegant and truly Ciceronian Latin.

SAGE, *Alain René le*, was born at Ruys in Britany, 1667. His compositions display not only judgment, but elegance and neatness. Though indebted for the plan of his romances to Spanish writers, yet he possessed peculiar merits of his own. His works are Gil Blas— the diable boiteux—besides the bachelier de Salamanque—the new Don Quixote, and other theatrical pieces, and the letters of Aristenætus from the Greek. His Gil Blas is, and ever will be, a popular performance, and must be read, because, as Voltaire has observed, he has imitated nature. He died near Paris 1747.

SAGE, *David le*, of Montpellier, wrote the follies of le Sage, containing epigrams, satires, sonnets, elegies, &c. and died about 1650.

SAGE, *John*, of Fifeshire, was after the revolution bishop of Edinburgh. He published a sensible defence of episcopacy against the presbyterians, called the principles of the Cyprianic age, &c. and died 1711, aged 59.

SAGITTARIUS, *Gaspard*, of Lunenburgh, was professor of history at Hall, and historian to the duke of Saxony. He published dissertations on the oracles—the succession of the princes of Orange to William III.—history of the city of Hardewyck—life of St. Norbert—historia antiqua Norbergiæ—genealogy of the dukes of Brunswick—history of Lubeck, &c. He died 1694, aged 51.

SAGREDO, *John*, a Venetian, in 1675 elected doge, and afterwards ambassador to various courts. He wrote the history of the Ottoman empire, in Italian, 4to. a work valuable, candid, and elegant, and deservedly compared to Tacitus.

SAILLANT, *N. du*, at the beginning of the revolution raised around him near Mende an army of nearly 20,000 men, like himself, zealous for the defence of the monarchy. While, however, he hoped to persuade these adherents to march against Paris, he found their loyalty grow faint, and soon saw them desert from his rank. He was at last surrounded with the few brave men who determined to share his fortunes, and conducted to Vans where he was massacred.

SAINT-AMAND, *Mark Antony Gerard de*, of Rouen, spent the best part of life in travelling, and in writing poetry. He might have obtained a settlement near the queen of Poland, but refused it, and died poor 1660, aged 67, and of grief, because Lewis XIV. censured his poem on the moon. His best piece is an ode on solitude.

SAINT-ANDRE', *Nathaniel*, of Switzerland, became eminent in this country as a reader on anatomy, and as a surgeon. He died at Southampton 1776.

SAINT-AULAIRE, *Francis Joseph de Beaupoil, marquis de*, a French poet, of Limosin. He wrote short and light pieces in the manner of Anacreon, and what is remarkable, his best compositions were those of his old age, when he had reached his 90th year. He was admitted into the French academy, though Boileau exclaimed against it, because he was an immoral poet. He was for 40 years the favorite of the court of the duchess of Maine, and died at Paris 1742, aged near 100.

SAINT-CYR, *Tannequil de Bouchet*, a Calvinist under Charles IX. He was chief of the conspiracy of Amboise, and governor of Orleans, after the battle of Dreux. He was killed bravely fighting at Moncontour, 1569, aged 85.

SAINT-CYRAN, *John du Verger, de Hourranne, abbot of*, of Bayonne, was educated in divinity at Louvain, where he gained the friendship of Lipsius, and he was patronized by the

the bishop of Poitiers, who resigned to him the abbey of St. Cyran. He wrote various books, and became celebrated for maintaining what was called two extraordinary paradoxes, that a person under certain circumstances may kill himself, and that bishops may take up arms. He was persecuted by Richelieu, and he was one of those who disapproved of the council of Trent, and considered it as a political assembly. He died of an apoplexy at Paris 1643.

SAINT-EVREMOND, *Vid.* EVREMOND.

SAINT-FOIX, *German Francis Poullain de*, a French writer born at Rennes, 1703. After serving in the army he settled at Paris. He was appointed historiographer of the order of the Holy Ghost, and died 1776. His works are Turkish letters, a romance of merit, yet inferior to Montesquieu's in the same style—historical essays on Paris, 7 vols. 12mo.—history of the order of the Holy Ghost, 3 vols. 12mo.—comedies, 3 vols. 12mo. &c.

SAINT GELAIS, *Octavian de*, of Cognac, was bishop of Angouleme. He died 1502, aged 36, author of some poetical pieces, the life of Lewis XII.—translation of Terence—Ovid's Heroides, &c.

SAINT GELAIS, *Melin de*, the natural son of the preceding, deserved the name of the French Ovid. He was educated at Poitiers, and Padua, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession. He opposed Ronsard at the court of Henry II., but this jealousy ended in the closest friendship. He died at Paris, 1559, aged 67. His works are in Latin and in French, and consist of elegies, epistles, sonnets, epigrams, songs, &c.

SAINT-GENNIEZ, *John de*, of Avignon, became canon of Orange, and died there 1663, aged 56. He wrote satires, elegies, idyls, and other pieces of great merit.

SAINT-GERMAIN, *Robert, count of*, distinguished himself in Hungary, and against the Turks, and afterwards in the French service. Displeased with the treatment of the French court, he went into the service of Denmark, where he was made field marshal. The death of Struensee, and the commotion which took place on the occasion, rendered him dissatisfied with the Danish court, and he retired to Hamburgh, where he lost nearly the whole of his property by the failure of his banker. He withdrew in consequence to a small estate near Lauterbach in Alsace, but was called away by Lewis XVI. who knew his merit, to preside over the war department, and after reforming several abuses, he died 1778, aged 79. He wrote memoirs, 1 vol. 8vo. 1779.

SAINT-GERMAIN, *N. count de*, an impostor, who pretended to have lived 2000 years, and to have sat by the side of our Saviour at the marriage of Cana. He died at Sleswick, 1784.

SAINT-HYACINTHE, *Thevisul de*, of Orleans, taught Italian for his support, and after travelling over part of Europe, he settled at Breda, where he died 1746. He forced himself much upon the public notice by his quarrel with Voltaire. He wrote le chef d'œuvre d'un inconnu, 2 vols. 8vo.—Mathanasiana, 2 vols. 8vo.—some romances of little merit, &c.

SAINT-JOHN, *Henry, viscount Bolingbroke*, a great politician, born 1672, at Battersea. He was educated at Eton and Christ-church, Oxford, and though his earlier years were disgraced by an immoderate love of pleasure, he laid the foundation of that eminence which afterwards distinguished him as an orator, and as a statesman. He married the daughter of sir Henry Winchcombe, and obtained a seat in parliament for Wotton-Basset, 1700. In 1704 he was made secretary at war, but resigned when his friend Harley was dismissed from the seals in 1707. Three years after he again shared the honors of Harley, and became secretary of state; but the part which he supported in framing the peace of Utrecht has exposed him to much censure. In 1712 he was created lord St. John, viscount Bolingbroke, and made lord lieutenant of Essex; but dissatisfied because he was not raised to the rank of an earl, he meditated a separation from Harley, and in the attempt he ruined his own fortunes, and those of his former associate. On the accession of George I. in 1714, the seals were taken from him, though he had shown himself a friend to the Hanoverian succession. Finding it dangerous to continue in the country, he retired to France, 1715, but resolutely rejected the overtures made to him by the pretender. The persecution, however, of his enemies at home, changed his sentiments, and he accepted at last the office of secretary of state to the pretender, and prepared for the invasion of England. This was no sooner known than he was impeached by Walpole; but while disgraced at home, his new master accused him of treachery, incapacity, and neglect. By means of lord Stair, ambassador in France, he obtained a promise of pardon from the king, 1716, which was fully granted in 1723, and restored to his country, he settled near Uxbridge, and devoted himself to literary and rural employments, and to the conversation of Swift, Pope, and other learned friends. But still excluded from a seat in the house of lords, he vented his disappointment against Walpole, and attacked his measures in the Craftsman, and in some pamphlets. For ten years he showed his opposition against the minister, and then laid aside his pen, and retired in 1735 to France. He afterwards returned and settled at Battersea, where the last part of his life was spent in the otium cum dignitate. He died there 1751, on the verge of 80. His manuscripts were left to Mallet, who published them with the rest of his works, in 5 vols. 4to. 1754. His works may be divided into political and philosophical, the former consisting of letters upon history—letter to Wyndham, on patriotism—papers in the Craftsman, published

lished separately, in 3 vols. 8vo.—and the latter, substance of letters written to de Pouilly—letter on one of Tillotson's sermons—letters and essays, addressed to Pope. As a writer Bolingbroke was nervous, elegant, and argumentative, and in him were united, as a panegyrist has observed, the wisdom of Socrates, the dignity and ease of Pliny, and the wit of Horace. It is, however, to be lamented, that in his writings he often disregards or ridicules the great truths of revelation, and of christianity. As the friend of poets, and of wits, he has acquired reputation; and Pope, who esteemed him to adoration, has immortalized himself and his friend, in the essay on man, which he began and finished by his persuasion. He married, in 1716, for his second wife, a niece of madame de Maintenon, widow of Villette; but as he died without issue, his titles were inherited by his nephew.

Saint-Just, *Louis Leon de*, was born at Blerancourt, near Noyon, 1768. He obtained a seat in the national convention, and gained the friendship of Robespierre. His easy eloquence, his bold effrontery, and unappalled conduct, rendered him a fit partner for all the atrocities of that dreadful period, and by his influence the property of the emigrants was expoted to sale, the Girondists were conducted to the scaffold, and the effects of foreigners confiscated. The reign of Louis XVI. was described by this artful orator as a scene of tyranny; while the government of Robespierre exhibited nothing but benevolence. After he had insulted the feelings of human nature, interpreted pity into crimes, and condemned to death those who presumed to weep for the loss of their friends, this worthless tyrant was conducted to the scaffold with Robespierre, in 1794, and suffered death with more courage than could have been expected from him. He wrote esprit de la revolution, &c. 8vo. 1791.

Saint-Lambert, *Charles Francis de*, member of the French academy, was born at Nanci, 1717, and died at the age of 85. He was the friend of Voltaire, and his genius gained him the esteem of the learned. He wrote les fêtes de l'amour, a comedy—essay on luxury—the four parts of the day—the seasons, a poem, which Voltaire prefers, but with injudicious partiality, to the seasons of Thomson—oriental fables, &c.

Saint-Mark, *Charles Hugh le Fever de*, of Paris, quitted the military profession for literature. He died at Paris, 1769. He edited the memoirs of marquis de Feuquieres—Rapin's history of England—Desfreaux's works—the life of Hecquet, &c.

Saint-Martin, *N.* of Amboise, after serving six years in the army, retired to privacy and literature. The retirement which he loved, and the sweetness of his manners, saved him during the revolution, and he died at Aunai, in the house of a friend, 1604, aged 60. He is author of an excellent book on error and truth, 8vo. often edited—a picture of natural order, 8vo.

Saint-Non, *John Claude Richard de*, author of Julia, a comedy, and of a voyage picturesque to Naples and Sicily, 5 vols. fol. with 417 plates, died at Paris, 1791, aged 64.

Saint-Pavin *Denys Sanguin de*, an ecclesiastic, who preferred literature and pleasure to the austerities of a monastic life, and after spending much of his time in frivolous, often profane pursuits, died very penitent, 1670, in an advanced old age. He was attacked by Boileau, and he retorted the censure. His poems consist of epigrams, sonnets, epistles, &c.

Saint-Pierre, *Eustache de*, of Calais, is celebrated for his patriotism. When Edward III. in 1347, displeased with the obstinate resistance of Calais, demanded six of the chief men, Saint-Pierre in the midst of the hesitation of his countrymen offered himself, and walked with five others, who followed his example to the conqueror, with halters about their necks The English queen, by her intreaties, obtained the pardon of these devoted men.

Saint-Pierre, *Charles Irenæus Castel de*, a French ecclesiastic, born in Normandy, 1658. He accompanied de Polignac to the conferences of Utrecht, and died at Paris, 1743, aged 86. He was author of a project for universal peace among the European powers, 3 vols. 12mo—project for reforming the orthography of the European languages, &c.

Saint-Preuil, *Francis de Jussac d'Embleville de*, was distinguished at the battle of Castelnaudari, in which he took Montmorenci prisoner, and at the siege of Corbia, against the Spaniards. He was afterwards governor of Arras, and was condemned to be beheaded by his enemies, for having attacked by mistake a body of men who had surrendered prisoners of war. He suffered at Amiens, 1641, aged 40.

Saint-Simon, *Louis de Rouvroi, duke of*, of Paris, became ambassador in Spain, 1721; but without sharing the guilt of the measures of the government of the regent Orleans, he retired to his country seat, where he composed his memoirs. He is accused of Jansenism. His works are in 13 vols. 8vo.

Saint-Yves, *Charles*, an oculist, of Viette near Rocroi. He died 1736, aged 69. His treatise on the disorders of the eyes, 4to. is much admired.

Sainte-Aldegonde, *Philip de Marnix, lord du Mont*, a statesman, born at Brussels, 1538. He signalized himself by a perfect knowledge of the classics, of civil law, politics, and divinity; but when the Spaniards invaded his country, he withdrew into Germany. At Heidelberg he was made counsellor in ecclesiastical affairs; but the miseries of his country at last recalled him home in 1572. He was sent as deputy to solicit the protection of Elizabeth, and afterwards to the diet of Worms, and here his eloquence painted in frightful

rightful colors the tyranny of Alva, and called loud for the assistance of the Germans. In 1580, he again went ambassador to France, and offered the sovereignty to the duke of Alençon, whom he the next year accompanied to England. He was, in 1584, consul of Anwerp, when that city was besieged by the duke of Parma, and he died at Leyden, 1598, aged 60. For wisdom, sagacity, and decision, he is deservedly respected as one of the greatest politicians of his age. He published, in Dutch, 1571, Alvear. Roman. a ludicrous work, which was received with great applause, as it ridiculed with well directed satire the church of Rome. His tableau des differens de la religion, in French, published after his death, was equally popular. He wrote besides other things, and particularly a famous song in praise of William of Nassau, which, like the muse of Tyrtæus, animated his countrymen to resist their oppressors.

SAINTE-BEUVE, *James de*, a learned ecclesiastic, divinity professor at the Sorbonne, from which he was expelled for not subscribing to the censure on Arnauld. He died 1677, aged 64. His decisions are 3 vols. 4to.

SAINTE-MARTHE, *Gaucher de*, an active character under Henry III. and Henry IV. His conduct was very loyal in the states of Blois, 1588, and he reconciled Poitiers to the interests of his master, whom he again served at Rouen. He died at Loudun, 1623, aged 87, honored with the title of father of his country. He wrote Gallorum doctrina illustrium, &c. elogia, besides poetical pieces of merit in Latin—epigrams, &c.

SAINTE-MARTHE, *Abel de*, eldest son of the preceding, was counsellor of state, and librarian at Fontainebleau. He wrote the laurel—the salic law—elegies, odes, epigrams, &c. He died 1652, aged 82.

SAINTE-MARTHE, *Gaucher de*, or *Scævola, and Louis de*, twin brothers, born at Loudun, 1571. They resembled each other in features, as well as in the qualities of their mind, and they both were appointed historiographers of France, and wrote together some works. The elder died at Paris, 1650, and Louis 1656. Their works are genealogical history of the royal family of France, 2 vols. fol. &c.

SAINTE-PALAYE, *John Baptist de la Curne de*, of Auxerre, devoted himself to antiquities, and wrote some valuable works, especially on ancient chivalry, 3 vols. 12mo. He also formed the plan of an universal French glossary, in 40 vols. fol. He died at Paris, 1781, aged 84.

SALADIN or SALAHEDDIN, sultan of Egypt and Syria, was celebrated for his valor during the crusades. After conquering Syria, Arabia, Persia, and Mesopotamia, he marched to the attack of Jerusalem, and with an army of 50,000 men he defeated the christians. This victory opened the gates of Jerusalem to his forces; but while all expected death, Saladin behaved with humanity to the conquered. These conquests alarmed Europe, and the kings of England and France marched to the relief of the oppressed christians of Palestine, but discord defeated their successes. Though Acre, Cæsarea, and Jaffa, yielded to the arms of the Europeans, Richard, king of England, found his forces so weak by desertion and discord, that he concluded a truce with the sultan for three years and three months, 1192. Saladin died the next year at Damascus, aged 57, leaving 17 sons, who divided his extensive dominions. He was a man of high character, who viewed with the eyes of a christian the vanity of human grandeur. In his last illness he ordered to be unfurled before his army the winding sheet which was to encircle his remains, while a herald proclaimed aloud, this is all which Saladin, the vanquisher of the East, can retain of all his conquests.

SALDEN, *William*, of Utrecht, became minister to the Hague church, where he died 1694. He wrote otia theologica, 4to.—concionator sacer, 12mo.—de libris variorumque eorum usu, &c.

SALE, *George*, contributed to the completion of the universal history, but his chief work is a translation of the koran, with notes, with a valuable preliminary discourse. He died in London, 1736.

SALERNE, *Francis*, of Orleans, published with Arnault, the animal kingdom—the natural history of animals, &c. He also translated Ray's synopsis avium. He died 1760.

SALESBURY, *William*, author of a Welsh dictionary—of some poems—of a treatise on rhetoric—and other works, flourished in Wales at the beginning of the 17th century. He assisted bishop Davies in the translation of the new testament into Welsh.

SALIMBENI, *Venura*, of Sienna, was a distinguished painter. His historical pieces were much admired. He died 1613, aged 56. His descent of the holy ghost is still admired.

SALINAS, *Francis de*, of Burgos, though he lost his sight at the age of 10, acquired a most perfect knowledge of Greek and Latin, and of mathematics and music. He died 1590. He was author of an excellent treatise on music, fol. and he translated into Spanish verse some of Martial's epigrams.

SALIS, *Ulysses de*, a Swiss, who distinguished himself at the siege of Rochelle under Lewis XIII. and afterwards assisted his native country against the Austrians. In 1635, he, at the head of a French army, defeated the Spanish troops at Mont-Francisco. He died 1674, aged 79.

SALISBURY, *John*, in Stephen's reign, wrote on subjects of antiquity and criticism.

SALISBURY, *Robert Cecil, earl of*, an able statesman, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and introduced by his father lord Burleigh into the business of political life. He was first secretary to lord Derby, ambassador in France, and in 1596 under secretary to sir Francis Walsingham, after whose death he suc-

ſucceeded to the place of principal ecretary of ſtate. He was chancellor of Lancaſter 1597, and ſucceeded his father as prime miniſter. The influence which he poſſeſſed under Elizabeth, was retained in the next reign, and James was ſo pleaſed with him, that he created him earl of Saliſbury in 1605. On the death of Dorſet, he ſucceeded to the office of high treaſurer, and applied his talents to reſtore the finances of the kingdom to a more improving ſtate. He died of the complicated attacks of the dropſy and ſcurvy 1612. His oppoſition to Eſſex, who at laſt ended his life on the block, is expoſed to reprehenſion; but his enmity to Raleigh, continued with increaſing aſperity, renders his character on that ſubject peculiarly odious and criminal.

SALLENGRE, *Albert Henry de*, of the Hague, was educated at Leyden, and became commiſſary of the finances of the ſtates general; but his further advancement was ſtopped by the ſmall-pox, which carried him off 1723, aged 30. He was author of memoirs of literature, 2 vols.—hiſtory of Montmaur, 2 vols. 12mo.—novus theſaurus antiquitatum Romanarum, 3 vols. fol.—eſſay on the hiſtory of the United Provinces, 4to. part of a larger work not completed.

SALLO, *Dennis de*, a French writer, born at Paris 1626. Though dull in his youth, he became an acute claſſical ſcholar, and in 1652 was admitted counſellor of the parliament of Paris. He was the firſt who, in 1664, formed the project of a "journal des ſçavans." So ſevere were his cenſures on his contemporaries, that a croud of enemies roſe up againſt him, and he dropped in diſmay his critical remarks. The plan was adopted by the learned of Europe after his example, but with more moderation, and conſequently greater ſucceſs. He died 1669, and though an author of ability, he is remembered now only as the inventor of a ſcheme of periodical criticiſm, which has proved ſo entertaining to the world.

SALMANASAR, king of Aſſyria, invaded Samaria and put an end to the kingdom of Iſrael, by carrying the people into captivity. He died about 714 B. C. after a reign of 14 years.

SALMASIUS, *Claudius*, or SAUMAISE, a learned writer, born at Saumur, 1588. He was educated under his father, a member of the parliament of Burgundy, and afterwards at Paris, and Heidelberg, where he publicly profeſſed the proteſtant religion, which he had imbibed from his mother. In this place he proved himſelf what his friend, Iſaac Caſaubon, had deſcribed him, "ad miraculum doctus." His literary reputation was ſuch that he received preſſing invitations from Venice, from Oxford, and even from the pope; but theſe he declined, and ſettled in 1632, in Holland, to ſucceed Scaliger as profeſſor at Leyden. In 1640 he received the ſtrongeſt ſolicitations from Richelieu, and the offer of a penſion of 12,000 livres a-year to ſettle in France; but this he rejected. In 1650 he viſited Chriſtina queen of Sweden, who received him with great reſpect. His reputation ſuffered in the controverſy which he had with Milton; for while he defended the conduct of Charles I. his antagoniſt brought againſt him, if not more learning, yet more wit, more fancy, and more poignancy of thought, ſo that the labors of the Engliſhman were read with more applauſe than the duller compoſition of the defender of royalty. He began, indeed, to anſwer Milton, but with ſlowneſs and a heavy heart, and it was ſaid that he died of chagrin, at the ſuperior powers of his opponent. It is more probable that his death was occaſioned by drinking improperly the Spa waters. He died 1653. His anſwer to Milton was publiſhed by his ſon. Salmaſius was univerſally acknowledged to be the moſt learned man of his time. He was well acquainted with all the languages of Europe, and in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and the other oriental tongues, he was a moſt perfect maſter; but theſe qualities were tarniſhed by ſelf love, by a faſtidious diſregard of others, and the moſt inveterate odium againſt ſuch as differed from his opinions. His works are numerous, the beſt known are his "notæ in hiſtoriæ Auguſtæ ſcriptores—and exercitationes Plinianæ in Solinum," beſides good editions of Tertullian, Florus, Polyhiſtor, Simplicius on Epictetus—and treatiſes de modo uſurarum, &c.

SALMERON, *Alphonſus*, of Toledo, was one of the moſt zealous followers of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the jeſuits. He was very active in the eſtabliſhment of the jeſuits' college at Naples, where he died 1585, aged 69. He wrote commentaries on the ſcriptures, and other works, 8 vols. fol.

SALMON, *William*, author of the complete phyſician, or druggiſt's ſhop opened, 8vo.—a large herbal, 2 vols. fol.—polygraphice, or the art of painting, a work of merit—treatiſe on aſtrology, &c. floriſhed about 1685.

SALMON, *Nathanael*, of Mepſall, Bedfordſhire, was educated at Benet college, Cambridge. Refuſing to take the oaths to Anne, he was driven from the church, and applied to phyſic, which he practiſed at St. Ives, Huntingdonſhire, and Biſhop's Stortford, Herts. He wrote a ſurvey of Roman ſtations in Britain, 8vo.—a ſurvey of Roman antiquities in the middle Engliſh counties, 8vo.—the hiſtory of Hertfordſhire, fol. &c. and died 1742.

SALMON, *Thomas*, brother to William, was author of the preſent ſtate of all nations—a geographical grammar, 8vo. afterwards improved by Guthrie—the chronological hiſtory of England, 2 vols. 8vo.—examination of Burnet's hiſtory of his own times, beſides valuable aſſiſtance in the univerſal hiſtory, &c. He died ſuddenly 1743.

SALTER, *Samuel*, of Norwich, was educated at the Charter-houſe, and Benet college, Cambridge. He obtained from Herring the Lambeth degree of D. D. 1751, and by the favor of

of the Hardwicke family he was, in 1754, appointed preacher at the Charter-house, and in 1761 master, on the death of Dr. Bearcroft. He was besides prebendary of Norwich, and had some livings. He died 1778. He printed some single sermons, &c.—an edition of his maternal grandfather Dr. Jeffery's tracts and sermons, 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

SALVATOR, *Rosa*, an Italian painter, born near Naples, 1615. His youth was dissipated, and passed frequently in the abandoned company of banditti, in whose rugged retreats he imbibed that taste for rough scenery which he described on canvas with so masterly a hand. His human figures are much admired, but few of his larger works are to be found in England, though he was so rapid in his execution, that he often began and finished a picture in one day. His prints, of which he etched a great number, are in general esteem. He distinguished himself also as a poet, and was called the Juvenal of Italy. His works were printed in 8vo. He died at Rome, 1673.

SALVIATI, *Francis*, of Florence, was patronized by cardinal Salviati, and in consequence he exchanged his name of Bossi for that of his benefactor. He was at Paris 1554, but looked with envy upon the eminence of rival painters, and afterwards returned to Italy. He was much admired for the grace which he gave to his naked figures, and the beauty and ease of his draperies. He died 1563.

SALVIATI, *Joseph*, a Venetian painter. His design and coloring were highly admired, and his abilities were frequently employed by the Venetians, with those of Tintoret and Paul Veronese. He died at Venice, 1585.

SALVINI, *Anthony Maria*, of Florence and professor of Greek there, was member of the de la Crusca academy, and contributed much to the completion of their dictionary, in 6 vols. fol. Besides poetical translations into Italian of the Iliad and Odyssey, of Theocritus, Hesiod, Anacreon, and other Greek poets; besides Ovid's metamorphoses, Horace's satires and art of poetry, and other Latin works, and Boileau's art of poetry, and Addison's Cato, &c. he wrote some elegant sonnets, &c. He died at Florence, 1729.

SAMBUCUS, *John*, of Tirnau in Hungary, studied medicine. He was patronized by Maximilian II. and Rodolphus II. and was counsellor of state and historiographer of the empire. He wrote lives of the Roman emperors—history of Hungary—emblemata—icones medicorum, fol.—translations in Latin from Hesiod, Plato, Thucydides, &c. He died of an apoplexy at Vienna, 1584, aged 53.

SAMPSON, *William*, author of the vow breaker, a tragedy, lived in the age of the first Charles, assisted Markham in the composition of his tragedy of Herod and Antipater.

SAMPSON, *Henry*, *M. A.* a native of South Leverton, Notts, educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, obtained the living of Framlingham, but was ejected for non-conformity. He studied physic at Leyden and Padua, and practised in London. He died 1705. He published an edition of Porter on divine grace, and prepared materials for a history of non-conformists, never published.

SAMSON, son of Manoah, is celebrated in scripture for his extraordinary strength. He was at last betrayed by his mistress Delilah, to the Philistines, who put out his eyes, and made him work in a mill. He avenged himself on his enemies when they had assembled to make sport of him, and while in the temple of Dagon, he seized the pillars against which he rested, and throwing down the edifice, perished in the ruins, with 3000 of the Philistines, B. C. 1117.

SAMUEL, a celebrated prophet of Israel. He was early devoted to the service of God in the temple as attendant upon Eli, and he anointed Saul, and afterwards David, to be kings. He died about 1057, aged 98. The book of Judges and of Ruth are supposed to be written by him.

SAMWELL, *David*, of Nantglyn, Denbighshire, was surgeon of the Discovery, when Cook was murdered at Owhyhee. As he was present he gave to the public a very circumstantial account of it. He also published some poems in Welsh, and died 1799.

SANADON, *Noel Stephen*, a jesuit, who taught at Caen, and afterwards was professor of rhetoric at Paris. He died 1733, author of orations and poems, much admired, besides a translation of Horace's works, accompanied with learned notes, in 8 vols. 8vo. containing Dacier's version and notes.

SANCHEZ, *Antonio Nunes Ribeiro*, a physician, born 1699, in Portugal. He studied at Coimbra and Salamanca, and visited London and Leyden, where he improved his knowledge under Boerhaave. When in 1731, Anne, empress of Russia, required of Boerhaave three physicians, Sanchez was nominated one of the number. Here he was physician to the army, and distinguished himself by his successful practice. The revolution of 1742 changed his prospects, and in the midst of the proscriptions which he daily witnessed, he retired to Paris, where he died, 1783. Catharine, when she ascended the Russian throne, rewarded his services with a pension of 1000 roubles. The works of Sanchez are dissertations on the origin of the venereal disease—on earthquakes—a method of studying medicine, &c.

SANCHEZ, *Thomas*, a jesuit, born at Cordubа, 1551. His reputation for chastity and mortification was very great. He died at Grenada, 1610. His works on the decalogue, on monastic vows, &c. in 4 vols. fol. display great genius.

SANCHO II. king of Castile, resented the division made by his father of his dominions, and therefore, on his mother's death, he dethroned his brothers. Garcias was banished from

from Gallicia, and Alphonſus quitted the throne of Leon, to end his days in a monaſtery. Sancho afterwards ſtripped his ſiſters of their patrimony, but in beſieging Zamora, he was aſſaſſinated, 1072.

SANCHO, *Ignatius*, a negro of extraordinary character, born 1729, at ſea, on board a ſhip in its paſſage from Guinea to Spaniſh America. He was baptized at Carthagena, by the name of Ignatius, and when two years old was brought to England, and given to three maiden ſiſters near Greenwich, who contemptuouſly beſtowed on him the appellation of Don Quixote's ſquire. Though treated with harſhneſs, he found a friend in the duke of Montague, after whoſe death he lived with the ducheſs as butler, and at her deceaſe received an annuity of 30l. A habit of low debauchery, however, and a fondneſs for gaming, ruined his little fortune, till at laſt reflection brought him back to his ſenſes, and as he was partial to theatrical repreſentations, he preſented himſelf to pourtray the perſon of Othello and Oroonoko. The attempt did not anſwer the public expectation; but though thus diſappointed, a marriage with a young woman, of Weſt India origin, dictated to him the neceſſity of induſtrious exertions. By the friendſhip of the Montague family, he was placed above want, and ſettled in a ſmall grocery ſhop, where his good conduct enabled him to provide a decent ſubſiſtence for himſelf and his numerous family. He died 1780. He was author of ſeveral letters, which poſſeſs great originality, and diſplay ſtrong powers of intellect.

SANCROFT, *William*, a prelate, born at Freſingfield, Suffolk, 1616. He was educated at Bury ſchool, and Emanuel college, Cambridge. He was ejected from a fellowſhip there in 1649 for refuſing to conform, and then went over to the continent, till the reſtoration. He returned ſoon after Charles, and became chaplain to Coſin biſhop of Durham, who gave him the living of Houghton-le-Spring, and a prebendal ſtall. In 1662, he was elected maſter of Emanuel college, in 1664 made dean of York, and ſoon after promoted to the deanery of St. Paul. When the cathedral was deſtroyed by the fire of London, he gave 1400l. towards rebuilding it. In 1677 he was raiſed by Charles II. to the metropolitan ſee of Canterbury, and added dignity to that ſtation by his exemplary conduct. He attended his maſter in his laſt moments, and it is ſaid, uſed great freedom of exhortation. Under his ſucceſſor he evinced an attachment to the eſtabliſhed church, and was one of the ſeven biſhops ſent to the tower in 1688. Though zealous againſt the papiſts, and one of thoſe who declared for the prince of Orange, he refuſed to wait upon the new monarch, to whoſe elevation he had concurred, and for this puſillanimous conduct he is deſervedly cenſured by Burnet and others. His refuſal to take the oath of allegiance rendered him unpopular, and he was ſuſpended, and Tillotſon in 1691 was appointed in his room. As he refuſed to leave Lambeth, he was cited before the court of exchequer, and now, finding all reſiſtance vain, he retired to Freſingfield, where he lived for two years in obſcurity, till an intermittent fever carried him off, 1693. Though a man of learning, he publiſhed little, which was a Latin dialogue againſt Calviniſm, called the predeſtinated thief — modern politics, from Machiavel, Borgia, &c. beſides ſermons—familiar letters, &c.

SANCTORIUS, profeſſor of medicine at Padua, was born at Capo d'Iſtria 1561, and died at Venice 1636. He is known for his curious experiments on inſenſible perſpiration, which he made on himſelf in his ſtatical chair, aſcertaining with incredible accuracy what he gained by aliment, and what he loſt by ſecretion and other diſcharges. This ingenious ſyſtem was preſented to the world in his "ars de ſtaticâ medicinâ," Venice, 1614, tranſlated into Fench 1722, and into Engliſh by Dr. Quincy. He publiſhed beſides, methodus vitandorum errorum in arte medicâ, 4to.—commentaria in Galeni, &c. all together collected in 4 vols. 4to.

SANDBY, *Thomas*, of Nottingham, acquired celebrity as an architect, and was profeſſor of that ſcience in the royal academy, London. He died 1798, aged 77.

SANDEMAN, *Robert*, of Perth, was educated at St. Andrew's. He became a linen manufacturer, and afterwards turned preacher, and in 1762 came to London, and then paſſed to America, where he had a meeting houſe. He died in New England 1772. His ſect ſtill bears his name. He wrote an anſwer to Harvey's Theron and Aſpaſio, offenſive to the Calviniſts.

SANDERS, *Robert*, was born near Breadalbane, about 1727, and from a comb-maker became a hackney writer in London, and was amanuenſis to lord Lyttelton when he wrote his hiſtory of Henry II. He wrote the complete Engliſh traveller, folio—the Newgate calendar—Gaffer Greybeard, a novel, in 4 vols. 12mo. / He projected a chronology of all nations, but died before its completion, 1783.

SANDERS, *Nicholas*, of Charlewood, Surrey, was educated at Winchester ſchool, and New college, Oxford. He was with cardinal Hoſius at the council of Trent, and afterwards went to Poland, and was ſent by Gregory XIII. as his nuncio to Ireland, where he led for ſome time a wandering life in the woods and mountains during the civil troubles, and at laſt died of want, 1581. He wrote againſt the reformation.

SANDERSON, *Robert*, a prelate, born at Rotherham, Yorkſhire, 1587, and educated at Rotherham ſchool, and Lincoln college, Oxford. In 1618 he was preſented to the living of Wyberton near Boſton, and to Boothby Pagnel rectory, which he enjoyed for 40 years. He was recommended by Laud to the king, and made his chaplain, and in 1642, was appointed

appointed regius professor of divinity, and canon of Christ-church. He attended the king at Hampton court, and the Isle of Wight, and advised him, with respect to the proposal of the parliament, to alter, and even abolish episcopal government, and also published his sentiments under the title of episcopacy, not prejudicial to regal power. In 1648 he was ejected from his professorship, but permitted to retain his living; and at the restoration he was re-instated and raised to the see of Lincoln. He died 1662. As a divine and a scholar Sanderson was well versed in ecclesiastical and antiquarian history, and was considered as the ablest casuist of the times. He used to say that he read only three books, Aristotle's rhetoric, Aquinas' secunda secundæ, and Cicero's works, especially his offices, which he could repeat without book. The chief of his works are "logicæ artis compendium," 36 sermons, folio—nine cases of conscience resolved—de juramenti obligatione—de obligatione conscientiæ, translated into English by Charles, in the Isle of Wight,—pax ecclesiæ, about predestination, &c.—discourses concerning the church, &c.—lectures in the divinity school, Oxford, &c.

SANDERSON, *Robert esq.* F.A.S. usher of the court of Chancery, and clerk of the Rolls' chapel, continued Rymer's fœdera, from the 16th to the 20th volume, and died 1741.

SANDRART, *Joachim*, a German painter of Frankfort, 1606. He studied at Prague, Utrecht, London, Venice, and Rome. He published some works on his art, the best known of which is the lives of painters, with their effigies. He died at Nuremberg, 1683.

SANDYS, *Edwin*, a prelate, born in 1519, in Lancashire. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and in 1547 was elected master of Catherine hall. As an advocate for the reformation, he seconded the views of Northumberland in proclaiming Jane Gray queen; but when two days after, the same nobleman yielding to the times, wished him to proclaim Mary, he boldly refused. For this contumacy he was deprived of his honors, and sent to the tower for seven months. His attachment to the protestant cause was so zealous, that Gardiner meditated his ruin; but he escaped to the continent. On his return to England he was appointed one of the nine divines to dispute against nine catholics before the parliament, and he was one of the commissioners for the revision of the liturgy, and the reformation of the church. He was raised to the see of Worcester, and was employed in the translation of the bishops' bible, in which he translated for his share, the books of kings and chronicles. In 1570 he succeeded Grindal in the see of London, and in 1576 was translated to York. His severity against the papists, in the cause of the reformation, was so great, that he created himself many enemies. He died 1588, his sermons were published in 4to. &c.

SANDYS, *sir Edwin*, second son of the archbishop, was born in Worcestershire, 1561, and educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford. In 1581 he obtained a prebend of York, and afterwards travelled abroad, and published an account of his observations, under the title of Europæ speculum. He resigned his prebend in 1602, and was knighted by king James, and employed in affairs of importance with foreign states. He opposed, in 1621, the measures of the court in parliament, for which he was imprisoned, but soon after set at liberty. He died 1629. He left 1500l. to the university of Oxford, for the foundation of a metaphysical lecture. Some sacred hymns have appeared under his name.

SANDYS, *George*, brother to the preceding, was the seventh and youngest son of the archbishop and born at Bishopsthorp, 1577. He entered at St. Mary's hall, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Corpus Christi, and in 1610 set out on his travels, and during two years visited Europe, and the most celebrated places of the East, the Holy Land, Egypt, &c. He published an account of his travels, in folio, 1615, with plates, which was very popular. He was also distinguished as a poet, and translated in 1632, Ovid's metamorphoses into English verse, in folio—besides the psalms of David paraphrased—Christ's passion, a sacred drama from Grotius, &c. He died at Bexley, in Kent, 1643. Dryden called him the best versifier of his age, and Pope declared that English poetry owed much of its beauty to his translations.

SANNAZARIUS, *James*, an Italian poet, born at Naples, 1458. He was patronised by Frederic, of Naples, and accompanied that prince into France. He afterwards returned to Naples, and died 1530. His Latin poems consist of elegies, eclogues, and epigrams. His epic poem de partu virginis, in 3 books, is considered as an elegant and highly finished performance, though the mixture of christianity and paganism must be regarded as offensive to truth and probability.

SANSON, *Nicolas*, a geographer of Abbeville. He was so indefatigable that he executed not less than 300 large maps of places, ancient and modern, in a correct manner. He was engineer and geographer to the king, and died at Paris, 1667. His atlas was published 2 vols. fol. Paris. He wrote besides treatises on the four parts of the world—a description of the Roman empire, France, Spain, Italy, &c.

SANSOVINO, *James*, of Florence, was eminent as a sculptor and architect. The mint, the library of St. Mark, and the palace of Cornavo, at Venice, are beautiful specimens of his skill, which were so highly admired, that in a public tax he and Titian were exempted from the general contribution. He died at Venice, 1570, aged 91. His son *Francis* abandoned jurisprudence for polite literature, and erected a printing house at Venice, where he printed his own works, and

thoſe of others. He wrote a chronology of the world, to 1582—a tranſlation of Plutarch—annals of the Ottoman empire—deſcription of the government of Genoa, Lucca, and Raguſa—a collection of 100 novels of illuſtrious Italian writers, &c. and died at Venice, 1585, aged 65.

SANTEUL, *John Baptiſt de*, a Latin poet of Paris, 1630. He was rewarded for his merits with a penſion from Lewis XIV, and died at Dijon, 1697. His Latin poems were much admired, and appeared in 3 vols. 12mo. —beſides Latin hymns, in another volume.

SARASIN, *John Francis*, of Hermanville, near Caen, 1604, ſtudied at Caen and Paris, and though not learned, was eminent for his vivacity and wit. He was ſecretary to the prince of Conti; but was diſmiſſed from his ſervice with ignominy, becauſe he had prevailed upon him to marry cardinal Mazarin's niece. This weighed heavily upon his ſpirit, and occaſioned his death, 1654. His works are in French, and conſiſt of a diſcourſe on tragedy—hiſtory of the ſiege of Dunkirk,—the funeral pomp of Voiture—miſcellanea—beſides poems, odes, eclogues, epigrams, &c.

SARAVIA, *Adrian*, of Heſdin, in Artois; profeſſor of divinity at Leyden, joined the conſpiracy for delivering up the city to Robert de Leiceſter. Upon the failure of this plan he fled to England, where he became canon of Canterbury, and the friend of Hooker. His works have been collected into one vol. folio. He died 1611, aged 81.

SARISBURY, *John of*, of Rocheſter 1110, was the favorite of Henry II. and of Thomas Becket, and for ſome time was the Engliſh reſident at Rome. He was afterwards the companion of Becket, and was with him when he was aſſaſſinated at Canterbury. He then paſſed to France, and was made biſhop of Chartres, 1179, but died ſoon after. He wrote a Latin treatiſe called Policraticon, five de nugis curialium, &c.—beſides his letters, a life of Becket, &c.

SARJEANT, *John*, a ſecular prieſt, born in Lincolnſhire, 1621, and educated at St. John's Cambridge. He became ſecretary to Morton, biſhop of Durham; but afterwards went to Liſbon, and there changed his religion. He returned to England, 1652, and wrote ſome tracts in favor of his new tenets, againſt Tillotſon, Bramhall, Pierce, Hammond, &c. He died about 1670.

SARPI, *Peter Paul*, commonly called father Paul, was born at Venice, 1552. At the age of 12, he entered among the Servites. Well ſkilled in the learned languages, he was equally converſant in philoſophy, mathematics, and theology, and made ſome progreſs in medicine and anatomy. He was made provincial of his order, and honored with the eſteem of cardinals and princes. The quarrels of Venice with Paul V. engaged the attention of Sarpi, and he ſo ably defended the rights of his fellow citizens, that the pope ordered him to come to Rome, and on his refuſal excommunicated him. Undiſmayed he did not ceaſe to advocate the cauſe of Venice in his ſpeeches and in his writings; but his boldneſs proved almoſt fatal to him. He was attacked on the bridge of St. Mark by five aſſaſſins, who, after ſtabbing him, eſcaped to a ten oared barge, and though the republic offered a high reward, the murderers were never diſcovered. The wounds were not mortal, but they haſtened the diſſolution of Sarpi, whoſe conſtitution was very delicate. He died 1623, aged 71, and his laſt words were, eſto perpetua, expreſſive of his wiſh for the immortal glory of his country. He was ſo learned that the Italians have not heſitated to aſcribe to him the diſcovery of the circulation of the blood. He was author of the hiſtory of the council of Trent, a valuable work in Italian and Latin—conſiderations of the cenſures of Paul V. againſt the Venetians—treatiſe on the interdict.—de jure aſylorum—treatiſe on the inquiſition, &c.

SARTO, *Andrea de*, a painter, born at Florence, 1471, the ſon of a tailor, whence his name. He was apprentice to a goldſmith; but by copying and imitating, at his leiſure, the pieces of the greateſt maſters, he acquired correctneſs and celebrity. He was invited by Francis I. to France, but when permitted to viſit Florence to collect pictures to adorn the king's palaces, he not only ſhamefully forgot his promiſe, but diſhonorably embezzled the money intruſted to his care. This rendered him deſpiſed and poor; but he forgot himſelf for a while in the intoxication of unlawful pleaſures, and died of the plague, 1520, aged 42. As an artiſt, he poſſeſſed ſuperior powers, though his pictures are ſaid to be deficient in boldneſs, in ſtrength, and life.

SAVAGE, *Richard*, an Engliſh poet, natural ſon of Anne, counteſs of Macclesfield, by the earl of Rivers, was born 1698. Doomed to miſery his infancy was entruſted to a poor woman, by his unnatural mother, who wiſhed not, indeed, to conceal her ſhame, but puniſh her offſpring. His father was prevented from leaving him a legacy of 6000l. becauſe the counteſs declared that he was dead, and then ſhe endeavoured to ſend him to the plantations, and next placed him apprentice to a ſhoe-maker in Holborn. The death of the nurſe altered his ſituation, and in ſearching the effects of a woman, whom he conſidered as his mother, Savage diſcovered letters which informed him of his birth. Leaving in diſdain his humble profeſſion, he addreſſed himſelf to his mother, but appeals were in vain upon her obdurate heart, and therefore, as he had acquired ſome learning at St. Alban's ſchool, he commenced author. Though noticed by the wits of the age, Savage often paſſed his nights in the open fields, or in the ſtreets, unable to pay even for an obſcure lodging. His tragedy of ſir Thomas Overbury, at laſt raiſed him to the ſhort independence which could be gained from

from the profits of 200l.; but whilſt he congratulated himſelf on his ſucceſs, he in a drunken quarrel at a houſe of ill fame killed one of his companions, a Mr. Sinclair. He was tried and found guilty, and his mother not only rejoiced at his condemnation, but uſed her influence to cauſe him to be executed, and her wiſhes would have been gratified, had not the counteſs of Hertford, reported to the queen the extraordinary ſufferings of the culprit, and procured his pardon. Incapable of raiſing compaſſion in the breaſt of his mother he thought he might extort money by the powers of ridicule. Lord Tyrconnel received him into his family and friendſhip, and allowed him 200l. a year. But the manners of Savage were licentious; fickle in his temper, violent and iraſcible, he eaſily quarrelled with his patron, and was diſmiſſed. His next effort was the publication of his "Baſtard," a poem of great beauty, and which grew ſo popular, that his mother, then at Bath, fled from the place, to avoid hearing the lines, repeated on all ſides, to create in her ſhame and confuſion. His "volunteer laureat," on the queen's birth day, procured him from the royal purſe a preſent of 50l. with a promiſe of the like annual ſum; but the money was ſoon ſquandered, and the poet, without reſources, quitted the houſe of a friend, where his politeneſs procured him an invitation, to paſs the night in the ſociety of the meaneſt rabble, in the ſummer on heaps of rubbiſh, and in the winter among the aſhes of a glaſs houſe. The death of the queen, in 1738, brought on, with the loſs of his penſion, increaſing poverty; yet his friends promiſed to raiſe 50l. a year for him, if he would retire to Wales, and live there in privacy. He accepted the offer, and departed for his diſtant reſidence, but ſoon ſighed for the diſſipation of London. On his return he paſſed through Briſtol, where his manners and converſation procured him admittance to the tables of the rich; but ſoon his company grew diſagreeable from his late hours. Poverty increaſed his miſeries; his clothes were too ſhabby for company, and he was arreſted by the miſtreſs of his coffee-houſe, for the ſmall ſum of 8l. Six months he languiſhed in a jail, when a fever terminated his exiſtence. He died 1743, aged 46, and was buried at the expence of the gaoler. This unhappy man, whoſe character was ſo chequered with vices and good qualities, might have become, from the ſtrong and natural powers which he poſſeſſed, a moſt reſpectable member of ſociety; but his mind was untutored, and the cruelty of his mother made him quarrel with the whole world, which he regarded with the conſequence of perſecuted virtue, and injured innocence. His works, which diſplay the powers of a wild but original writer, have been collected by T. Evans, in 2 vols. 8vo. with his life by Johnſon, who often ſhared his poverty, and was a witneſs to his ſufferings, his follies, and his imprudence.

SAVAGE, *John*, *D. D.* preſident of the Royſton club, and lecturer of St. George's Hanover ſquare, was rector of Clothall, Herts. He was educated at Weſtminſter, and died 1747. Out of reſpect to him, the ſcholars of Weſtminſter inſcribed a ſmall tablet to his memory, in the eaſt cloiſters of the abbey.

SAVAGE, *Samuel Morton*, a diſſenting divine, aſſiſtant to Dr. Jennings, whom he quitted in 1785. He died 1791, aged 70. He publiſhed ſome ſingle ſermons of little merit.

SAVARY, *James*, of Doué, in Anjou, was employed in commercial purſuits, and afterwards admitted of the council for the reformation of commerce. As his knowledge was very extenſive, he digeſted his ideas into a volume, publiſhed 1675, 4to. under the title of the "parfait negociant," a uſeful work, tranſlated into every language of Europe. He publiſhed a ſupplementary volume in 1688, and died 1690. He had 17 children by one wife and 11 ſurvived him. Two of theſe ſons, *James* and *Philemon*, completed that uſeful work, the univerſal dictionary of commerce, publiſhed, 2 vols. folio, 1723, and again in 3 vols. fol. 1748. *James* died 1716, and *Philemon*, 1727.

SAVARY, *N.* of Vitre, in Britanny, travelled in 1776, into Egypt, where he continued three years. On his return he viſited the Archipelago, and in 1780, publiſhed a tranſlation of the koran, and afterwards produced his letters on Egypt, 2 vols. 8vo. a popular work, tranſlated into various languages. He publiſhed alſo letters on Greece. He died 1788, at Paris.

SAVILE, *ſir Henry*, of Bradley near Halifax, Yorkſhire, was educated at Merton college, Oxford. After travelling on the continent, he was tutor in the Greek language to queen Elizabeth. In 1585 he was appointed warden of Merton, over which he preſided 36 years, and in 1596 he was advanced to the provoſtſhip of Eton college. He was a favorite with James as with Elizabeth; but he declined all offers of promotion, ſatisfied with the honor of knighthood conferred, 1604. Upon the loſs of his ſon, he devoted his property and his time to the encouragement of learning, and founded in 1619 two profeſſorſhips at Oxford, one in aſtronomy, and the other in geometry, and beſtowed various ſums for other benevolent purpoſes. He died at Eton college, 1622. His character has been deſervedly applauded by Is. Caſaubon, Joſ. Scaliger, Mercerus, Meibomius, Montagu, &c. and the univerſity of Oxford, in a public ſpeech, paid alſo the higheſt honors to this their worthy benefactor. His works are four books of Tacitus' hiſtory, and the life of Agricola in Engliſh, fol. with notes—commentaries concerning Roman warfare—a Latin collection of ancient writers of Engliſh hiſtory, with a chronological table from J. Cæſar to William the conqueror—St. Chryſoſtom's

works in Greek, 8 vols. folio, a valuable edition which cost him 8000l. in the publication. He published besides, Bradwardin's de causâ dei—prælectiones, 13 in Euclid, &c. His brother *Thomas*, fellow of Merton, distinguished for his learning, and his intimacy with Camden, died in London 1592-3.

SAVILE, *sir George*, marquis of Halifax, was born 1630. He contributed to the restoration, and was rewarded with a peerage. In 1672 he went as ambassador to Holland to treat about a peace with France, with little success; and in 1675 he was removed for opposing the test bills, and the declaration for a toleration. He was so violent against the exclusion bill, that the commons addressed the king to remove him from his council, to which he had lately been restored, but his firmness prevailed; the parliament was dissolved, and he was made an earl. In 1682 he was created marquis, and made privy seal, and on James's accession, he was appointed president of the council; but when he refused to repeal the test act, he was dismissed from his offices. When James abdicated, Halifax was made president of the lords, and in the convention parliament, he supported the elevation of the prince of Orange, and was nominated privy seal. In 1689 he quitted the court, and ever after displayed a strong opposition to the ministry till his death 1695. He was a man of great abilities as a statesman and a speaker, but the soundest arguments and the most solid truths were too often turned into contempt by the force of ridicule, and a vicious propensity to low and vulgar wit. Though reputed an atheist, he confessed to Burnet, in his last moments, his firm belief in the goodness of God, and the mediation of Christ. Besides his advice to a daughter, he published the character of a trimmer—the anatomy of an equivalent—a letter to a dissenter—maxims of state—the character of king Charles II. &c.

SAUL, son of Kish, was anointed king of Israel, 1095 B. C. He disobeyed God by sparing the Amalekites, and Samuel told him that the kingdom would be removed from his family. He was jealous of the popularity of David, who had killed Goliath, and who was to succeed him. He killed himself after an unfortunate battle at Gilboah.

SAUNDERS, *Charles*, a dramatic writer in the age of the second Charles. At Westminster school, he wrote the play of Tamerlane the Great.

SAUNDERS, *sir Edmund*, from a common beggar, rose to eminence by the friendship of a lawyer of Clement's inn, who patronized him by admitting him among his clerks. From a clerk he became a counsel, and at last was appointed chief justice of the king's bench, where he supported the dignity of his office by patience, integrity, and impartiality. He died 1683.

SAUNDERS, *Richard*, author of astrological judgment and practice of physic, 4to. &c.—obtained celebrity in a superstitious age, and died 1680.

SAUNDERSON, *Nicolas*, a mathematician, born at Thurlston, Yorkshire, 1682. When 12 months old, he was deprived of his sight by the small-pox, and retained no idea whatever of light and colors. At Penneston grammar school he acquired such knowledge of the classics, that he could most perfectly understand Euclid, Archimedes, and Diophantus, when read in Greek. His fondness for mathematics appeared when first he was made acquainted by his father with numbers, and soon by the power of his memory, he formed intricate calculations, and resolved difficult problems. He was initiated into algebra and geometry, and under Dr. Nettleton, he acquired all that vast information which raised him to celebrity. He improved his knowledge of logic and metaphysics at a private school near Sheffield, and at 25 appeared at Cambridge, as a resident in Christ's college, though not a member of the society. His extraordinary powers, and the difficulties of a narrow fortune procured him friends, and Whiston, the mathematical professor, liberally permitted him to lecture before the university. His lectures were on the Newtonian philosophy, and were attended by crowded audiences. On the removal of Whiston from his professorship, the blind lecturer was honorably called upon, by the university, to fill up the Lucasian chair, and a degree of M. A. by royal mandate was obtained 1711, to qualify him for the office, and his inauguration speech was delivered in elegant Latin. He was attacked by a mortification in his foot which carried him off, 1739, aged 57. The vivacity and wit of his conversation were much admired; but his judgment of persons and things was often expressed with such freedom, and such unconcern, that he created himself many enemies. This singular character had astonishing powers of feeling; when in a garden, where observations were making on the sun, he could point out every cloud that obscured the sky, and he discovered such quickness in observing the voice of persons with whom he conversed, that he recollected every one with the most singular exactness. He was a great proficient in playing on the flute. His elements of algebra were published at Cambridge, by subscription, 1740, 2 vols. 4to. and a treatise on fluxions, 8vo, appeared also after his death.

SAVONAROLA, *Jerom*, an Italian monk. His influence in the pulpit was so great at Florence, that for some years he guided the state as its sovereign; but when he inveighed against Rome, and the scandalous life of the pontiff Alexander VI. he drew down the vengeance of the holy see, which neither his popularity nor the purity of his morals could avert. He was condemned to be hanged and burned, and suffered 1498 with great resignation. He wrote the triumph of the cross, and various other theological works.

SAURIN, *James*, was born at Nîmes, 1677. He left France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and went to Geneva, and then served as a cadet in lord Galloway's regiment in the campaign of 1694. He abandoned the military life for philosophy and divinity, and passed, in 1700, into Holland and England. In 1705 he settled at the Hague, where his eloquence as a preacher was displayed with great effect. He died at the Hague, 1730. He wrote a treatise on education, dedicated to the princes, sons of George I. He published, besides, his sermons, highly esteemed, in 12 vols. 8vo. His greatest work is discourses historical, critical, and moral, on the most memorable events in the old and new testament, incomplete, afterwards continued in 6 vols. folio.

SAURIN, *Joseph*, a French mathematician, born at Courtuson, 1659. He was a protestant, but afterwards abjured his principles and was admitted member of the academy of sciences, and received a pension from the king. He devoted himself to geometrical pursuits, and was engaged in a controversy with Rousseau, who had falsely charged him with writing some libellous verses against persons of distinction. He died at Paris 1737.

SAURIN, *Bernard Joseph*, son of the preceding, was advocate of the parliament of Paris. He became the friend of Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Helvetius, and wrote some plays of merit and popularity, especially Spartacus, Blanche and Richard, tragedies—Anglomanie, a comedy,—the marriage of Julia—mœurs du tems, &c. He died at Paris, 1781.

SAUSSURE, *Nicolas de*, of Geneva, is author of essays on the vine—on the scarcity of wheat—on dew—on fire, &c. He died 1700 aged 81.

SAUSSURE, *Horace Benedict de*, son of the above, was born at Geneva, 1740. At the age of 21 he was elected philosophical professor at Geneva, and continued there with great public advantage for 25 years. He first visited Paris in 1768, and next examined the discoveries of Montgolfier at Lyons, and travelled through Holland, Belgium, England, and Italy. He visited the island of Elba, and with sir William Hamilton, examined Vesuvius, and afterwards measured the crater of Ætna. He discovered some valuable plants, and also invented various instruments, in the operations of science and of art. His next excursions were on the Alps, and after crossing them 14 times by eight different places, he ascended to the summit of Mont Blanc, where he could scarce breathe. He was made member of the academy of sciences at Paris, &c. and the emperor Joseph, when at Geneva, paid particular attention to the philosopher. In the French revolution, he was elected on the union of his country to France, to the national assembly; but the disorders of the times ruined his little fortune, and broke his heart, 1799. He is author of an eulogy on his friend Bonnet, 8vo.—dissertatio physica de igne—inquiry on the bark of leaves, &c. dissertatio physica de electricitate, 8vo.—plan of reform for the college of Geneva—description of the electrical effects of thunder—essay on hygrometry, 4to.—voyages in the Alps, 4 vols 4to. a valuable work, &c.

SAUVAGES, *Francis Boissier de*, of Alais, was professor of botany and medicine at Montpellier. He died at Montpellier, 1767, aged 61. He wrote theoria febris—nosologia methodica, 5 vols. 8vo.—physiologiæ mechanicæ elementa, 12mo.—methodus foliorum, 8vo. &c.

SAUVEUR, *Joseph*, of la Fleche, was dumb till his seventh year, and then his powers of speech appeared very imperfect, so that what he uttered was with difficulty. He had a strong propensity for mechanical knowledge, and disregarding classical instruction, he applied himself to mathematical studies, against the wishes of his friends. He began to teach mathematics, and so great was his reputation that at the age of 20 he had prince Eugene among his pupils. He was esteemed by Condé, honored with the notice of the royal family, and in 1686 was professor of mathematics to the royal college. He wrote a treatise on fortification, and to enable himself to do it scientifically, he attended the siege of Mons. He wrote besides, a treatise on music. He died 1716.

SAWYER, *sir Robert*, attorney-general, from 1681 to 1687, was removed for refusing to lend his name to the arbitrary measures of James. He was a warm admirer of justice Hale, and died 1692.

SAXE, *Maurice, count de*, natural son of Frederic Augustus, of Saxony, king of Poland, by the countess Konigsmark, was born at Dresden, 1696. He showed fondness for war from his very infancy. His first campaign was in Flanders, under Eugene and Marlborough, where his valor was displayed at the taking of Lisle, Tournay, and Mons, and at the battle of Malplaquet. When the king of Poland, in 1711, besieged Stralsund, the young warrior encouraged the soldiers by his example, and crossed the river in the sight of the enemy; and in the battle of Guedelbusck, he had a horse shot under him, while he rallied three times the retiring troops. In 1717 he was at the siege of Belgrade, where he defeated the Turks. After the treaties of Utrecht and Passarowitz, he went to France, where the duke of Orleans gained his services by bestowing on him the brevet rank of field marshal. During the peace of the continent, he employed himself in improving his mathematical knowledge, and in introducing military discipline in his regiment. In 1726 he was by the states of Courland elected their sovereign. Poland and Russia opposed him but he defended himself, and with a small force resisted thousands of his invaders; but at last he gave up the unequal contest, and abandoning

the supreme power which his valor deserved, he retired in 1729, to privacy in France. Here, during the attacks of a fever, he composed in 13 nights his reveries, a work worthy of the pen of a Cæsar or a Condè. The death of the king of Poland, his father, 1733, rekindled war through Europe, but Saxe declined the command of the Saxon troops, offered him him by the elector, and preferred serving in the French armies on the Rhine. In the war which followed the death of Charles VI., Saxe besieged Prague in 1741, and took it by assault, and soon after made himself master of Egra, and of the lines of Lauterburg. In 1744 he was made marshal of France, and though ill, he immediately left Paris to open the campaign of 1745 by the battle of Fontenoy, which he gained, though carried around his camp in a litter. In the next campaign the victory of Lawfeldt was followed by the fall of Bergen-op-Zoom, then of Maestricht, when the terrors of the Dutch arrested the career of the conqueror, and peace was concluded in 1748. After the peace Saxe visited Berlin, and then he returned to France, devoted to literature and the arts. He died 1750, aged 54. His eloge, by M. Thomas, obtained the prize of the French academy in 1759. The best edition of his reveries is in 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1757.

SAXO, *Grammaticus*, a writer, said to have been a native of Zealand, an island of Denmark, and to have flourished in the 12th century. He studied theology, and was employed in the cathedral of Roschild, and died about 1208, aged upwards of 70. By the encouragement of Absalom bishop of Roschild, Saxo undertook the history of Denmark and other northern nations, and after 20 years of labor completed it.

SAY, *Samuel*, a dissenting minister, succeeded Dr. Calamy in 1734, at Westminster, where he died in St. James's street, 12th of April, 1743, aged 68, of a mortification in his bowels. After his death appeared a thin 4to. volume of his poems with two prose essays.

SCALA, *Bartholomew*, an Italian statesman born about 1424, and though but the son of a miller, he rose to distinction, and was for his services ennobled at Florence, and knighted by the pope, and made senator of Rome. He died at Florence 1497. He wrote the history of Florence in 20 books—a speech made to Innocent VIII., &c.

SCALA, *Alexandra*, daughter of the above, was distinguished for her knowledge, as well as for her beauty and her private virtues; deservedly praised by Politian and others. Marullus married her to perfect himself in the Latin language in her company. She died 1506.

SCALIGER, *Julius Cæsar*, a writer, born 1484 at Riva in the territory of Verona. His father was in the military service of Corvinus king of Hungary, and at 12 the son was presented to Maximilian, and continued as his page for 17 years. During his attendance on the emperor he was engaged in various expeditions, and was at the battle of Ravenna 1512, where he lost his father and brother. At 40 he abandoned the military life for medicine, and settled in 1526 at Agen, where though 45 he took for his wife a young woman scarce 16, with whom he lived 29 years, and by whom he had 15 children. In this retirement he devoted himself to literature, and while he practised physic for his maintenance, he acquired celebrity by his pen. He died of a retention of urine 1558 at Agen. The abilities of Scaliger were great, but though commended as a benevolent and amiable character, he was vain and petulant. The best known of his writings are, exercitationes contra Cardan de subtilitate, 4to.—de causis linguæ Latinæ, 4to.—poetices libri septem, fol.—poemata — epistolæ — commentarii in Theophrasti libros, &c.

SCALIGER, *Joseph Justus*, son of the preceding, was born at Agen 1540. He studied at Bourdeaux, and under his father, and after his death at Paris. Eager to improve, he applied himself without an instructor to Greek, and when a perfect master of the language he turned his attention to the Hebrew, and became well acquainted with 13 different languages. He was invited to the chair of belles lettres at Leyden in 1603, and died there of a dropsy 1609. He was deservedly called the most learned man of the age; but these high qualities were obscured by a haughty deportment, and a contemptuous disregard of the merits of others, attended with abusive language profusely directed against every opponent. The works of this extraordinary man are well known, but the best known is his "opus de emendatione temporum," in which he lays the foundation of regular and systematic chronology, especially by the invention of the Julian period, and deserves the name which he has received, of the father of chronology. He wrote besides "thesaurus temporum, &c." in which he corrected some of the errors of his former work—de tribus sectis Judæorum, 2 vols. 4to.—Latin poems, 8vo.—epistolæ, notes on Varro, and almost on all the authors of ancient Greece and Rome.

SCAMOZZI, *Vincent*, of Vicenza, was a celebrated architect. After travelling over France, Germany, and Hungary, he settled at Venice. One of the most remarkable of his works is the citadel of Palma in the Friuli. He wrote in Italian, ideas on universal architecture, left unfinished, as he died 1616, aged 64.

SCANDERBEG, or GEORGE CASTRIOT, king of Albania, was delivered up by his father with three brothers, as hostages to Amurath II. emperor of the Turks. The three brothers were cut off by poison, and George was spared on account of his youth. He was circumcised and took the command of a body of

of troops under the title of Sangiac; but on the death of his father 1432, he determined to recover his dominions. In the expedition with which he was entrusted against Hungary he formed a secret correspondence with Huniades, the king of the country, and enabled him to defeat the Turks, 30,000 of whom fell in the field. After this he compelled the secretary of the sultan to write letters, sealed with the imperial signet, demanding the delivery of the capital of Albania. After the messengers were dispatched, he put to death those who were witnesses of his measures, and then hastening to Albania he was received by his countrymen, and acknowledged king 1443. In vain Amurath and his successor Mahomet made war against him, their armies were defeated, and at last in 1461 his independence was confirmed. This heroic prince, who had been present in 22 battles, and had killed 2000 Turks with his own hands, died at Lissa in the Venetian territories, 1467, aged 63. His death was universally lamented, and the Turkish emperor bore witness to his bravery by dancing for joy at the intelligence. Though occasionally severe, he was a man of mild manners, and he exhorted earnestly his soldiers to chastity, observing that nothing was more prejudicial to their profession than sensual pleasures.

SCAPULA, *John*, a lexicographer, who studied at Lausanne, and was engaged in the printing house of Henry Stephens. He privately abridged the great work which his master was preparing for the press, and by publishing it in 1580, under the title of a Greek lexicon, he gained a considerable sum, and dishonorably ruined the laborious thesaurus of Stephens, which found few purchasers. Stephens vented his indignation in the "latinity of Lipsius," but found no other redress.

SCARBOROUGH, *sir Charles*, physician to Charles II. was so eminent for his knowledge of mathematics that he could repeat in order all the propositions of Euclid, Archimedes, and other ancient authors. He succeeded Dr. Harvey as lecturer on anatomy and surgery, and was the first who judiciously applied mathematics to medical subjects. He wrote syllabus musculorum—an elegy on Cowley, &c. and died 1693.

SCARELLA, *John Baptist*, of Brescia, supported the principles of Newton's system, and wrote physica generalis, 3 vols. 4to.—de rebus ad scientiam pertinent. 2 vols. 4to.—de magnete, 4to.—hydrodynamica, 4to.—elements of logic, ontology, and natural theology, 4 vols. 4to. He died 1779, aged 70.

SCARRON, *Paul*, a burlesque writer, born at Paris 1610. Though deformed and licentious, he was intended for the church, and a canonry at Mans was obtained for him. At the age of 27 he lost the use of all his limbs, but in this helpless state he indulged his propensity for humorous writing. Though his father had displeased Richelieu, yet the son recovered his esteem by presenting to him a very humorous supplication. He married in 1651, madmoiselle d'Aubigné, a lady of 16, afterwards so celebrated by the name of Maintenon, who thus sacrificed her beauty and her person to the caprices of an invalid. Scarron died 1660. The pleasantry which enlivened his conversation was transfused into his writings, which were Virgil's Æneid travestied —the comical romance—comedies—a tragicomedy, &c. all published in 10 vols. 12mo.

SCALKEN, *Godfrey*, of Dort, chiefly excelled in painting candle light pieces. He was in London and drew William III. by candle light, and humorously made his majesty hold the candle. He was vulgar in his manners, and died at the Hague 1706.

SCHEELE, *Charles William*, a chemist, born at Stralsund 1742. He was first engaged with an apothecary who died much in debt; but the industry of the apprentice restored the prosperity of the house, and the widow pleased with his fidelity married him. Unhappily the day of the marriage, 1786, proved the beginning of a fever which hurried him quickly to the grave. His treatise on air and fire has been translated into French from the German, and is deservedly known.

SCHEFFER, *John*, a German, born at Strasburg 1621. When driven by war from his country he went to Sweden at the invitation of Christina, and obtained the chair of eloquence and politics at Upsal. He died there 1679. He published de militiâ navali veterum —Upsalia antiqua—Laponia, translated into English—Suecia literata—de re vehiculari veterum, besides notes on Phædrus, &c.

SCHEGKINS, *James*, of Schorndorff, was professor of philosophy and medicine at Tubingen. Though blind he pursued his favorite studies, and even refused to submit to an operation for the restoration of sight, observing, that he wished to avoid seeing many disagreeable objects. He wrote a dialogue, de animæ principatu—a treatise de unâ personâ & duabus naturis in Christo, &c. He died at Tubingen 1587.

SCHEINER, *Christopher*, an astronomer, memorable for first discovering the spots on the sun's disc. He was born at Mecklenburg, and entered among the jesuits, and afterwards taught Hebrew and mathematics at Ingoldstadt, Brissac, Rome, &c. He died rector of the jesuits' college at Neisse in Silesia, 1650. His observation of the solar spots was at Ingoldstadt 1611; but he was afraid to publish the discovery which Velserus, to whom he communicated it, unhandsomely did, and Galileo himself laid claim, but improperly, to the merit of being the first observer.

SCHERTLIN, *Sebastian*, of Wirtemburg, first served in Hungary, and was at the defence of Pavia. At the taking of Rome and Narni, and in the defence of Naples 1528, he displayed such valor that several potentates solicited his services. He espoused the cause of the

league of Smalkalde againſt the emperor, and afterwards accompanied Henry II. of France in his expedition to the Rhine and the Low Countries. Charles V. reſtored him his property, which had been confiſcated at Augſburg. He died 1577, aged 82.

SCHEUCHZER, *John James*, of Zurich, profeſſor there of mathematics and medicine. His reputation was ſuch, that the Czar Peter made him liberal offers to ſettle in Ruſſia; but the people of Zurich detained him. He died in his native town 1733, aged 61. He publiſhed natural hiſtory of the bible in German, 4 large vols fol. with 750 plates—itineraAlpina, 2 vols. 4to.—piſcium querelæ, 4to.—herbarium diluvianum, fol.—muſæum diluvianum, 8vo.—homo diluvii teſtis, 4to.—hiſtoriæ Helveticæ naturalis prolegomena — ſciagraphia lithologica, 4to.—nova literaria Helvetica, &c. His ſon *John Gaſpard* tranſlated into Engliſh Kæmpfer's hiſtory of Japan, 2 vols. folio, and died at London 1729.

SCHIAVONE, *Andrea*, a Venetian painter, born at Sebenico in Dalmatia 1522. Though uneducated, he roſe by the powers of his genius to eminence. His deſigns were not much admired, while his coloring, and the elegance of his draperies, were ſuperior to the efforts of his contemporaries. His pictures were eſteemed after his deceaſe, though unfortunately for him diſregarded by his contemporaries. He died poor 1582, aged 60, at Venice.

SCHILLER, *Frederic*, a German dramatic writer. He was born at Marbach in Wirtemburg, and educated at Stutgard, where he produced his firſt dramatic piece called "the robbers." The principles of this piece gave ſuch offence to his ſuperiors, that he fled to Manheim, and for ſome time ſupported himſelf in the capacity of a regimental ſurgeon. An appointment in the theatre at Manheim proved more congenial to his feelings, and enabled him to produce his conſpiracy of Fieſco, his intrigue and love, his Rheniſh Thalia, and other pieces. He went next to Mentz, and afterwards to Dreſden, and then to Leipſic, where he completed his tragedy of Don Carlos. For ſome time he reſided at Jena as profeſſor of hiſtory, and then removed to Weimar, where he died 1805. He wrote beſides, the hiſtory of the revolt of the Netherlands from the Spaniſh government—the maid of Orleans, and other dramatic pieces, much admired for originality, fire, and elegance, though occaſionally immoral, and deficient in unity.

SCHILLING, *Drebold*, of Soleure, in the 15th century, wrote in German an hiſtory of the wars of the Swiſs againſt Charles of Burgundy. The work is accurate, as he was preſent at the ſcenes which he deſcribes.

SCHMIDT, *George Frederic*, of Berlin, was eminent as an engraver. His engravings of portraits were particularly admired. He died at Berlin 1775, aged 63.

SCHMIDT, *John Andrew*, of Worms, was theological profeſſor at Mariendal, and died there 1726, aged 74. He wrote compendium hiſtoriæ eccleſiaſticæ, 8vo—de bibliothecis, 4to.—lexicon eccleſiaſticum minus, &c.

SCHOEPFLIN, *John Daniel*, a Lutheran divine, of Sulzbourg in Baden Dourlach. He ſtudied at Baſil, and Straſburg, and was profeſſor of eloquence and hiſtory in this laſt univerſity. He received honorable invitations from the empreſs of Ruſſia, from Sweden, from Leyden, and other learned bodies, but he preferred the tranquillity of Straſburg. In 1726 he quitted his profeſſorſhip, and travelled at the public expence, and viſited Italy, Paris, London, and other places. He died at Straſburg of a ſlow fever, 1771, aged 77. His works are hiſtoria Zaringo-Badenſis Carliſruhe, 7 vols. 4to.—Alſatia diplomatica, 2 vols. fol.—Alſatia illuſtrata, 2 vols. fol.—Alſaticarum rerum ſcriptores, fol.—vindiciæ typographicæ, 4to. &c.

SCHOMBERG, *Henry de*, was governor of la Marche, and ſerved under Charles IX. and his two ſucceſſors. He died ſuddenly in 1599. His ſon of the ſame name ſucceeded at la Marche, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Piedmont in 1617, under d'Eſtrées, and againſt the Huguenots, in 1622, for which he was made marſhal of France. He contributed much, in 1625, to the defeat of the Engliſh at the iſle of Rhé, and two years after he forced the paſſage of Suza, where he was ſeverely wounded. In 1630 he made himſelf maſter of Pignerol, and relieved Caſal, and ſoon after defeated the rebels in Languedoc, at Caſtelnaudari; where Montmorenci was wounded and taken priſoner. He died the next year of an apoplexy, aged 49. He was ambaſſador for ſome time in England and Germany, and he wrote a relation of the war in Italy. His ſon *Charles* diſtinguiſhed himſelf alſo in the ſervice of France, and was made marſhal of France. He conquered the Spaniards, and died at Paris 1656, aged 56.

SCHOMBERG, *Frederic Armand de*, of a different branch from the preceding, was early engaged in the ſervice of the prince of Orange. He went in 1650 into the ſervice of the French king, and was governor of Gravelines and Furnes, and in 1661 commanded the army in Portugal, where he behaved with ſuch prudence that Spain was obliged to acknowledge the family of Braganza as ſovereigns of Portugal. He was in 1675 made marſhal of France. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes 1685, he retired to Pruſſia, where the elector appointed him prime miniſter and commander in chief. He was afterwards in Portugal and in Holland, and he accompanied William of Orange into England, and for his ſervices he was created an Engliſh duke, and made knight of the garter. In 1689 he went to Ireland as commander in chief, and the following year he attended William at the battle of the Boyne, and bravely croſſed the river in the face of the enemy. He was wounded by one

one of the ſoldiers of James II. and ſoon after ſhot dead by miſtake by one of the French refugees in his own regiment 1690, in his 82d year.

SCHOOKIUS, *Martin*, of Utrecht, was ſucceſſively profeſſor of languages and philoſophy at Utrecht, Groningen, and Frankfort on the Oder. He was a man of erudition, though ſatirical. He is author of exercitationes variæ —de harengis, ſeu halecibus—de ſignaturis fœtus—de ciconis—de ſtatu reipublicæ fœderati Belgii—de ſcepticiſmo, &c. He died 1669, aged 55.

SCHOONJANS, *Anthony*, of Antwerp, is diſtinguiſhed as a painter. He ſettled at Vienna, where he was patronized by the emperor. His altar pieces for ſeveral German churches are much admired. He died 1726, aged 61.

SCHOREL, *John*, of Schorel, a village near Alcmaer in Holland, ſtudied under Albert Durer, and then went with a friar to Jeruſalem, where he painted ſome very intereſting pieces. On his return he paſſed through Venice and Rome, and was made by pope Adrian VI. ſuperintendant of the Belvidere buildings. After that pontiff's death he returned to his country, where he died 1562.

SCHOTTUS, *Andreas*, of Antwerp, was 1580 Greek profeſſor at Toledo. He entered among the jeſuits in 1586, and afterwards taught rhetoric at Rome, and returned to Antwerp, where he died 1629. He was author of Hiſpania illuſtrata, 14 vols. fol.—the lives of Francis Borgia, Nunez, Ciaconius, &c. beſides editions of Pomponius Mela, Cor. Nepos, Valerius Flaccus, &c.

SCHOTTUS, *Gaſpard*, a jeſuit, born at Wurtſburg, in Franconia, where he died 1666, aged 58. He reſided at Palermo in Sicily, and at Rome, where he was intimate with Kircher. He is author of phyſica curioſa, or mirabilia naturæ & artis, 2 vols. 4to—magia naturalis & artificialis, 4 vols. 4to—technica curioſa, 4to.—machina hydraulico-pneumatica —pantometrum Kircherianum, ſeu inſtrumentum geometricum novum—itinerarium ſtaticum Kircher, &c.

SCHREVELIUS, *Cornelius*, a critic, born at Haerlem 1615. He publiſhed editions of Homer, Heſiod, and other claſſics, ſaid to be not very correct. His beſt known work is his Greek lexicon, 8vo. in general uſe. He died 1667.

SCHULEMBOURG, *Matthias John, count of*, was firſt in the ſervice of the king of Poland, and with a ſmall force he bravely withſtood five attacks of Charles XII. of Sweden. In 1708 he was placed at the head of 9000 Poles, in the ſervice of the Dutch, and the next year he was at the battle of Malplaquet, where Eugene ſaw and admired his valor. In 1711 he went into the ſervice of the Venetians, and ably defended them againſt the Turks at Corfu, where his conduct was ſo intrepid, that a larger penſion was beſtowed upon him, and a ſtatue raiſed to his honor. In 1726 he viſited his ſiſter, the counteſs of Kendal in England, and was received with diſtinction by George I. and he returned to Venice, where he died 1743.

SCHURMAN, *Anna Maria*, a German lady born at Cologne 1607. She excelled in muſic, painting, ſculpture, and engraving, and in the knowledge of the learned languages, of Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic, as well as the modern tongues. When ſix years old ſhe cut on paper all ſorts of figures without model, and two years after deſigned flowers in a maſterly manner. Theſe accompliſhments were adorned by the moſt modeſt and diffident manners. She was viſited by Richelieu, and other perſons of the higheſt rank, and even princeſſes. Her devotion was ſaid to be equal to her learning, but in 1650 her attachment to Labadie leſſened her fame, and after living with that enthuſiaſt at Altona, and attending him in his laſt moments, ſhe retired to Weimar, where ſhe died 1678. She wrote Latin poems—a defence of female ſtudy—Eukleria in defence of her attachment to Labadie—Opuſcula, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew.

SCHUUR, *Theodore Vander*, a painter, born at the Hague. He was happy in his pieces, which he enriched in the back grounds with fine ancient ruins. He died 1705, aged 37.

SCHWARTZ, *Bertholet*, the inventor of gunpowder, was a Cordelier, born at Friburg in the 13th century. He was an able chemiſt, and it is ſaid, diſcovered the fatal ſecret of the ingredients of gunpowder, when making ſome chemical experiments on nitre. This diſcovery was firſt applied to fire arms at the battle of Creſſy 1346, or according to others as early as 1300 by the Venetians. Roger Bacon is conſidered by ſome to have been acquainted with the fatal ſecret, which he refuſed to reveal.

SCHWERIN, *Chriſtopher, count of*, and field marſhal in the Pruſſian ſervice, roſe by merit to the higheſt honors. He gained the battle of Molwitz, in 1741, when the Pruſſians thought that all was loſt, and he diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the Auſtrians, till the battle of Prague in 1757, in which he fell, aged 72. His memory was honored with a ſtatue by the king of Pruſſia in Berlin, and a monument by Joſeph II. in 1783, on the very ſpot where he expired.

SCIOPPIUS, *Gaſpar*, of Neuwark, Upper Palatinate, is well known for the virulence with which he attacked every man of reputation. He wrote, among other things, a commentary on "Priapeia," with obſcene quotations. In 1599 he turned Roman catholic, and then abuſed the proteſtants and alſo the jeſuits, againſt whom he wrote not leſs than 30 different treatiſes. Not only Joſeph Scaliger felt his ſatire, but Henry IV. of France, and James I. of England, to whom he wrote a Latin pamphlet, called "an eye-ſalve for his Britannic majeſty." The laſt part of his life he devoted to the explanation of the prophecies of the holy ſcriptures, and

particularly

particularly of the apocalypse, and he pretended to have discovered the very key which Peter left on earth. He died 1649, aged 73. He was a man of extraordinary learning, and had he possessed equal moderation, his fame would have been deservedly superior to the rest of the world. His memory was such, that it was said that he could have restored the scriptures if lost, as he knew them all by heart. His works were numerous, the best of which are verisimilium libri quatuor, 8vo.—commentarius de arte critica, 8vo.—classicum belli sacri—notationes in Phædrum, &c.

SCLATER, *William*, *D. D.* of Somersetshire, was educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford. He died 1647, on his living of Otterden, in Kent. He was author of elegies and epitaphs, under the title of Threnodia Britannica, 4to.—Palæ-Albion, or history of Great Britain to the reign of the first James, in Latin and English verse, fol.—psalms, or songs of Sion—Genethliacon, or stemma Jacobi regis ab Adamo, folio. Another of that name was also D. D. fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and vicar of Pitminster, Somersetshire, where he died 1626; author of a commentary on the epistles to the Thessalonians and Romans, fol.

SCORZA, *Sinibaldo*, a painter and engraver of Voltaggio. He excelled in animals, flowers and landscapes, and also in miniatures. He was banished on the false accusation of being leagued with the duke of Savoy, against whom his countrymen were at war. He was afterwards recalled, and died at Genoa 1631, aged 41.

SCOT, *Reynolds*, a writer, born near Smeeth in Kent. He was of Hart hall, Oxford, but left the university without a degree. He published "a perfect platform of a hop garden," &c. in 4to.—the discoveries of witchcraft, &c. 4to.—discourse upon devils and spirits, &c. These works exposed him to much obloquy, and he was censured not only by Meric Casaubon and others, but by James I. in his demonologia. He died 1599.

SCOTT, *John*, *D. D.* of Chippenham, Wilts. Though for three years engaged in trade, he prevailed upon his friends to send him to Oxford, where he became doctor in divinity in 1685. He was minister of St. Thomas's, Southwark, rector of St. Peter le Poer, London, rector of St. Giles' in the Fields, prebendary of St. Paul, and canon of Windsor, and refused a bishopric. He died 1694. He was a warm opposer of the catholics, and wrote the christian life, a valuable and popular work, in folio, and 5 vols. 8vo.—sermons, &c.

SCOTT, *Daniel*, was educated at Tewksbury, Gloucestershire, and Utrecht, where he took the degree of LL.D; but though he studied divinity, he never entered into the church, as he inclined to the baptists. He published an essay towards the demonstration of the scripture trinity—a new version of St. Matthew's gospel, with notes—appendix to H. Stephens' Greek lexicon, 2 vols. folio, 1745, &c. He died 1759.

SCOTT, *Thomas*, brother of Daniel, was a dissenting minister at Hitchin, Herts, and then at Norwich, where he died 1746. He is author of occasional sermons, &c. His son *Joseph Nicol* was pastor of a dissenting congregation at Norwich, and then became Arian, and at last practised as physician. He was author of 2 vols. of sermons, and assisted in the revision of Bailey's folio dictionary. His brother *Thomas* was also a dissenting minister, who died 1775. He is author of single sermons—of lyric poems—of a translation of Job into English verse, with notes, &c.

SCOTT, *Thomas*, *B. D.* preacher to the English company at Utrecht, was basely assassinated by a soldier, going to his church in 1626. He is author of vox populi—vox dei—vox regis—the Belgic pismire stinging the slothful sleeper, 4to—symmachia, or true love's knot between Great Britain and the United Provinces, 4to. &c.

SCOTT, *Samuel*, an English painter, who died 1772. His sea pieces were much admired.

SCOTT, *Michael*, of Balwirie, in Fifeshire, conducted himself with such bravery at the battle of Largo 1260, that Alexander III. knighted him. He was on the king's death one of the regents of Scotland, and died 1291. He was much addicted to astrology.

SCOTT, *David*, a Scotchman, strongly attached to the Stuart family. He refused to take the oaths to William III. for which he was exposed to persecution. He wrote a history of Scotland, folio, and died 1742.

SCOTT, *John*, a poet, of the persuasion of the quakers. His father, a London tradesman, retired to Amwell, Hertfordshire, a place which our author has celebrated in his elegant poem of that name. He wrote besides, "digest of laws respecting highways and turnpikes"—observations on the poor—a tract on Rowley's poems, &c. He died 1783.

SCOUGAL, *Henry*, *M. A.* of Saltoun, East Lothian, was educated there, and at Aberdeen university, where he became professor of moral philosophy, and also of theology. His exertions brought on a consumption, of which he died 1678, aged 28. He wrote "life of God in the soul of man," much admired, besides sermons.

SCROGGS, *sir William*, of Deddington, Oxfordshire, was in the army during the civil wars. He afterwards entered at Gray's Inn, and was knighted in 1669, made serjeant at law, and in 1678 made chief justice of the king's bench. Three years after he was removed by an impeachment of the commons, because he was supposed to have acted with partiality on the trial of persons concerned in the popish plots. He died 1683.

SCUDDER, *Henry*, minister of Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts, was author of the christian's daily walk,

walk, 8vo. a popular work. He was a ſtrong preſbyterian, and died before the reſtoration.

Scuderi, *George de*, of Havre de Grace, paid his court to Richelieu by publiſhing ſevere cenſures on the Cid of Corneille. He wrote with ſuch rapidity that, as Boileau ſays, he could each month bring forth a volume. His works, therefore, are now little known. He died at Paris, 1665.

Scuderi, *Madeleine de*, ſiſter of the preceding, was born 1607. She was eminent for her wit, her vivacity, and her writings, and was rewarded for her works by Mazarin, and penſioned by Chriſtina of Sweden, and Lewis XIV. Her houſe was the general reſort of the witty and the learned. She died 1701, aged 94, and two churches diſputed the honor of poſſeſſing her remains. Her works are numerous, but ſhe is better known for ſome elegant verſes, according to Voltaire, than for her ponderous romances. She wrote Clelia, 10 vols. vols.—Artamenes, or the grand Cyrus, 10 vols. &c.

Seaman, *Lazarus*, *D. D.* of Leiceſter, was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and made maſter of Peterhouſe. He was afterwards one of the divines of the Weſtminſter aſſembly, and died 1675. He publiſhed ſeveral ſermons.

Sebastian, poſthumous ſon of the infant John, ſucceeded his grandfather John III. of Portugal, 1557. He invaded in 1574 the Moors in Africa, but without honor. In an expedition againſt Fez, a battle was fought near Tangiers 1578, and the greateſt part of the Portugueſe army was cut to pieces, and Sebaſtian ſhared their fate. As his body could not be found, ſome ſuppoſed that he eſcaped from the general ſlaughter, and in conſequence, two impoſtors aroſe to claim the throne, and after ſome confuſion, they were removed, the one being executed, and the other ſent to the gallies.

Sebastiano, of Venice, ſtudied under Bellino and Giorgione, and was the friend of Michael Angelo at Rome. His Lazarus raiſed from the dead is his beſt piece, ſcarce eclipſed by the famous tranſfiguration of Raphael. He invented the preparing of plaſter walls for oil painting, and died 1547.

Secker, *Thomas*, was born at Sibthorpe near Newark, Notts, 1693. As his father was a diſſenter, he was inſtructed in the principles of thoſe ſectaries, and in 1716 he ſtudied medicine. In 1719 he viſited Paris, where he became acquainted with Talbot, ſon of the biſhop of Durham, who promiſed him his father's patronage, if he would enter into the Engliſh church. After mature deliberation he accepted the propoſal, and to obtain his degrees with greater facility he went to Leyden, where, after a reſidence of three months, he proceeded M. D. On his return he entered at Exeter college, Oxford, and when ordained he obtained the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, exchanged for a prebend, and the living of Ryton near Newcaſtle, 1727. In 1735 his abilities recommended him to the biſhopric of Briſtol, and in 1737 he was tranſlated to Oxford, and 1758 to Canterbury. He was much afflicted with rheumatic complaints, and in July 1768 he broke his thigh bone, while turning himſelf on his couch. A delirium followed the fracture, and he expired on the 3d Auguſt following, aged 75. Secker left the beſt part of his property to charitable uſes, and with great munificence upheld the dignity of his ſee, and of his clergy. In his conduct as a biſhop he was vigilant and attentive, eager to reward merit, and at all times ſevere againſt vicious or diſſipated members of the church. The diſſenters hoped much from his elevation, but he behaved with diſtruſt towards them, and while he forgot the tenets in which he had been educated, he ſhowed that his preſent opinions were formed upon mature and well weighed concluſions. His ſermons were deſervedly popular, and in his lectures on the catechiſm he diſplays all the perſpicuity, eloquence, and argumentation, which can command not only admiration but conviction, in the pure and apoſtolic doctrines of the church of England. His works have been publiſhed in 12 vols. 8vo. 1795. His life was publiſhed by Dr. Porteus, his chaplain and executor.

Secondat de Montesquieu, *John Baptiſt*, ſon of the celebrated Monteſquieu, was counſellor in the parliament of Bourdeaux, and devoted himſelf to agriculture. He died at Bourdeaux 1796, aged 79. He wrote memoir on electricity, 8vo. againſt Nollet—obſervations on the mineral waters of the Pyrenees, 12mo. — conſiderations on the marine of France, 8vo. &c.

Secousse, *Denys Francis*, of Paris, was one of Rollin's firſt pupils, and afterwards left the bar for literature. He gradually became blind in the laſt period of life, and died 1754. He was author of a collection of royal ordonnances, from the ſecond to the ninth vol. lately continued by Villevaut — memoirs for the hiſtory of Charles the bad, 2 vols. 4to.—memoirs of Condé, edited with Lenglet, 6 vols. 4to. &c.

Secundus, *John*, a Latin poet, born at the Hague 1511. He was well ſkilled in painting and engraving, and ſtudied law under Alciatus. His poems are excellent, and diſplay great wit, elegance, invention, and delicacy. They conſiſt of elegies, epiſtles, epigrams, odes, and miſcellanies, but the moſt famous is his Baſia, or kiſſes, a beautiful poem, tranſlated into ſeveral languages. He died at Utrecht 1536.

Securis, *John*, of Wiltſhire, was educated at New college, Oxford. He afterwards ſtudied at Paris, and ſettled at Saliſbury, where he practiſed phyſic, and died about 1570. He wrote "prognoſticons," a ſort of almanac, beſides a compendium how to keep a moderate diet, &c.

Sedaine, *Michael John*, a dramatic writer, born

born at Paris 1719. He left the employment of ſtone maſon for literature, and by frequenting the theatre, he imbibed ſuch partiality for dramatic pieces, that he directed the powers of his ardent imagination to the compoſition of a play. He was ſucceſsful, and in 1754 Mouet, director of the comic opera, by employing the talents of the new dramatiſt, commanded numerous audiences. Sedaine was a mild and amiable man, and his abilities procured him a ſeat in the academy of inſcriptions. He died 1797. His comic operas are numerous and valuable, and ſome of them, ſuch as Richard cœur de lion, and Blue Beard, have made their appearance on the Engliſh ſtage.

SEDGWICK, *Obadiah*, of Marlborough, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was chaplain to ſir Horatio Vere in the Low Countries, and during the civil wars he eſpouſed the republican principles and frequently preached before the parliament. He publiſhed ſermons and religious tracts, and died in his native town 1657, aged 57.

SEDLEY, *ſir Charles*, of Aylesford in Kent, was of Wadham college, Oxford, but left it without a degree, and became one of the wits of the debauched court of Charles II. Though unprincipled, he was highly offended with the intrigue which James II had with his daughter, who was in conſequence ennobled by the title of counteſs of Dorcheſter. He eſpouſed the more warmly the revolution, obſerving that he did it from gratitude, "for ſince his majeſty," ſaid he, "has made my daughter a counteſs, I wiſh to do all I can to make his daughter a queen." Sedley's works were publiſhed, 2 vols. 8vo. 1719, and conſiſt of plays, tranſlations, ſongs, epilogues, &c. but, though without much fire, they poſſeſs the dangerous art of inſinuating looſe and licentious principles. He died 1703.

SEED, *Jeremiah*, of Cliſton, near Penrith, in Cumberland, was educated at Lowther, and Queen's college, Oxford. He was curate of Twickenham, and in 1741 obtained from his college the rectory of Enham, Hants, where he died 1747. This excellent divine, deſervedly eſteemed for his private character, publiſhed diſcourſes on ſeveral important ſubjects, 2 vols. 8vo. and after his death appeared his poſthumous works, conſiſting of ſermons, letters, &c.

SEE-MA-KOANG, a Chineſe philoſopher in the 11th century. He was fifteen years in compoſing an hiſtory of China, which began at the year 403 before Chriſt. He wrote alſo ſome moral pieces, &c.

SEGAR, *ſir William*, garter king at arms, and author of "honor civil and military," fol. 1602, died 1633 He was once impoſed upon, and granted to George Brandon, the common hangman, the royal arms of Arragon, for which he was impriſoned, but again ſet at liberty when the particulars were known.

SEGHERS, *Gerard*, a painter, of Antwerp. He was happy in pieces of devotion, but alſo excelled in repreſentations of muſicians and low ſcenes. He died at Antwerp 1641, aged 49. His brother *Daniel* painted flowers and inſects with admirable art. His pieces ſold at a high price. He died at Antwerp 1660, aged 70.

SEGRAIS, *John Renaud de*, a French poet, born 1624, at Caen. He was educated among the jeſuits, but declined to enter into orders, and afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his pen. Madame de Montpenſier took him into her family; but when he oppoſed her marrying de Lauzun, he found a new patroneſs in madame de la Fayette, in whoſe houſe he was for ſeven years treated with kindneſs. He afterwards returned to his native country, and ſpent the reſt of his life in the retirement of learned eaſe. He died at Caen of a dropſy 1701. His converſation was very faſcinating and witty, and many of his anecdotes are recorded in the "Segraſiana," publiſhed after his death. The beſt known of his works are poems, conſiſting of paſtorals, beſides tranſlations of Virgil's Georgics and Æneid.

SEGUI, *Joſeph*, of Rodez, obtained in 1732 the poetical prize of the French academy. He was honored with a place at the French academy, the abbey of Genlis, and a canonry in Meaux cathedral. He died at Meaux 1761, aged 72. He publiſhed panegyrics, 2 vols. 12mo.—ſermons, 2 vols.—academical diſcourſes. His panegyric of St. Lewis was received with great applauſe.

SEGUIER, *John Francis*, of Niſmes, ſtudied botany He improved his knowledge by travelling with Maffei into France, England, Holland, Germany, and Italy, and was honored on his return with the place of preſident of the academy of Niſmes. He alſo paid attention to medallic hiſtory, and died at Niſmes 1784, aged 81 He wrote bibliotheca botanica, 4to—plantæ Veronenſes, 8vo. — a tranſlation of Maffei's memoirs, 2 vols. 12mo.

SELDEN, *John*, of Salvinton, Suſſex, was educated at Chicheſter ſchool, and Hart hall, Oxford, after which he entered at Clifford's Inn, and two years after removed to the Inner Temple. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an antiquarian, and in 1610 publiſhed jani Anglorum facies altera, & duello, or the origin of ſingle combat. He publiſhed titles of honor, 1614, a work of merit, and in 1618 appeared his hiſtory of tithes, which, as it centured the ignorance of the clergy, gave offence to that body. The work was attacked by ſeveral riters, eſpecially Montague afterwards biſhop of Norwich, and the author at laſt made ſubmiſſion before the lords of the privy council for this publication. His opinions in favor of the commons, and his oppoſition to the court, drew upon him in 1621 the diſpleaſure of James, who committed him to the cuſtody of the ſheriff of London, from which he was liberated by biſhop Andrews. In 1623 he was member for Lancaſter, and two years after for Great Bedwin, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by an attack

attack upon Buckingham, and became one of the managers of his impeachment. For the freedom of his ſentiments he was in 1629, arreſted with other members, and upon refuſing to make ſubmiſſion he was ſent to the king's bench priſon. He was again ſent into confinement the following year; but his ſufferings were rewarded by the parliament of 1646, who voted him 5000l. In 1634 he defended, in his mare clauſum, the privileges of the Engliſh, and their rights in the herring fiſhery, againſt Grotius's work, called mare liberum. He was in 1640 member for Oxford univerſity, and in 1642 it was intended by the king's miniſters to remove Lyttelton from the ſeals, and to give them to him, as though he oppoſed the court, he was a ſincere friend to the juſt prerogatives of the crown, but the offer was not made, as his delicate conſtitution would have induced him to decline it. In 1643 he was one of the lay members of the Weſtminſter aſſembly of divines, and he took the covenant, and was made keeper of the records of the tower. He was in 1644 one of the twelve commiſſioners of the admiralty, and did not concur in the violent meaſures of the parliament, and when the Icon Baſilice appeared, Cromwell in vain ſolicited him to write againſt it. He died 1654, at White friars, at the houſe of the counteſs of Kent, with whom he lived in habits of friendſhip, and ſome report, of criminal intimacy. His valuable library was given by his executors to the univerſity of Oxford. As a ſcholar Selden ranks high. He was ſkilled in the Hebrew and oriental languages, and acquainted with all laws, divine and human, and in the ſtores of a moſt retentive memory, he treaſured up whatever is valuable, intereſting, and important, in ancient and modern literature. He was, as Grotius ſtates him, the glory of the Engliſh nation, and as Whitelock ſays, his mind was as great as his learning, and he was as hoſpitable and as generous as any man. He was a perſon, as Clarendon has obſerved, whom no character can flatter, or tranſmit in any expreſſions equal to his merit and virtue. His works were collected by Dr. Wilkins, 3 vols. fol. generally bound in 6, 1726.

Selim I. ſecond ſon of Bajazet II. defeated his father in 1512, and after poiſoning him, aſcended the throne of Turkey. In a bloody battle near Aleppo, he killed Gaury, the Egyptian monarch, and in another battle near Cairo defeated the new king, and totally cruſhed the power of the Mamelukes, which for 260 years had governed the country. He was ſucceſsful againſt the Perſians; but whilſt he prepared war againſt the chriſtians, he was attacked by a violent diſeaſe, which proved fatal. He died at Cluri in Thrace 1520, on the very ſpot where he had cauſed his father to be poiſoned.

Selim II. grandſon of the preceding, aſcended the throne 1566. He violated the treaty with the Venetians, and by a ſudden attack made himſelf maſter of Cyprus, but the next year he loſt at the battle of Lepanto above 35,000 men beſides his fleet. Devoting his time to the ſenſual pleaſures of his ſeraglio, he died little reſpected, 1574, aged 52.

Selis, *Nicholas Joſeph.* a poet, born at Paris 1737. He left Amiens, where his talents were already admired, and ſettled at Paris. He is author of a tranſlation of Perſius, with notes, 8vo.—epiſtles in verſe—relation of Voltaire's diſorder, confeſſion and death—letter to de la Harpe on the college of France—diſcourſe on central ſchools, &c. He died 1802.

Selkirk, *Alexander*, of Largo in Scotland, obtained the command of a ſhip and made ſeveral voyages to the South ſeas. In 1705, while in the ſhip of captain Pradling, he had a quarrel with him, and in conſequence of it was cruelly ſent on ſhore, on the deſert iſland of Juan de Fernandez, with only a fowling piece, gunpowder, and ſhot, and few neceſſaries. In this ſituation he continued three years, comfortably ſubſiſting on the goats of the iſland, and the fiſh which he caught, till the arrival of captain Wood Rogers in 1709 removed him. This ſingular adventure forms the baſis of Robinſon Cruſoe, a romance, embelliſhed by de Foe.

Seller, *Abednego*, of Plymouth, was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, and became miniſter of Combeintine head, Devonſhire, and of another living in London, which he loſt at the revolution. He wrote remarks relating to the ſtate of the church, in the three firſt centuries, 8vo.—the devout communicant, &c. and died about 1720, aged 73.

Sellius, *Godfrey*, of Dantzic, lived much in France, and died at Charenton 1767. He wrote geographical deſcription of Dutch Brabrant, 12mo.—voyage to Hudſon's bay, 8vo.—a natural hiſtory of Ireland—hiſtory of the United Provinces, 8 vols. 4to. &c.

Senac, *John*, of Lombez, became phyſician to the French king, and ſuperintendant of the mineral waters of the kingdom. He died 1770. He publiſhed a tranſlation of Heiſter's anatomy, with phyſical eſſays on the uſe of the parts of the human body—a treatiſe on the cauſes and the cure of the plague—on the ſtructure of the heart, 2 vols. 4to. &c.

Seneçai, or Senecé, *Anthony Bauderon de*, a French poet, born at Macon 1643. He left the profeſſion of the law for belles lettres; but an unfortunate duel drove him to Savoy. Here a quarrel with the brothers of a lady who had ſhown a partiality for him, rendered his reſidence diſagreeable, and he retired to Madrid, and then to France. He became valet to Maria Thereſa, the wife of Lewis XIV. and died at Macon 1737. He wrote epigrams—ſatires—poetical novels—and fugitive poems, in a pleaſing ſtyle.

Sennacherib, a Syrian king, whoſe army beſieging Jeruſalem, was ſtruck by a peſtilence, and nearly deſtroyed. He eſcaped with difficulty

culty from the diſeaſe, and was at laſt ſlain by his two ſons, B. C. 710.

SENNERTUS, *Daniel*, a phyſician, born at Breſlaw, ſon of a ſhoemaker. He ſtudied at Wittemberg, &c. and was profeſſor of phyſic at Wittemberg. He introduced the ſtudy of chemiſtry among his pupils, and acquired great celebrity; but his cenſure of the ancients, and his opinions about the ſoul, drew upon him the charge of impiety. He died of the plague at Wittemberg 1637. He wrote various things, 3 vols. folio.

SEPULVEDA, *John Genes de*, of Cordova, was hiſtoriographer to Charles V. and is known for his profligate vindication of the cruelties of the Spaniards againſt the Indians, againſt de la Caſas. He wrote ſome other works, not much eſteemed, and died at Salamanca 1572, aged 81.

SERARIUS, *Nicholas*, a jeſuit, of Lorraine, who taught philoſophy at Wurtzburgh, &c. and died 1610, aged 65. He wrote commentaries on the bible, folio—opuſcula theologica, &c. all collected into 16 vols. folio.

SERRANUS, or DE SERRES, *John*, a proteſtant who eſcaped with difficulty the St. Bartholomew maſſacre, and fled to Lauſanne. He was afterwards miniſter at Niſmes, and enjoyed the favor of Henry IV. He publiſhed in 1597 a book, called "de fide catholicâ," in which he attempted to reconcile the proteſtants and Roman catholics to the ſame tenets, which diſpleaſed both parties. It is ſuppoſed that he was poiſoned by the Calviniſts of Geneva, as he died there ſuddenly 1598, aged about 50. He wrote a treatiſe on the immortality of the ſoul, 8vo.—inventory of the hiſtory of France, 2 vols. folio—memoirs of the third civil war of France, 3 vols. 8vo. &c.

SERRES, *Oliver de*, a French agriculturiſt. He was prevailed upon by Henry IV. to come to Paris, and as the monarch was pleaſed with his converſation, he made him ſuperintendant of his plantations. He firſt introduced the white mulberry-tree into France, and to his labors agriculture was much indebted for its rapid improvement. He died 1619, aged 80. He wrote a treatiſe on the white mulberry-tree, and on ſilk, ſince reprinted—the theatre of agriculture and the management of land, 4to.

SERVANDONI, *John Nicholas*, a Florentine architect and painter, born 1695. He was engaged at Paris at the play-houſes from 1728 to 1746. He was in London 1749, and prepared that beautiful edifice for the exhibition of fire works on Tower hill in honor of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. He died 1766. The beſt known of his paintings are the deſcent of Æneas into hell—the triumph of conjugal love—Hero and Leander, &c.

SERVETUS, *Michael*, of Villanuova in Arragon, ſtudied the law at Toulouſe, but afterwards applied to medicine at Paris. The boldneſs of his opinions created him enemies, and after ſettling at Lyons, he retired to Charlieu. On the invitation of the archbiſhop of Vienne, he fixed his reſidence there, and he might have lived reſpected, had he been ſatisfied to ſeek celebrity in medical purſuits alone. Eager to publiſh his Arian opinions, he ſent three queſtions to Calvin on the divinity of Chriſt, on regeneration, and on the neceſſity of baptiſm, and when anſwered with civility, he reflected on his correſpondent with harſhneſs. This produced a quarrel, and Calvin, bent on revenge, obtained, by ſecret means, copies of a work in which his antagoniſt was engaged, and cauſed him to be accuſed as a dangerous man. Servetus eſcaped; but on his way to Italy, he imprudently paſſed in diſguiſe through Geneva, where he was recognized by Calvin, and immediately ſeized by the magiſtrates. Forty heretical errors were proved againſt him by his accuſers, but Servetus refuſed to renounce them, and the magiſtrates, yielding to the repreſentations of the miniſters of Baſil, Berne, and Zurich, and eſpecially of Calvin, who demanded the puniſhment of a profane heretic, ordered the unhappy man to be burnt. On the 27th October 1553, the wretched Servetus was conducted to the ſtake, and as the wind prevented the flames from reaching his body, two long hours elapſed before he was freed from his miſeries. This cruel treatment deſervedly called down the general odium on the head of Calvin, who ably defended his conduct and that of the magiſtrates. Servetus publiſhed various works againſt the trinity, burnt in diſgrace at Geneva, and other places. As he ſaid in his chriſtianiſmi reſtitutio, that the whole maſs of blood paſſes through the lungs by means of the pulmonic veins and arteries, ſome have attributed the diſcovery of the circulation of the blood to him. The hiſtory of the opinions and of the misfortunes of Servetus has been publiſhed by Moſheim, 1728, in 4to. and is an intereſting performance. Servetus wrote beſides, ſome medical tracts, &c.

SERVIUS, *Honoratus Maurus*, a Latin grammarian, author of a commentary on Virgil in the fourth century.

SESSA, an Indian philoſopher, ſaid to be the inventor of the game of cheſs. When he preſented his invention to Scheram, king of India, the monarch, pleaſed with it, deſired him to demand whatever he pleaſed. Seſſa aſked only a grain of wheat to cover the firſt ſquare of the cheſs board, two for the ſecond, four for the third, and ſo on progreſſively through the 64 ſquares. The king regarded the requeſt as unworthy of his merit; but the philoſopher perſiſted in his wiſhes, and when the numeration began to be made, it ſoon appeared how difficult it would be to grant it, ſince all the granaries of the kingdom contained not wheat enough to ſatisfy the demand. The king, ſtill more pleaſed with the philoſopher, conferred on him the higheſt honors of his kingdom.

SETTLE, *Elkanah*, an Engliſh poet, born at Dunſtable, Bedfordſhire, 1648, and educated at

at Trinity college, Oxford. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in London by his writings, became the city poet with a penſion, and compoſed ſome dramatic pieces of merit, beſides the medal reverſed—Azariah and Huſhai, againſt Dryden, in which he ſhowed himſelf a very formidable rival, "and left the palm of ſuperiority," ſays Johnſon, "undecided." His Cambyſes, king of Perſia—fatal love—empreſs of Morocco, &c. are mentioned with applauſe. He alſo ſupported the meaſures of adminiſtration as a weekly journaliſt. He died 1724.

SEVIGNE', *Mary de Rabutin, marquiſe de*, a lady, eminent for her wit, and for her virtues, daughter of de Rabutin, was born 1626. She, when little more than a year old, loſt her father, and in 1644 ſhe married Sevigné, who ſeven years after fell in a duel. Thus left a widow with a ſon and daughter, ſhe devoted herſelf to their education. Her daughter married, in 1669, de Grignan, governor of Provence, and it was at her houſe that ſhe caught a fever, and died 1696. She was a woman of great mental powers, and her letters are conſidered as the beſt models for epiſtolary writings. The beſt edition is in 8 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1754. In the celebrated diſpute about the ancients and the moderns, ſhe ſaid that the ancients are the fineſt, and we are the prettieſt. A collection of anecdotes, moral ſentiments, and apophthegms, extracted from her letters, and called Sevigniana, appeared at Paris 1756. Her ſon was one of the admirers of Ninon de l'Enclos, and diſputed with madame Dacier about a paſſage in Horace. He died 1713.

SEVIN, *Francis*, was born in the dioceſe of Sens, and died 1741. He went in 1728 with Fourmont to Conſtantinople, in ſearch of MSS. and returned with 600, among which, however, were none of the ancient Greek authors. His letters in this voyage contain intereſting accounts about the Levant, Egypt, &c.

SEWARD, *Thomas*, rector of Eyam, in Derbyſhire, and prebendary of Lichfield cathedral, wrote poems, preſerved in Dodſley's collection, and publiſhed an edition of the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, &c. He died 1790, aged 82. He was father to *Anne Seward*, whoſe poetical abilities are well known.

SEWARD, *William*, of London, ſon of a brewer, was educated at the Charter-houſe, and at Oxford. As he poſſeſſed a comfortable fortune, he devoted himſelf to literary eaſe. He was fellow of the royal and antiquarian ſocieties, and was deſervedly reſpected for urbanity of manners, and entertaining anecdotes, by thoſe who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance. He publiſhed anecdotes of diſtinguiſhed perſons, from ſcarce curious books, 5 vols. 8vo. to which he added a ſupplement, in 2 vols. under the title of Biographiana. He died 1799, aged 52.

SEWELL, *William*, a quaker, born at Amſterdam, of Engliſh parents, 1654. He practiſed as a ſurgeon, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his hiſtory of quakers in low Dutch, 1717, tranſlated into Engliſh in folio. He wrote beſides, a dictionary of the Engliſh and low Dutch languages, 4to.—a Dutch grammar—a tranſlation of Joſephus, &c. and died at Amſterdam, 1720.

SEWELL, *George*, a poet and phyſician, born at Windſor, and educated at Eton. He ſtudied medicine at Leyden, and ſettled at Hampſtead, where he meet with ſucceſs, but died 1726. He wrote ſeven controverſial pamphlets—the life of John Philips—a vindication of the Engliſh ſtage—ſir Walter Raleigh, a tragedy—Richard the firſt, left unfiniſhed.

SEYDLITZ, *Frederic William, baron de*, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the war of Sileſia, and covered the retreat of the Pruſſian army after the fatal day of Kolin. He was at the battle of Roſbach, and defeated the Ruſſians at Zorndorf. He died 1773, covered with glory.

SEYMOUR, *Edward*, guardian to Edward VI. to whom he, as brother of Jane Seymour, was uncle, was created duke of Somerſet. Though he diſcharged his truſt of protector with ability, and ſupported the reformation, he was oppoſed by the earl of Warwick, and at laſt brought to the ſcaffold as guilty of high treaſon, 1552. His brother *Thomas*, admiral of England, had, by an unnatural influence, ſuffered on the ſcaffold three years before, on a charge of high treaſon.

SEYMOUR, *Anne*, *Margaret*, and *Jane*, daughters of Edward, duke of Somerſet, were known for their poetical talents. Their 104 Latin diſtichs on the death of Margaret de Valois of France, were tranſlated into French, Greek, and Italian, but poſſeſs little merit.

SEYMOUR, *lady Arabella*, was daughter of the earls of Lenox, the youngeſt brother of Darnley. Her affinity to the royal family proved her misfortune; and the meaſures planned by the diſaffected for her elevation to the throne, procured her impriſonment under Elizabeth. After James's acceſſion, ſhe privately married William Seymour, the ſecond ſon of lord Hertford; but as this was without the permiſſion of the king, ſhe was ſeized, and with her huſband conveyed to the tower. They eſcaped after a year's confinement; but though the huſband made good his flight on board a veſſel, lady Arabella was taken, and in 1615 died in priſon.

SFONDRATI, *Francis*, of Milan, was employed by Charles V. as ambaſſador to Sienna, but after his wife's death he took orders, and was raiſed to the biſhopric of Cremona. He died 1550, aged 56. He wrote the rape of Helen, a poem.—He left two ſons, *Paul* and *Nicholas*, who obtained the tiara under the name of Gregory XIV.

SFORZA, *James*, a warrior, ſurnamed the Great, born at Cotignola, 1639. He was the ſon of a laborer or ſhoe-maker, and attracted by the fame of a military life, he joined a party of

of ſoldiers paſſing through his village, and gradually roſe to command. He was in the ſervice of Joan of Navarre, and was afterwards gonfalonier of Rome, and alſo count of Cotignola. His abilities were diſplayed in the defence of Naples, when beſieged by Alphonſo of Arragon, whom he obliged to raiſe the ſiege. In his purſuit of the flying enemy, he was drowned in the Peſcara, 1424, after rendering his name illuſtrious.

SFORZA, *Francis*, natural ſon of the preceding, became eminent. He ſerved under his father, and was preſent at his melancholy death, and continued the war againſt Alphonſo. He afterwards ſerved Joan of Naples, and her ſucceſſor, and his reputation was ſuch that he was choſen by the pope, the Venetians, and Florentines, their general, againſt the duke of Milan, though he had married his daughter. The death of the duke changed the face of affairs. 1447, Sforza was appointed general of the Milaneſe againſt Venice, and turning his arms againſt his employers, he obliged them to name him duke of Milan, an honor which was acknowledged by the French general, and to which afterwards was added the ſovereignty of Genoa. He died 1466.

SFORZA, *Galeas-Marie*, ſucceeded his father Francis at Milan; but his debaucheries revolted the affection of the people, and he was aſſaſſinated 10 years after 1476. His ſon *John Galeas-Marie*, was for a little time under the guardianſhip of his mother, but the government was ſeized by his uncle *Ludovic-Marie*, a monſter of iniquity, who by ſlow poiſon cut him off 1494.

SFORZA, *Catherine*, natural daughter of Galeas-Marie, acquired celebrity by her preſence of mind. She married Riario, prince of Forli, ſome time after aſſaſſinated by Francis Urſus, who had revolted againſt her huſband. Falling with her children into the hands of the enemy, ſhe found means to eſcape to Rimini, ſtill attached to her perſon, and ſhe defended it with ſuch bravery againſt her enemies, who threatened to put to death her children if ſhe did not ſurrender, that at laſt ſhe reſtored herſelf to ſovereign power. She afterwards married John de Medicis, and again in 1500 defended Forli againſt the duke of Valentinois. When obliged to ſurrender, ſhe was confined in the caſtle of St. Angelo, but ſoon after ſet at liberty. She died ſoon after.

SHADWELL, *Thomas*, an Engliſh poet, born at Stanton hall, Norfolk, 1640. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, and of the Middle Temple, but after travelling abroad, he turned all his attention to dramatic compoſition. His plays were 17 in number, beſides other poems, &c. At the revolution he was made hiſtoriographer to the king, and poet laureat in the room of Dryden, who reſented the appointment by the ſevereſt ſatire in his Mack Flecknoe. He wrote with great eaſe and rapidity, and compoſed his "Pſyche" in five weeks. He was an amiable man, and died 1692, it is ſaid, in conſequence of a large doſe of opium, taken by miſtake. The beſt known of his plays were his virtuoſo—the gentleman of Alſace—Epſom wells—the miſanthrope—the Lancaſhire witches, &c. comedies.—*Charles Shadwell*, either his ſon or nephew, wrote the "fair quaker of Deal," &c. and died 1726.

SHAKESPEAR, *William*, the illuſtrious poet of nature, was born of a reſpectable family at Stratford on Avon, April 1564. His father was engaged in the wool trade, and of ten children the poet was the eldeſt. He was early removed from the grammar ſchool of Stratford, as buſineſs was to form the employment of his future life; but after being ſome time in his father's trade, he married, at the age of 17, the daughter of Hathaway, a neighbouring farmer. At this time unfortunately, joining with ſome diſſipated companions, he in a thoughtleſs hour accompanied them in deer ſtealing, in the park of ſir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote. The offence was repeated, and a proſecution was conſequently begun, but the poet, inſtead of conciliating the baronet by ſubmiſſion, wrote a ballad upon him with ſatirical bitterneſs. Flying therefore to London to eſcape the law, he enrolled himſelf among the players. For a while he maintained himſelf in the character of an inferior performer; but his acquaintance with the ſtage was productive of the nobleſt conſequences. Though his name appears in the liſt of the actors of thoſe days, it is not aſcertained that he roſe to eminence, as Rowe aſſerts, that the ghoſt in his own Hamlet was the higheſt character which he ventured to perform. He was, however, born not to act, but to delineate, not to play the hero, but to create characters, and beings of his own, and, with the pencil of nature, to pourtray, in the moſt glowing colors, the various emotions of the heart. Without patronage, an exile from his native town, the poet at laſt burſt to eminence and fame. His plays became popular, ſeveral of them were performed before the court, and Elizabeth was ſo pleaſed with his Falſtaff, in the two parts of Henry IV. that ſhe wiſhed to ſee the valiant knight in love, and the hint produced the inimitable drama of the merry wives of Windſor. Theſe exertions for the entertainment of the court, and of the public, no doubt raiſed patrons to the poet; but little is known of them, and the name of lord Southampton only is mentioned, as diſtinguiſhing him with his friendſhip. It is ſaid that in one inſtance the generous lord gave the poet one thouſand pounds. For ſome years Shakeſpear, as allied with Ben Jonſon, and the other wits of the age, was manager of the play-houſe, and after he had acquired a competent fortune, he retired to his native town, where he lived reſpected and beloved. To the houſe which he purchaſed, he gave the name of New Place, and he ſaved it from the flames in the dreadful fire which nearly conſumed the whole of the town in 1614. The mulberry tree which he planted

planted in his garden afterwards became an object of veneration, and when cut down by an avaricious proprietor, the wood was fashioned into various utenfils, which ſold for a high price, and were preſerved with more than common affection. Shakeſpear made his will in the beginning of 1616, and died the 23d of April of the ſame year, in the 53d year of his age. He was buried in the tomb of his anceſtors, on the north ſide of the chancel in Stratford great church, where the following Latin diſtich is written on the monument againſt the wall, and the Engliſh lines on the grave-ſtone beneath:

Judicio Pylium, genio Socratem, arte Maronem,
Terra tegit, populus mœret, Olympus habet.

Good friend, for Jeſus' ſake forbear
To dig the duſt incloſed here:
Bleſt be the man that ſpares theſe ſtones,
And curs'd be he that moves theſe bones.

In 1740 a monument was raiſed to his honor in Weſtminſter abbey, and that his fame, and not charity, ſhould contribute to the due homage, the collection was made from the admiſſion to ſee his Julius Cæſar acted at Drury-lane, 28th April 1738. Shakeſpear had three daughters, the youngeſt of whom was executrix to his will, and inherited the beſt part of his eſtate. One of the daughters died young, *Judith* married Thomas Quincy, and *Suſannah*, Dr. Hall, a phyſician. As an author, Shakeſpear deſerves particular praiſe, as in originality, ſublime conception, force and delineation, he has ſurpaſſed the poets of every age, and every country. In the midſt, however, of his great beauties, there are many blemiſhes, and while he ſcatters roſes with a liberal hand, he is careleſs of the offenſive weeds which accompany his exuberant profuſion. His plays, of which it is ſcarce poſſible to trace the hiſtory, or to diſcover the date, except from a few ſcattered paſſages, have been often publiſhed, and by their own intrinſic merit, have given celebrity even to thoſe who, as editors, have beſtowed ſome labor in the elucidation of them. The firſt collection of them was in 1623, in folio, by two of his fellow comedians, Heminge and Condell, and afterwards they engaged the attention of Rowe, in 1714, of Pope in 1721, of Theobald in 1726, of Hanmer in 1744, in 6 vols. 4to. of Warburton in 1747, of Dr. Johnſon in 1765, of Steevens in 1766, of Capell in 1768, of Johnſon and Steevens in 1778, beſides more modern editions.

SHARP, *James*, a prelate, born in Banffſhire, 1618. He was educated at Aberdeen, and ably oppoſed the covenanters. He was in England where he was noticed by Hammond, Taylor, and others. He was the advocate of a preſbyterian party for Scotland before Cromwell, and acquitted himſelf with great dexterity, and when Monk was commander in the north, he uſed the talents of Sharp in his attempts to ſettle the eccleſiaſtical affairs of the kingdom. At the reſtoration he became a convert to the church of England, and was made archbiſhop of St. Andrew's; but this was conſidered as a dereliction of his friends, and the covenanters determined to ſacrifice him. His life was attempted in 1668, by a fanatic preacher; but in 1679, nine aſſaſſins barbarouſly murdered him on Magaſk-moor, near St. Andrew's. He was then in his coach with his daughter, and notwithſtanding her cries, he fell, pierced with 22 wounds.

SHARP, *John*, of Bradford, Yorkſhire, was educated at Chriſt college, Cambridge, and became chaplain to ſir Heneage Finch, attorney general. In 1672 he was archdeacon of Berks, and in 1675 prebendary of Norwich, and then rector of St. Bartholomew near the Exchange, and afterwards of St. Giles' in the fields. In 1681 he was made dean of Norwich, by the intereſt of Finch, now lord chancellor. In 1686 he was ſuſpended, for preaching in favor of the Anglican church againſt popery; but though the biſhop of London, who refuſed to pronounce againſt him, was himſelf ſuſpended, the ſtorm paſſed away, and he was, in 1689, made dean of Canterbury, and next ſucceeded to the ſee of York. He died at Bath, 1713. His ſermons are in 7 vols. 8vo.

SHARP, *Thomas*, *D. D.* younger ſon of the preceding, was born in Yorkſhire, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He obtained the rectory of Rothbury, Northumberland, a prebend of Durham, and the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and died 1758, aged 65. He is author of two diſſertations on the etymology of the Hebrew words Elohim and Berith, 8vo.—beſides diſcourſes on the antiquity of the Hebrew tongue and characters, &c. He was father to Granville Sharp, known as an elegant claſſical ſcholar.

SHARPE, *Gregory*, *D. D. F. R. A. S. S.* of Yorkſhire, 1713, came from Hull ſchool to Weſtminſter, and then went to Aberdeen. He was miniſter of Broadway chapel, St. James', and chaplain to the king, and maſter of the temple. He died 1771. He wrote a review of the controverſy about the demoniacs of the new teſtament, 8vo.—two diſſertations on the origin of language, and the power of letters, with a Hebrew lexicon, 8vo.—defence of Dr. Clarke againſt Leibnitz, 8vo.—diſſertation on the origin and ſtructure of the Latin tongue, 8vo. &c.

SHARROCH, *Robert*, of Adſtock, Buckinghamſhire, was educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and New college, Oxford. He was prebendary and archdeacon of Wincheſter, and rector of Biſhop's Waltham, Hants, and of Horewood, Bucks, and died 1684. He wrote the hiſtory of the propagation and improvement of vegetables, 8vo.—hypotheſis de officiis ſecundum humanam rationem dictata, &c. againſt Hobbes—judicia, &c.

SHAW, *Thomas*, *D. D.* of Kendal, Weſtmoreland, was educated there, and at Queen's

college, Oxford. He was chaplain to the Engliſh factory of Algiers, and there made various excurſions to examine the antiquities of the country. He was, in 1740, appointed principal of Edmund hall, and vicar of Bramley, Hants. He was afterwards regius profeſſor of Greek, and died 1751. His travels were publiſhed at Oxford, in 1738, containing an intereſting account of Barbary and the Levant, and particularly of Egypt, and were ably vindicated by the author, againſt Pococke.

SHAW, *Cuthbert*, ſon of a ſhoe-maker, at Ravenſworth, Yorkſhire, was brought up at Scorton ſchool, where he became aſſiſtant, and afterwards at Darlington grammar ſchool. He next engaged as actor in the Norwich company, and in 1760 performed ſir George Wealthy, in the Minor, under Foote, at the Hay-market, and the next year he appeared at Covent-garden, but with little encouragement. After a life of chequered adventures and miſery, he died 1771, in very indigent circumſtances. He was author of liberty, 4to.—odes on the four ſeaſons, 4to.—the four farthing candles, 4to. a poem which attacked and ridiculed Lloyd, Churchill, Colman, and Shirley—the race, a ſatirical poem—a monody on his wife, whom he loſt 1768, ſoon after his marriage, &c.

SHAW, *John*, of Durham, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and Brazen-noſe. He was rector of Walton, Northumberland, and at the reſtoration obtained St. John's chapel, in Newcaſtle. He publiſhed, no reformation of the eſtabliſhed religion, 8vo.—tracts againſt popery, &c. and died 1689.

SHAW, *Samuel*, of Repton, Derbyſhire, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was maſter of Tamworth grammar ſchool, and then removed to Moſeley, and afterwards to Long Whatton, Leiceſterſhire. Though ejected for nonconformity, he obtained, in 1666, the ſchool of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. He died 1696, aged 61. He wrote the voice of one crying in the wilderneſs, 8vo.—Emanuel, a moral treatiſe, 8vo.—the true chriſtian's teſt, or meditations—a Latin grammar—words made viſible, &c.

SHAW, *Peter*, author of the practice of phyſic, 2 vols. 8vo.—a courſe of chemiſtry, 4to. &c. was a reſpectable practitioner, and died 1763.

SHAW, *Stebbing*, of Stowe, Staffordſhire, was educated at Repton ſchool, and Queen's college, Cambridge. He travelled, in 1787, through the highlands of Scotland, and the next year viſited the weſt of England, of which two journies he publiſhed an account, of no great merit. In 1789 he was engaged in the topographer, &c. diſcontinued in 1791. The firſt volume of his hiſtory of Staffordſhire, a work of conſiderable merit, appeared 1798, fol. and three years after, the firſt part of the ſecond volume was publiſhed. He, in 1799, ſucceeded to the living of Hartſhorn, Derbyſhire, on his father's death, and died 1803, aged only 41.

SHEBBEARE, *John*, of Bideford, Devon, was educated there, and then apprenticed to an apothecary, and after being in buſineſs in Briſtol, he removed, in 1740, to London. His politics were unfriendly to the government, and he went to Paris. On his return he publiſhed the marriage act—and Lydia, or filial piety, two ſatirical novels of little merit; and in 1759, for his ſeventh letter to the people of England, he was pilloried. On the acceſſion of George III. he obtained a penſion from lord Bute, and defended the conduct of government in ſeveral pamphlets. He wrote alſo an hiſtory of Jerſey, 2 vols. 8vo. 1771, in which he attacks the conduct of the chief magiſtrate of the iſland—hiſtory of the Sumatrans, 2 vols.—chryſal, or the adventures of a guinea, 4 vols.—practice of phyſic, 2 vols. 8vo.—letters on the Engliſh nation, &c. He died 1788, aged 79.

SHEFFIELD, *John, duke of Buckinghamſhire*, a poet and ſtateſman, born 1650. After travelling into France, he went as volunteer in the ſecond Dutch war, and afterwards made a campaign in the French ſervice. He was next entruſted with the defence of Tangier, which was threatened by the Moors. He ſoon became a favorite at court, though his partiality for Anne, afterwards queen, involved him in temporary diſgrace. Under James II. he was privy counſellor, and lord chamberlain; and though he did not at firſt approve of the revolution, he afterwards ſupported the meaſures for proclaiming William king, againſt thoſe who wiſhed to appoint Mary ſole ſovereign. Under Anne, he was raiſed to the rank of duke of Normanby, and afterwards of Buckinghamſhire, and was made ſteward of the houſhold, and preſident of the council. On George's acceſſion, he retired from the court, and died 1721. He was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, where the Latin inſcription on his monument, written by himſelf, created ſome controverſy, and drew upon him the reproach of ſcepticiſm. His works were elegantly publiſhed in 1729, in 2 vols. 8vo. the firſt of which contains his eſſay on poetry, his rehearſal, and other poems, written on ſeveral occaſions, and the ſecond his proſe works, conſiſting of eſſays, ſpeeches, hiſtorical memoirs, dialogues, letters, &c. His learning and abilities have been greatly praiſed by his contemporaries; but later writers affect to ſpeak with indifference of his compoſitions, and conſider the adulation of Prior, Dryden, Addiſon, Pope, &c. as paid more to the nobleman than to the man of poetical merit.

SHELDON, *Gilbert*, of Stanton, Staffordſhire, was admitted at Trinity college, Oxford, 1613, and in 1622 was elected fellow of All-ſouls. He was prebendary of Glouceſter, and recommended by his patron, lord Coventry, to Charles I. who gave him Hackney, &c.

In

In 1635 he was elected warden of his college, and would have risen to higher honors had not the civil wars prevented it. For his attachment to the king he was deprived of his preferment, imprisoned, and, when set at liberty, forbidden to visit his royal master at the isle of Wight. He retired to Shelston, Derbyshire, and at the restoration recovered his ecclesiastical appointments, and was made master of the Savoy dean of the chapel royal, and successor to Juxon in the see of London. In 1663 he became primate, and in 1667 succeeded Clarendon as chancellor of Oxford. His freedom with the king, in advising him to put away his mistress, Barbara Villiers, proved so offensive, that he retired from the court, and died at Croydon, 1677, aged near 80. His publication was a sermon, preached at Whitehall. His munificence was very great, he expended not less than 66,000l. in charitable purposes, and of his donations, the theatre at Oxford is a noble monument.

Shelley, *George*, writing-master at Christ's hospital, died 1736, aged about 70. He published the penman's magazine, 32 plates, engraved by Nutting—natural writing, 26 plates—moral sentences, &c.

Shenstone, *William*, a poet, born at Hales-Owen, Shropshire, 1714. He was taught to read by an old dame, whose kind services he has transmitted to posterity in his school mistress. After being at Hales-Owen school, and at Solihul, he removed in 1732 to Pembroke college, Oxford, but took no academical degree. After wandering about and visiting sometimes London, sometimes Bath, yet without forgetting the muses, he settled, 1745, on his estate. His object here was not to increase his income, but to improve the beauties of his estate; and by degrees, through injudicious expence, he brought on himself pecuniary distress. He was a lamp, as his biographer observes, that spent its oil in blazing. He was attacked by a putrid fever which proved fatal, at the Leasowes, 11th Feb. 1763. The tenderness and generosity of his character are mentioned with deserved applause. He was kind to all within his influence, but so irascible, that, if once offended, he was not easily appeased. He was inattentive to economy, and careless of his expences, but his life was unstained by any crime. His mind was not very comprehensive, nor his curiosity active, and he esteemed light those parts of learning which he had not cultivated. His works have been published in 3 vols. 8vo. consisting of 26 elegies, songs, odes, ballets, moral pieces, &c. written with ease, elegance, and simplicity. His epistolary correspondence afterwards appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. and recollections of his life have been published by Graves.

Shepreve, *John*, of Sugworth near Abingdon, Berks, was educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford. In 1538 he was university professor of Hebrew. He had a most retentive memory, and wrote verses with astonishing rapidity. He died at Amersham, in Buckinghamshire, 1542. He wrote summa & synopsis novi testamenti ducent. sexag. distich. comprehensa, 8vo.—Hippolytus Ovidianæ Phædræ respondens, &c.

Sherard or Sherwood, *William*, of Leicestershire, was educated at merchant taylors' school, and St. John's college, Oxford. As tutor to some noblemen, he visited Europe, and was honored with the acquaintance of Boerhaave, Tournefort, and other learned men. He was consul at Smyrna in 1702, and during 16 years he formed a valuable collection of the plants of Asia Minor and Greece. He afterwards ascended the Alps in search of plants, where he nearly escaped being shot by a peasant, who mistook him for a wolf, as he was lying on the ground. He was attended by Dillenius, to whom he gave an asylum at his seat at Eltham, and whom he appointed first professor in the botanical professorship which he founded at Oxford by the bequest of 3000l. He died 1728. He published Herman's paradisus Batavus, 4to.—schola botanica, 12mo. &c.

Sherburne, *sir Edward*, an English writer, born at St. Giles', Cripplegate, 1618. He travelled abroad, and, in 1641, succeeded his father as clerk of the ordnance, from which he was ejected by the lords for adhering to the king. He joined the king, and was at the battle of Edgehill, and retired with Charles to Oxford, where he was made master of arts. When Oxford surrendered, he went to London, and lived for some time in the middle temple. In 1652 he travelled abroad, and at the restoration was reinstated in his clerkship, and knighted by Charles II. On the abdication of James II. he was deprived of his offices, and lived the rest of life in retirement, and died 1702, aged 85. He translated some of Seneca's tragedies into English, besides the sphere of Manilius, Theocritus' 16th Idyllium, poems, &c.

Sherebatof, *Prince*, a Russian nobleman, author of a journal of Peter the Great, 2 vols. 4to.—the Russian history, from 1114 to 1472—the life of Peter the Great—history of Russia, from the earliest times, 4 vols. 4to. &c.

Sheridan, *Thomas*, a divine and poet, born about 1684, in the county of Cavan, Ireland. After finishing his education at Dublin college, he kept a school in Dublin, and obtained celebrity by the number of his scholars. He was presented by the friendship of Swift to a living in the south of Ireland, worth about 150l. per ann. but his sermon on these words, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," on the anniversary of the first George's birth day, seemed so pointed, that he ruined all hopes of further preferment. He exchanged his living for that of Dunboyne, and again exchanged that for the free school of Cavan; but dissatisfied with the air, or more properly with the inhabitants, he sold it for 400l. He died some

time after in indigent circumſtances, 1738, aged 55. Lord Corke deſcribes him as better acquainted with books than men, as ſlovenly, indigent, and chearful, yet in the midſt of his poverty ſtill a quibbler, a punſter, a fiddler, and a wit, who never ſuffered the day to paſs without a rebus, an anagram, or a madrigal He publiſhed a proſe tranſlation of Perſius, with notes, 12mo. 1739, &c.

SHERIDAN, *Thomas*, ſon of the preceding, was born at Quilca, in Ireland, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool and Dublin univerſity. Showing a partiality for the ſtage, he, in 1743, when 22 years old, perſonated Richard III. in the Smock alley theatre; after which he exhibited at Covent garden. In 1744 he undertook the management of the Dublin ſtage, but met with ſuch oppoſition in his attempts to reform abuſes, that a conſpiracy was formed againſt him. Driven from Dublin, he became an itinerant lecturer on elocution, and acquired ſuch celebrity, that not only his own univerſity, but Cambridge honored him with the degree of M. A. About 1760, he appeared at Drury-lane theatre, and had the intereſt to obtain a penſion from the government. In 1767 he engaged at the Haymarket, and for a while amuſed the town with his attic evening, an entertaining medley of ſinging, muſic, and repetition. He quitted the ſtage in 1776, to ſucceed as manager of Drury-lane, but he reſigned three years after, and had recourſe to his lectures. He died at Margate, 1788, aged 67. He was author of ſeveral works, the beſt known of which are a dictionary of the Engliſh language, 4to. and 2 vols. 12mo.—Britiſh education, or the ſource of the diſorders of Great Britain, 8vo.—lectures on the art of reading, 8vo.—diſſertation on the cauſes and difficulties of learning the Engliſh tongue, 4to.—courſe of lectures on elocution, &c. 4to.—life of Swift, &c.

SHERIDAN, *Frances*, wife of the above, firſt diſtinguiſhed herſelf as author of a pamphlet in the diſpute which Mr. Sheridan had with reſpect to his theatre. The little performance excited the attention of the manager, and he ſoon after married her. She proved a moſt amiable character, and joined the greateſt benevolence of heart to reſpectable literary talents. After ſuffering much from a lingering illneſs, ſhe retired too late to the ſouth of France, and died at Blois, 1767. Her Sidney Biddulph and her Nourjahad are romances of great merit. She wrote beſides, two comedies, the diſcovery, and the dupe.

SHERLOCK, *William*, *D. D.* of Southwark, was educated at Eton, and Peter-houſe, Cambridge. In 1669 he obtained the rectory of St. George's, Botolph-lane, London, and a prebendary of St. Paul's, and ſoon after was choſen maſter of the temple. He was an able advocate for the church of England againſt the papiſts, but at the revolution he refuſed to take the oaths of allegiance, though he afterwards complied. In 1691 he was made dean of St. Paul's, and died 1707, aged 66. He had a controverſy with Dr. South about the trinity, and alſo publiſhed various ſermons, and ſome pamphlets on death and the laſt judgment.

SHERLOCK, *Thomas*, *D. D.* ſon of the preceding, was born 1678. He was of Catherine hall, Cambridge, of which he was elected maſter. The wiſdom of his conduct at the head of a houſe procured him from Dr. Middleton the title of the principal champion and ornament of the church and univerſity. He ſucceeded his father as maſter of the temple, and this appointment was held by father and ſon for more than 70 years. He diſplayed great abilities in the vindication of the corporation and teſt acts againſt biſhop Hoadly; and alſo in the defence of the uſe and intent of prophecy, in ſix diſcourſes, delivered at the temple, in anſwer to Collins, and alſo in an able vindication of the miracle of Chriſt's reſurrection againſt Woolſton. He wrote beſides other controverſial works; but his ſermons, in 4 vols. 8vo. are valuable, as compoſitions of elegance, ingenuity, and erudition. In 1728, Dr Sherlock was made biſhop of Bangor, and in 1734 was tranſlated to Saliſbury, but in 1747, on the death of Potter, he refuſed the metropolitan ſee, in conſequence of illneſs, but the following year he accepted of London. He died 1761, in his 84th year. His private character was adorned with the pureſt virtues of benevolence and humanity. He ſent 2000 copies of his diſcourſes to the colonies and ſettlements of America.

SHERLOCK, *Richard*, of Oxton in Werral, Cheſhire, was educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, from which he removed to Trinity college, Dublin. He obtained preferment in Ireland, but during the civil wars returned to England. He afterwards held the living of Winwick, Lancaſhire, where he died 1689, aged 76. He wrote the practical chriſtian, 8vo. to the 6th edition of which his life is prefixed by biſhop Wilſon—confeſſions, meditations, and prayers, for the ſacrament, 8vo. &c.

SHERRINGHAM, *Robert*, after being ejected from his fellowſhip of Gonvil and Caius college, Cambridge, retired to Holland, but at the reſtoration recovered his eccleſiaſtical honors. He wrote de Anglorum gentis origine diſceptatio, 8vo.—the king's ſupremacy aſſerted—ſermons, 4to. &c.

SHERWIN, *John Keyſe*, a wood-cutter, in Suſſex, whoſe ſkill as an engraver was accidentally called forth. Viewing the pieces which ſome of the family of Mr. Mitford were engaged in drawing, he was aſked to uſe the port-crayon, and his untutored hand produced ſuch a drawing, that the ſociety of arts voted him the ſilver medal. He became the pupil and the friend of Bartolozzi, and his engravings acquired deſerved popularity. He died 1790. The moſt admired of his engravings is, Moſes among the bullruſhes.

SHIPLEY,

SHIPLEY, *Jonathan*, took his degrees at Chriſt-church, and in 1743 was made prebendary of Wincheſter. After travelling, in 1745, with the duke of Cumberland, he was promoted. in 1749, to a canonry at Chriſt-church, became dean of Wincheſter in 1760, and in 1769 biſhop of St. Aſaph. He was author of ſome elegant verſes on the death of queen Caroline, and publiſhed beſides, ſome poems and ſermons and died 1788.

SHIRLEY, *ſir Antony*, of Wiſton, Suſſex, was educated at Oxford. He afterwards accompanied ſir Philip Sidney to the Low Countries, and in 1596 he was ſent to America by Elizabeth. He next attended Eſſex, in Ireland, and was knighted there, after which he went abroad, and became ſo much reſpected, that the king of Spain created him a grandee of the kingdom, and appointed him admiral of his fleet. James I., jealous of theſe honors, recall d him home, but he refuſed, and died in Spain, 1640, aged 75. He was author of a voyage to America, inſerted in Hackluyt's collection—account of Muley Hamet's elevation to the kingdom of Morocco, &c. 4to.—hiſtory of his travels into Perſia, 4to.—voyage over the Caſpian and through Ruſſia, in Purcha's pilgrims, &c. His brother *Robert* accompanied him into Perſia and ſettled there, and became ſo great a favorite at court, that the emperor not only employed him as ambaſſador to Poland and to England, but gave him his own niece in marriage. He died, it is ſaid, of a broken heart, on his return to Perſia, 1627, aged 63, becauſe he had been treated as an impoſtor at the Engliſh court by the Perſian ambaſſador. His widow fixed her reſidence at Rome.

SHIRLEY, *Thomas*, of the ſame family, was born at Weſtminſter, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He took his medical degrees in France, and became phyſician to Charles II. and died 1678. He was author of a philoſophical eſſay on the probable cauſes whence ſtones are produced in the greater world, &c. 8vo. a curious performance.

SHIRLEY, *James*, of St. Mary Woolchurch parish, London, was educated at merchant-taylors', and at St. John's college, Oxford, which he left for Cambridge, where he took his degrees. He changed his religion for that of Rome, and then ſettled at St. Alban's, where he kept a ſchool, from which he removed to London. There he devoted himſelf to writing plays, and was patronized by Charles's queen, but when the civil wars broke out, and plays became unpopular, he kept a ſchool at White-friars. The fire of London, which robbed him of his property, proved ſo terrific to him, that both himſelf and his wife died in conſequence of fright within 24 hours of each other, and were buried in the ſame grave, 1669. He wrote 37 plays, beſides a volume of poems.

SHORE, *Jane*, wife of Matthew Shore, a goldſmith, in Lombard-ſtreet, is known as the miſtreſs of Edward IV. To aſſiſtating perſonal charms ſhe added ſome of the beſt qualities of the heart, and though ſhe had not virtue enough to withſtand temptation, ſhe was benevolent. After the king's death ſhe lived with lord Haſtings, and when he fell ſhe was ſeized as an accomplice in his pretended conſpiracy. She was accuſed of witchcraft, and did open penance for her adulteries, and was alſo plundered of her property by Richard. She ſurvived her miſfortunes, and was ſeen by ſir Thomas More in the reign of Henry VIII. poor, decrepid, and ſhrivelled, without the leaſt traces of that beauty which once commanded the admiration of a court. She periſhed of hunger in a ditch called from her Shoreditch, though Stow relates, that that ſtreet bore the name before her time.

SHOVEL, *ſir Cloudeſley*, an admiral, born of obſcure parents about 1650. By application and ſteadineſs he roſe from a cabin boy to conſequence and command. He was at the attack on Tripoli 1674, and by being ſent on ſhore obſerved the weak parts of the enemy's fortifications and defence, and in conſequence directed the blow which completely deſtroyed all their ſhips. This procured him the command of a ſhip; and, after other ſervices, eſpecially in Bantry bay, he was knighted by William at Portſmouth, and conveyed, in 1690, that king and his army into Ireland. He was one of the rear admirals at la Hogue, and afterwards commanded before Vigo, and in the Mediterranean. In 1705 he was ſent againſt Spain, and after an unſucceſsful attack upon Toulon, he returned home. His fleet unfortunately was wrecked on the Scilly iſlands, and in his ſhip periſhed with him his ſons-in-law, and other perſons of diſtinction. His body was next day caſt on ſhore, and robbed of a ring by ſome fiſhermen, who buried him in the ſand. The ring diſcovered his quality, the fiſhermen pointed out where they had depoſited the body, which was brought to Portſmouth, and conveyed to London, and buried in Weſtminſter abbey.

SHOWER, *John*, a nonconformiſt, educated at Iſlington, where he ſucceeded Doolittle in his ſchool. He was miniſter of Jewin ſtreet congregation 1687, and died at Hoxton 1718, aged 58. He wrote ſacramental ſermons—reflections on time and eternity, works of merit.

SHREWSBURY, *Elizabeth, counteſs of*, of Derbyſhire, married, at the age of 14, Mr. Barley, and after a widowhood of 12 years, William Cavendiſh of Chatſworth. She had three ſons, one of whom was earl of Devonſhire, and the other father to the duke of Newcaſtle, and three daughters, one of whom was anceſtor to the Pierrepoints, dukes of Kingſton, and another wife of Charles duke of Lenox, uncle to James I. Her third huſband was ſir William St. Low, and her fourth

lord Shrewſbury. She was for 17 years keeper of Mary queen of Scots, and died 1607, aged 87.

SHUCKFORD, *Samuel*, rector of Shelton, Norfolk, was author of an hiſtory of the world, ſacred and profane, introductory to Prideaux's connections—and the creation and the fall of man, and died 1754.

SHUTE, *Joſias*, archdeacon of Colcheſter, was author of a folio volume of ſermons on the 16th chapter of Geneſis. He was a moſt eloquent preacher, and died 1643.

SHUTER, *Edward*, an actor, ſon of a chairman. From a tapſter in a public-houſe, and a marker at a billiard-table, he was engaged by Rich in the humbler offices of Covent-garden, from which he roſe to the greateſt popularity. His abilities appeared in low comedy and characteriſtic humor, and his juſtice Clack, and his Midas, were long popular characters. He died 1776.

SIBBALD, *ſir Robert*, a phyſician, of Fifeſhire, educated at St. Andrew's. He travelled into France, and on his return projected the eſtabliſhment of the college of phyſicians, Edinburgh, and the plantation of the botanical gardens. In 1686 he embraced the catholic religion, but afterwards read his recantation. He was the firſt profeſſor of medicine at Edinburgh, and in conſequence of his reputation was knighted by Charles II. He died 1720, author of Scotia illuſtrata, fol.—phalainologia nova, 4to.—hiſtory of the ſheriffdom of Fife and Kinroſs—miſcellanea quædam eruditæ antiquitatis, &c.

SIBRECHTS, *John*, a painter, of Antwerp. He lived for ſome time in London, where his abilities were patronized, and died 1703, aged 78. His landſcapes poſſeſſed peculiar beauty.

SIBTHORPE, *Robert*, of Lincolnſhire, was educated at Oxford. He became rector of Water Stratford, Buckinghamſhire, and vicar of Brackley, Northamptonſhire, and by his zeal for Charles I. he obtained a prebend in Peterborough cathedral, and Burton Latimer's rectory, Northamptonſhire. Theſe preferments were taken from him after the deſtruction of royalty. He died 1662.

SIBTHORPE, *John*, of Lincolnſhire, was educated at Oxford, where he ſucceeded his father Dr. Humphrey Sibthorpe, as profeſſor of botany. He travelled twice to Greece, and made a collection of curious plants, which will appear in a ſplendid form under the title of flora Græca. Dr. Sibthorpe publiſhed flora Oxonienſis, and died 1796.

SIDNEY, *Henry*, an Engliſh ſtateſman. He was a ſtudent of New college, Oxford, 1513, and afterwards became the favorite of Edward VI. Under Mary he was collector of the revenues in Ireland, and on Elizabeth's acceſſion he became lord preſident of the marches of Wales, and knight of the garter, and in 1568 was ſent to Ireland as lord deputy. He was a man of great integrity. He died 1586. He promoted the printing of the Iriſh ſtatues. Some of his letters to his ſon have been publiſhed.

SIDNEY, *ſir Philip*, ſon of the above, was born at Penſhurſt 1554, and named after Philip, the huſband of queen Mary. He was educated at Chriſt-church, Oxford, and at the age of 17 he began his travels. At Paris he eſcaped the maſſacre of St Bartholomew by flying into the houſe of the Engliſh ambaſſador, and afterwards travelled to Germany, and returned after an abſence of four years. In 1576 he was ſent to Rodolph, emperor of Germany, and on his return viſited Don John of Auſtria, and William prince of Orange. In 1579 he oppoſed the queen's marriage with the duke of Anjou, and ſoon after, in conſequence of a quarrel with Vere, earl of Oxford, he abſented himſelf from the court, and in his retirement wrote his famous romance, called Arcadia. He was in 1582 knighted, and three years after, while meditating an expedition to America with Drake, he was ſent to take the government of Fluſhing. The next year he ſurpriſed Axil, and behaved with ſuch prudence and wiſdom, that he was propoſed as a candidate for the crown of Poland, but Elizabeth oppoſed it, obſerving, that England ought not to loſe the jewel of the times. This brave man received a mortal wound at the battle of Zutphen, 22d Sept. 1586, and expired the 16th Oct. following. As he lay bleeding on the field, and was going to taſte a bottle of wine which his attendants had procured to refreſh him, he ſaw a wounded ſoldier carried by, caſting a longing look on the liquor, upon which he ordered it to be given to him, adding, "poor fellow, thy neceſſity is greater than mine!" His body was brought home, and buried in great funeral pomp in St. Paul's cathedral; but though no monument was placed over him, his memory was embalmed by an epitaph written in his honor by king James, and by verſes from the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge. He was univerſally reſpected as a ſtateſman, ſoldier, and ſcholar, and the panegyrics paſſed on him in his time have been re-echoed in ſucceeding ages. Beſides his popular Arcadia, which paſſed through eight editions before 1633, he wrote an apology for poetry, 4to.—ſonnets—Ourania, a poem, &c.

SIDNEY, *Algernon*, ſecond ſon of Robert, earl of Leiceſter, eſpouſed in the civil war the party of the parliament, and was one of the king's judges, though he did not ſit on the tribunal. Like Brutus, whom he made his model, he was the ardent friend of a pure republic, and therefore was diſguſted with Cromwell's uſurpation. He was in 1659 employed as ambaſſador to Copenhagen, to mediate a peace between the kings of Denmark and Sweden, and continued abroad till 1677. He obtained the king's pardon, on condition of demeaning himſelf in an obedient manner.

He was in 1683 accused as being concerned in the Rye-house plot, and was arraigned before Jeffreys, and found guilty. He appealed to the king, and complained of the partiality of the judge, who had tried him with a packed-up jury, but he was beheaded on Tower-hill, 7th Dec. 1683. His attainder was reversed as illegal in the first year of William and Mary. This strong republican was, as Burnet observes, a man of extraordinary courage, steady even to obstinacy, sincere, but of a temper that could not bear contradiction, a christian in principle, but averse to all public worship, and an enemy to every thing that looked like monarchy. He left behind him discourses upon government, published 1698 and 1704, a work of merit.

SIGEBERT, king of the East Angles, is praised by Bede for his learning and piety. He founded several churches and monasteries, and abdicated the throne to live in a cell at Burgh castle, Suffolk. He was assassinated 642.

SIGEBERT, third son of Clotaire I. inherited Austrasia, and married Brunehaut. He was successful against the Huns, and against Chilperic, of Soissons. He was assassinated 575, by the intrigues of Fredegonde, the wife of Chilperic.

SIGISMUND, king of Burgundy, 516, abjured the Arian principles. He was engaged in war with Clodomir, son of Clovis, who threw him into a well, to perish, with his wife and family, 523.

SIGISMUND, son of Charles IV. was king of Hungary, 1386, and emperor of Germany, 1410. After re-establishing, by wise regulations, the peace of the empire, he prevailed upon pope John XXIII. to call a council at Constance. He was present at the deliberations of the council in 1414, consisting of 18,000 ecclesiastics, and 16,000 nobles. His conduct, however, was treacherous in suffering John Huss, and Jerome of Prague, to be thrown into the flames, after he had solemnly granted them a safe passport. The Hussites, irritated at this conduct, and headed by Ziska, obtained a victory over the emperor, 1419. Sigismund died 1437, aged 70.

SIGISMUND I. king of Poland, was elected 1507. After restoring Poland to its ancient glory, he defeated the Muscovites, and retook from the Teutonic knights the cities which they had seized, and in 1531 cut to pieces an army of Wallachians. He died 1548, universally respected, aged 82.

SIGISMUND II. son and successor of the preceding, was surnamed Augustus. He offended his subjects by elevating to the throne Barba Radzivil, his mistress, and he reconciled the nobles only by permitting them to send their sons to be educated in Germany, which, before his reign, was not permitted. Heretical opinions were thus introduced into the kingdom. He died 1572, and in him the Jagellons became extinct.

SIGISMUND III. king of Sweden, ascended the Polish throne 1587, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, elected by some of the nobles. On his father's death, 1594, he went to Sweden; but as he was a catholic, the Swedes who favored the protestants, placed in 1604, his uncle Charles on the throne. These dissensions long distracted the kingdom, and Sigismund was defeated; though in Poland he obtained some advantages over the Muscovites and Tartars. He died 1632, aged 66.

SIGONIUS, *Carolus*, of Modena, was professor of Greek at Venice, Padua, and Bologna. He died 1584, aged 60. He wrote de republicâ Hebræorum—de republicâ Atheniensium—historia de occidentis imperio, &c.

SILHOUETTE, *Stephen de*, of Limoges, became master of requests to the duke of Orleans, and afterwards comptroller-general and prime minister, 1759. His attempts to introduce economy in the government were ridiculed, and he retired nine months after to private life. He died 1767, aged 58. He is author of general ideas on the Chinese government, 4to.—political reflections on great princes, from the Spanish of Gracian, 4to.—a translation of Pope's essay on man, 12mo.—miscellanies, &c. from Pope—treatise on happiness, &c.

SILVA, *John Baptist*, of Bourdeax, abandoned the Jewish religion, and studied medicine at Montpellier and Paris. The empress of Russia made him liberal offers to settle in her dominions, which he declined. He died at Paris 1744, aged 61. He was author of a treatise on the use of bleeding, &c. 2 vols. 12mo.—dissertations and consultations of Chirac and Silva, 3 vols. 12mo, &c.

SILVESTER I. pope 314, opposed the Donatists at the councils of Arles and Nice, and died 335.

SILVESTER II. *Gerbert*, was educated at the monastery of Aurillac; but the ignorance of his ecclesiastical brothers drove him to Spain, where his abilities were noticed. In Italy he was recommended to the emperor Otho, and was afterwards in the service of the archbishop of Rheims, and then presided over the education of Robert of France, and in reward for his attention was, in 992, raised to the see of Rheims. He was by the interest of Otho, placed in the papal chair, 999, and died 1003.

SILVESTER, *Louis*, a painter of Paris. After distinguishing himself at home, he was invited by the king of Poland to Dresden, and was honored with the rank of nobility. After residing 24 years in Saxony, and adorning the palaces of his patron with the noblest works of his pencil, he returned to Paris, and died 1760, aged 85.

SIMEON STYLITES, of Cilicia, in his 13th year, left the employment of shepherd, for a monastery. With romantic zeal, he became

the founder of a new sect, and exhibited himself to his followers on the top of a column 60 feet high, on the mountains of Syria. He died 461, aged 69, of which he had passed 47 on the top of his column exposed to the inclemencies of the air and of the seasons, and often supporting himself for hours and for days on one foot. He had several followers called from the column, Stylites.

SIMEON METAPHRASTES, of Constantinople, was author of the lives of saints in the 10th century. He wrote also verses, preserved in the corpus poetarum Græc.

SIMON MACCABÆUS, high priest of the Jews, 143 B. C. signalized his valor under his brothers Judas and Jonathan, against the Tyrians and Sidonians. He was elected chief of his nation at Jerusalem, and immediately repaired the fortifications of the cities of Judæa. After defeating the troops of Antiochus Soter, he was basely murdered with his two sons by Ptolemy, his son-in-law, B. C. 135.

SIMON, surnamed Zelotes, an apostle of our Saviour, who preached the gospel in Egypt, Libya, and Mauritania, and suffered martyrdom in Persia.

SIMON, called the brother of Christ, was made bishop of Jerusalem after James. He was crucified under Trajan, A. D. 107.

SIMON MAGUS, of Samaria, was baptised by Philip. Seeing the miracles wrought by the apostles, he wished to obtain the same power by money, but Peter rejected his bribes, and passed a curse upon him. From this circumstance the appellation of Simoniac is applied to those who sell or purchase spiritual things. Afterwards Simon maintained that the divinity had abandoned the government of the world to certain supernatural beings called Æons. He went to Rome, where he acquired celebrity, and as some writers assert he raised himself, by his magical powers into the air, when by by the prayer of St. Peter, he was precipitated to the ground, and broke his legs.

SIMON, *Claude Francis*, a printer of Paris, who died there 1767, aged 55. He was author of the knowledge of mythology, a work, in the first edition, licentious, and he wrote besides Minos—and reciprocal confidence, two comedies—memoirs of countess Horneville, a romance, &c.

SIMON, *Thomas*, an engraver in the age of Charles I. The great seal of Cromwell, and the arms of the Commonwealth, were cut by him in a very delicate manner. His brother *Abraham*, was in the service of Christina of Sweden, and afterwards of Charles II. and died after the revolution.

SIMON, *Richard*, of Dieppe, quitted the oratory to study at Paris. He died at Dieppe, 1712. His works are critical history of the old testament, 1678, suppressed by the influence of the Port Royal—history of the rise progress of ecclesiastical revenues 2 vols. 12mo.—disquisitiones critiæ de variis per diversa loca & tempora bibliorum edit.—critical history of the new testament, 4to.—critical history of the versions of the new testament, &c.

SIMON, *of Durham*, a monk of Durham, in the reign of Edward III. He wrote a chronicle, published at Oxford by Hearne. He died about 1356.

SIMONNEAU, *Charles*, of Orleans, studied the art of designing under Coypel. He acquired some celebrity as an engraver, and died at Paris, 1728, aged 89. His medals engraved for the medallic history of Lewis XIV. were much admired.

SIMPSON, *Edward*, of Totenham, Middlesex, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He died 1652, at his rectory of Eastling, Kent. He was author of universal chronology, in Latin, &c.

SIMPSON, *Christopher*, author of a compendium of practical music, 8vo. a work of merit, died 1662.

SIMPSON, *Thomas*, a mathematician, born at Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire, 1710. As he was intended for the profession of his father a stuff-weaver, he was taught only to read, but the solar eclipse of 1724 roused all his attention to know how these extraordinary phænomena could be predicted. An acquaintance with an itinerant pedlar, who pretended to tell fortunes gave him opportunities of improving himself, and from the books which the modern sage lent him, from Cocker's arithmetic, a book of Partridge's, &c. he derived much information. Leaving Leicestershire, he came to London, and worked in Spital-fields, and by his industry was enabled not only to maintain his family, but to purchase books, and to advance his knowledge of mathematics. He next taught mathematics, and published proposals for a new treatise of fluxions, &c. which appeared in 1737. He became so well known that in 1743 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Woolwich academy, and afterwards member of the Royal society. He gained general esteem by his mildness and the clear and distinct manner of his instruction. His health however was weak, and his application enfeebled it so that he sunk into great lowness of spirits. In this delicate state he tried the air of his native town; but on his arrival at Bosworth, he gradually grew worse, and died 1761. His widow received a pension from government, and handsome apartments near the academy of Woolwich. His other works are, a treatise on the nature and laws of chance, 4to. —essays on curious subjects in mathematics, 4to.—the doctrine of annuities and reversions, &c. with useful tables, &c.—mathematical dissertations, &c.—a treatise of algebra—elements of geometry—trigonometry plain and spherical—the doctrine and application of fluxions—miscellaneous tracts, &c.

SIMPSON, *John*, was born near Dumfries and educated at Glasgow. In 1716 he became professor of divinity; but denied the doctrine

of the trinity in unity, which excited great perſecution for 10 years, and at laſt procured his excommunication from the Scotch church. Queen Caroline had ſome concern for his ſufferings, and procured for him a penſion. He died at Edinburgh, 1744, aged 65.

SIMPSON, *Robert*, a mathematician, born at Hamilton, 1695, and educated at Glaſgow univerſity. He was appointed mathematical profeſſor at Glaſgow, where he died 1765. He publiſhed a treatiſe on conic ſections—a valuable edition of Euclid, &c.

SIRIES, *Violante Beatrice*, of Florence, acquired celebrity and opulence by her portraits, eſpecially thoſe of the grand duke and of the imperial family at Florence. She died about 1760, aged 50.

SIRIET, *Flavius*, an engraver, who died at Rome, 1737. His performances as an engraver are particularly admired, eſpecially his repreſentation of the famous groupe of Laocoon, on an amethyſt.

SIRMOND, *James*, a French jeſuit, born at Riom, 1559. He taught Greek and Latin at Paris, and in 1590, removed to Rome by order of the general of his ſociety, Aquaviva, and undertook the office of his ſecretary, in which he was employed for 16 years. At Rome he became the friend of men of learning, and ſtudied antiquities, and examined MSS. In 1606 he returned to Paris, but Urban VIII. ſent for him to return to Rome, which Lewis XIII. would not permit. In 1637 he was confeſſor to the king of France, after whoſe death he returned to the tranquillity of an humble life. In 1645 he was at Rome at the appointment of a general of his order, and on his return to France, in conſequence of great exertions in the jeſuits' college, he heated himſelf too much, which brought on a jaundice, of which he died 1651, aged 92. He wrote various pieces on theological ſubjects, and edited the works of Marcellinus, Theodoret, and Hincmar, the councils of France, &c. amounting to 15 vols folio. He alſo aſſiſted Baronius in the compoſition of his annals.

SIXTUS I. pope 119, died 127.

SIXTUS II. pope 267, ſuffered martyrdom under Valerian.

SIXTUS III. pope 432, died about 440.

SIXTUS IV. *Francis Albecola*, ſon of a fiſherman, was raiſed to the rank of cardinal by Paul II. after whoſe death he ſucceeded to the popedom, 1471. He attempted to make a cruſade againſt the infidels, but without ſucceſs. He was author of ſome theological tracts, and a liberal patron of the learned, and died 1482, aged 71.

SIXTUS V. *Felix Peretti*, ſon of a gardener in the march of Ancona, kept the ſheep and the ſwine of a neighbouring farmer, and was drawn from his obſcurity by a cordelier who had loſt his way, and who pleaſed with his ſhrewdneſs took him and placed him in a mean office in the ſchool of his order. His improvement was here rapid, and he became diſtinguiſhed as a preacher at Rome, Genoa, and other places. On the death of Gregory XIII. the opinions of the conclave were divided, and as father Felix was regarded as a man of a weak conſtitution, he was ſelected by the oppoſite factions as a proper perſon, fit for a few months to ſettle the diſpute. No ſooner was the tiara on his head than, to the aſtoniſhment of all, his weakneſſes hitherto feigned, diſappeared; he threw aſide the ſtick on which he leaned, and lifting himſelf up, he began to ſing with the loudeſt voice, a Te Deum. His firſt care was to deſtroy the public robbers which infeſted the eccleſiaſtical ſtates, and every where juſtice was adminiſtered with impartiality. Anxious to embelliſh Romé, and to immortalize his memory, he cauſed an obeliſk to be erected which Caligula had brought from Spain to Rome, and in four months, this ſtupendous column, above 100 feet high, was raiſed at the entrance of St. Peter's and conſecrated to the holy croſs. He fixed, by a bull, the number of cardinals to 70, and introduced various regulations in the church. He labored much to improve the collection of the Vatican library; and died 1590, aged 69, univerſally deteſted for his pride and ſeverity.

SKELTON, *John*, was born in Cumberland, and educated at Oxford, where, in 1489, he was inveſted with a laurel, a ſort of poetical degree, conferred on the favorite of the muſes. He became rector of Diſs, in Norfolk; but was ſuſpended for writing ſatirical poems. His attacks were directed againſt Wolſey, and he fled to the ſanctuary of Weſtminſter, and the protection of abbot Iſlip. He died 1529. He is called by ſome, but on doubtful authority, preceptor, and poet laureat to Henry VIII. His poems conſiſt of ſatires, ſonnets, &c. and alſo an attack on Lilly the grammarian. His genius according to Warton, was ſuited to the low burleſque, and his poetry abounds not only with obſcurity, but with coarſe ſcurrility.

SKELTON, *Philip*, a divine, born near Liſburn, in Ireland, 1707. After an education at Trinity college, Dublin, he became curate of Monaghan, and in 1750, obtained the living of Peltigo, in Donegal. Here in a time of ſcarcity, the charitable paſtor even ſold his library to ſupply his indigent pariſhioners with bread. The biſhop of Clogher, in 1759, preſented him to the living of Deocniſh, in Fermanagh, and in 1766, to that of Fintona, in Tyrone, where his eloquence was ſo powerful, that he gained over to the church, the diſſenters of his diſtrict. He died in Dublin, 1787. He publiſhed three volumes of ſermons, which poſſeſs ſuperior merit—deiſm revealed, 2 vols. 8vo. an excellent performance—beſides tracts and fugitive pieces, all of which have been collected in 7 vols 8vo.

SKINNER, *Stephen*, an antiquary, born at London, 1622, and educated at Chriſt-church Oxford.

Oxford. He ſtudied in various univerſities of Europe, and after taking a doctor's degree in medicine at Heidelberg, he returned to England, and ſettled at Lincoln, where he practiſed and died of a malignant fever, 1667. He wrote prolegomena etymologica—etymologicon linguæ Anglicanæ—etymologicon botanicum, &c.

SLEIDAN, *John*, a German hiſtorian, born at Sleiden, 1506. He ſtudied at home, and at Paris and Orleans, and in 1535, was recommended to cardinal du Bellay, who ſettled a penſion on him. He was afterwards engaged in negociations in France and England, and aſſiſted at the council of Trent. He died at Straſburg, 1556. He was ſtrongly attached to the doctrines of Luther. The beſt of his compoſitions are, de ſtatu religionis & reipublicæ commentarii, Carolo Quinto Cæſare, in 25 books, 1555, a well written book, tranſlated into various languages—de quatuor ſummis imperiis libri tres, a uſeful work, from which Voltaire drew much information, &c.

SLOANE, *ſir Hans*, a phyſician and naturaliſt, born at Killileagh, north of Ireland. To improve himſelf he came to London, where, in attending lectures on anatomy, botany, and chemiſtry, he enlarged his faculties and laid the foundation of future eminence. After four years' reſidence in London he went to Paris, and extended his inquiries to the ſouth of France. In 1684 he returned, and was particularly noticed by Sydenham. He was about this time elected into the Royal ſociety, and the college of phyſicians, and accompanied as phyſician the duke of Albemarle, governor of Jamaica. Though only 15 months in the iſland, he made ſuch a large collection of plants, not leſs than 800, as aſtoniſhed his friend Ray. On his return he was made phyſician to Chriſt's hoſpital, and in 1693, ſecretary to the Royal ſociety, whoſe tranſactions he ſuperintended. At the acceſſion of George I. he was created a baronet, and preſident of the college of phyſicians, and ſucceſſor to Newton, as preſident of the Royal ſociety. At the age of 80, he retired from public life to Chelſea. He died after a ſhort illneſs of three days, 11th Jan. 1752, in his 91ſt year. The firſt volume of his hiſtory of Jamaica appeared 1707, and the ſecond not till 1725. Sir Hans was an active patron of the benevolent inſtitutions of the metropolis. He left ſeveral charitable legacies, and his cabinet of curioſities was bequeathed to the public for 20,000l. not half its original coſt, and is now in the Britiſh muſeum.

SLODTZ, *René Michael*, a ſculptor of Paris, who at the age of 21, went to Rome, to perfect himſelf. On his return he became member of the French academy, and ſculptor to the king, and declined the invitations of the king of Pruſſia. He died at Paris, 1764, aged 59. The moſt admired of his works are, St. Bruno refuſing the mitre at Rome—the tomb of marquis Capponi—heads of Calchas and Iphigenia, &c.

SMALBROKE, *Richard*, of Magdalen college, Oxford, was raiſed in 1723, to the ſee of St. David's, and in 1730, tranſlated to Lichfield and Coventry. He wrote a vindication of our Saviour's miracles, againſt Woolſton, 8vo. a performance of merit, and died 1749.

SMALCIUS, *Valentine*, a Socinian of Thuringia, author of a treatiſe in which he denied the divinity of Chriſt, a work ably refuted by Cloppenburch, and others. He died at Cracow, 1622.

SMALRIDGE, *George*, a prelate born at Lichfield, 1666, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool and Chriſt church. He began ſoon to diſplay his learning and his application by his publication of animadverſions on a piece of Obadiah Walker, on church government, 1687, and 1689 appeared his Latin poem called auctio Daviſiana, &c. on the ſale of the books of Davis, the Oxford bookſeller. In 1693, he was made prebendary of Lichfield, and afterwards canon of Chriſt-church, then dean of Carliſle, and in 1713, dean of Chriſt-church, and the next year biſhop of Briſtol. He died 1719. He publiſhed beſides 12 ſermons, and after his death, 60 more were publiſhed.

SMART, *Chriſtopher*, a poet, born April, 1722, at Shipbourne, Kent. He was educated at Maidſtone and Durham ſchools, and at 17 entered at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. The death of his father left his affairs embarraſſed, but his ſpirits were not weighed down by family misfortunes, and while he was the companion of the gay, he cultivated the muſes, and was thanked for his elegant tranſlation of St. Cecilia's ode, by Pope, who recommended his undertaking a ſimilar tranſlation of the eſſay on criticiſm. This work was finiſhed with applauſe, but brought no profit, and alſo a comedy, a trip to Cambridge, now forgotten. Afterwards for four ſucceſſive years he obtained the Seatonian prize. Though the friend of the learned, of Johnſon, of Garrick, of Hawkſworth, &c. his circumſtances, when he removed to London, became more narrow, and totally depended upon the exertions of his pen. His diſtreſſes at laſt were ſuch that they produced occaſional derangement in a mind naturally ardent, and that could ill reſiſt the frowns of fortune and of the world, and finally ended in melancholy inſanity. A diſorder in his liver put an end to his ſufferings, 1771. He left a widow and two daughters, ſettled as bookſellers at Reading. His works conſiſt of fables, ſonnets, odes, prize poems, &c. printed at Reading, 2 vols. 12mo. 1791. He publiſhed beſides Horace, tranſlated into Engliſh proſe—a new verſion of the pſalms—Phædrus, tranſlated into verſe—parables, in verſe—old woman's magazine, &c. As a poet he poſſeſſed originality, and occaſional

occasional sublimity, and as a man, though often intemperate, yet he had such a sense of devotion, that in his sacred poems, he wrote several of the passages on his kneees.

SMEATON, *John*, a mechanic, born 1724, at Austhorpe near Leeds. His father, an attorney, wished to bring him up to his own business, but the law had no charms for him. Following his genius he, in 1750, commenced mathematical instrument maker in Turnstile, Holborn, and gained so much applause by his machine to measure a ship's way at sea, and by his compass, that in 1753, he was elected fellow of the royal society. In 1759 he received the gold medal, for his paper on the experimental inquiries concerning the power of wind and water to turn mills, &c. When the Edystone light-house was destroyed, in 1752, Smeaton was regarded as the fittest person to repair the damage, and of this astonishing work, completed in 1759, he published a very interesting account in 1791, in a folio volume. In 1764 he was elected one of the receivers of the Derwentwater estate, which he highly improved. He was employed in the great canal of Scotland, in better supplying Greenwich and Deptford with water, in improving and repairing Ramsgate harbour, and in other public works. He also made improvements in the air pump, in mills, in the pyrometer, the hydrometer, the steam engine, &c. On the 16th Sept. 1792, he was attacked by a paralytic stroke, at Austhorpe, of which he died 28th October following.

SMELLIE, *William*, a Scotch physician of eminence. He came to London, where he had nearly a thousand pupils, who assisted him during his lectures in the delivery of 1150 poor women. He paid great attention to midwifery, and was the first writer who considered the shape and the size of the female pelvis as adapted to the head of the fœtus. He had in the height of his celebrity, several able opponents; but the judgment which he displayed, the improvements which he introduced in the theory and practice of midwifery, and the forceps, and other instruments which he used, are proofs of a great mind happily exerted in removing erroneous customs and dangerous systems. He retired, after a successful practice, and died at an advanced age, at Lanerk, in Scotland, 1763. He published his lectures, 8vo. 1752—a volume of cases, 1754—anatomical tables, with 36 plates, fol.—and five years after his death, a second volume of his cases appeared. A printer of the same name at Edinburgh published the philosophy of natural history, 4to. and a translation of Buffon's voluminous works. He died in 1795.

SMITH, *sir Thomas*, of Walden, Essex, was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge. In 1539 he travelled and took the degree of doctor of civil law at Padua, and received the same honors at Cambridge. He was afterwards professor of civil law in the university, and on the accession of Edward VI. was admitted into the family of Somerset, the protector, by whose interest he was made steward of the stanneries, provost of Eton, and dean of Carlisle. In 1548 he was made secretary of state, and knighted, and in 1551 sent ambassador to France. In Mary's reign he was again dismissed from favor; but under Elizabeth he was restored to confidence. He went to France 1562, as ambassador, and was engaged in affairs of state till his death, 1597. While at Cambridge, and Greek lecturer in his college, he united with Cheke to introduce a new method of pronouncing the language; but though espoused by the best scholars of the university, it met with opposition, and was censured by the chancellor, bishop Gardiner.

SMITH, *Miles*, of Hereford, was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, from which he removed to Brazen-nose. He obtained the canon residentiaryship of his native city, and in 1612 was made bishop of Gloucester. He died 1624. He was well skilled in oriental languages, and assisted in the translation of the bible, and wrote the preface to it. His sermons appeared in one vol. fol. 1630.

SMITH, *John*, of Achurch, near Oundle, entered at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and in 1644 was chosen fellow of Queen's. He died 1652. He was a man of great learning, and wrote ten select discourses on theological subjects, collected 1660, in a 4to. vol.

SMITH, *Thomas*, *D. D.* was born in London, 1638, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. In 1663 he was appointed master of Magdalen college school, and three years after elected fellow of the college. In 1668 he went as chaplain to Constantinople, and returned 1671. He afterwards travelled in France, and was promised a Windsor canonry for collating the Alexandrian manuscripts in St. James's library, but this he did not execute. He was disappointed in his expectation of preferment, and in 1688 he was deprived of his fellowship, by Giffard, the catholic president of Magdalen, but though restored to it, he was finally deprived, for refusing the oaths to William and Mary. He died in London, 1710. He published "remarks on the manners, religion, &c. of the Turks," originally written in Latin, in four letters—de Græcæ ecclesiæ hodierno statu epistola—a Latin life of Camden—vitæ quorundum eruditiss. & illustri. viorum, 1707, 4to. including Usher, Cosins, Patrick, Young, Dee, Bainbridge, &c.—sermons, &c.

SMITH, *John*, of Lowther, Westmoreland, was intended for a Scotch university, but sent to St. John's college, Cambridge. He was chaplain to lord Lansdown, and was afterwards patronized by Crew, who gave him a prebend, and Bishop's Wearmouth. He died 1715, at Cambridge, where he prepared for the press an edition of the works of the venerable Bede, which at last appeared in 1722 under the care of his son *George*. He had also begun the antiquities of Durham.

SMITH,

SMITH, *Edmund*, son of Mr. Neale, a merchant, was brought up under the care of Mr. Smith, who had married his father's sister, and in gratitude he assumed his name. He was educated at Westminster and Christchurch. In 1707 his tragedy of Phædra and Hippolitus was acted at the theatre royal, recommended by a prologue from Addison, and an epilogue from Prior. He prepared besides a plan for a tragedy of lady Jane Grey, and wrote a translation of Longinus, with notes and observations, &c. In his conduct Smith was very irregular, and for the impropriety of his conduct, he was expelled from his college 1700. He was so negligent in his dress, that he was called captain Rag, and he was so careless of his interests that after dedicating his tragedy to lord Halifax, he neglected to present it to his patron who had provided for him a place of 300l. a year. He died 1710.

SMITH, *John*, an excellent mezzotinter, at the end of William's reign. He studied under Vaart, and worked in the house of sir Godfrey Kneller, whose pieces he published. His chief works are night pieces after Schalken.

SMITH, *George*, a landscape painter, born at Chichester 1714. His abilities gained some prizes at the society of arts. He died 1776. He had two brothers *William* and *John*. *William* the eldest excelled as a portrait painter, and in his fruit pieces, and died 1764, and *John*, whose landscapes were much admired, died the same year.

SMITH, *William*, of Worcester, was educated at Winchester and New college, and became rector of Trinity church, Chester. He was for one year at the head of Brentwood school, Essex, but resigned in 1749, and in 1758 was made dean of Chester, and in 1766, rector of Handley. His life was spent in the service of literature, and of the church, and he published an elegant translation of Thucydides, and of Longinus, besides a volume of sermons on the Beatitudes. He died 1787.

SMITH, *Adam*, *L.L.D.* was born the 5th of June, 1723, at Kirkaldy, where his father who died a few months before his birth was comptroller of the customs. At the age of three he was stolen by some vagrants and with difficulty recovered. He was educated at Kirkaldy and Glasgow university, but as his friends destined him for the church of England he removed in 1740, to Baliol college, Oxford. Not wishing, however, to embrace the ecclesiastical profession, he left Oxford after seven years' residence, and returned to Scotland, and in 1751 was elected professor of logic in the university of Glasgow, and the next year of moral philosophy. In 1759 he published his theory of moral sentiments, and in 1763 he quitted his professorship to accompany the duke of Buccleugh in his travels. He visited during three years Toulouse, Geneva, and the south of France, and became acquainted with the wits and the learned men of the capital. He then retired to the domestic seclusion of Kirkaldy with his mother for 10 years. Hume and his friends in vain expostulated against it, but in 1771 he convinced them that his mind had been actively employed, by the publication of his celebrated work, an inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations, 2 vols. 4to. This excellent book often republished in 3 vols. 8vo. procured him the appointment of commissioner of the customs in Scotland, and after being some time in London, he in 1778, retired to Edinburgh where he enjoyed the rest of life in honorable independence. He occasionally devoted himself to study, but not with that zeal which might have enabled him to add fresh celebrity to his fame; and when infirmities came upon him, he found it was too late to think of completing the works which he had meditated. He died July 1790, of a chronic obstruction in his bowels, and after his death some essays and other miscellanies were published in 4to. 1795. Of the powers of his mind, and of his comprehensive information, his works will be a lasting memorial to the latest posterity. He did not however possess that knowledge of the world which might have adorned a more active life, and though admired for his talents, he was careless and absent to an extraordinary degree. It is to be lamented that his great qualities were disgraced by notions of infidelity. When he published the life of David Hume, written by himself, he added remarks which conveyed to the world how determined a foe he was to christianity.

SMITH, *Charlotte*, daughter of Mr. Turner, a man of property in Surry and Sussex, when very young married Mr. Smith, whose father possessed some estates in the West Indies. The affairs of her husband not proving prosperous, she after various persecutions from creditors, and after passing some time in the gloom of a prison with her consort, retired to a chateau in Normandy. Here the chicanery of the lawyers, and the ingratitude of her friends, reduced her to indigence, yet the exertion of her mind administered to her wants. She wrote several novels which gained her a comfortable subsistence, and the romance of real life, Emmeline, Ethelinda, Celestina, Desmond, the old manor house, poems, sonnets, &c. procured her the public esteem, and a respectable income. She died at Thetford, near Farnham, Surry, 1806. Her novels display great powers of invention, and it is remarkable that in all of them she has interwoven much of her own personal misfortunes, and painted every where, in strong colors, the character of those rapacious lawyers, to whose dishonesty she ascribed all her sorrows. Her descriptions are interesting, and her style is elegant. Her sonnets possess peculiar beauty, and all her writings every where display the powers of a fine imagination, correct taste, and strong judgment.

SMITZS *Gaspar* a Dutch painter, whose Magdalens

Magdalens were peculiarly admired. He died at Dublin 1689.

SMOLLETT, *Tobias*, M. D. a celebrated author, born near Cameron on the banks of the Leven, 1720. He was brought up for the medical line, and served as a surgeon at the bombardment of Carthagena; but as he did not meet encouragement he commenced author. After trying his fortune in plays and poems, he published in 1748 his Roderick Random, 2 vols. 12mo. which ensured success to his future publications. Peregrine Pickle appeared in 1751, 4 vols. 12mo. and became popular from its own intrinsic merit, and for the adventures of a lady of quality, lady Vane, and for the entertainment of a republican doctor, supposed to be Akenside, pourtrayed with all the skill of a most facetious scholar. Ferdinand count Fathom, appeared in 1754, and the next year the critical review was undertaken, and conducted by him till 1763. In this work his censure on admiral Knowles' pamphlet on the Rochefort expedition, brought on a prosecution against him. He was in consequence fined 100l. and imprisoned in the king's bench three months, during which confinement he wrote his sir Launcelot Greaves, 2 vols. 12mo. In 1762 he defended lord Bute's administration, and published the Briton, which was immediately followed by the North Briton. In 1763 he went abroad for his health, and returned after two years' absence, and published an account of his travels, 2 vols. 8vo. a work which Sterne ridicules under the name of Smelfungus. His Humphrey Clinker appeared in 1771, and soon after he left England for Italy. He died in Italy, 21st Oct. 1771, and an epitaph on his monument, by his friend Armstrong, marks the spot of his interment near Leghorn. Besides these works Smollett published 1757, an history of England, 4 vols. 4to. edited also in 8vo. a work which produced him great profit, though hastily written—a translation of Gil Blas and Don Quixote into English—a collection of voyages and travels—the regicide—poems, &c. His life has been written by Dr. Anderson, 1796, and since by Dr. Moore. In his character Smollet was a man of acknowledged virtue and probity, and his abilities rank him high in the list of authors of celebrity. His two best works are Roderick Random and Peregrine Pickle, and in these he introduces great diversity of characters, interesting descriptions, and pleasing variety, though it is to be lamented that some parts are more licentious than virtue can approve. His other novels are inferior performances, though they are not devoid of interesting anecdotes. The mortifications and disappointments to which he was exposed by the spirit of faction, and the persecution of enemies, were increased by the loss of his daughter, an only child; and he must be added to the number of those who, after contributing to the amusement, the improvement, and the intellectual pleasures of others, find vexation, disquiet, and neglect, the reward for mental exertions.

SNELL, *Rodolphus*, of Oudewater, professor of Hebrew and mathematics at Leyden, died 1613, aged 67. He is author of some mathematical and philosophical works. His son *Willebrord* succeeded him in the chair of mathematics, and he first discovered the true laws of the refraction of light, and he undertook to measure the earth in the method afterwards adopted by Picard and Cassini. His best work is Eratosthenes Batavus. He died at Leyden 1626, aged 35.

SNORRO, *Sturlesonius*, of Iceland, was employed as the minister of state to one king of Sweden, and to three kings of Norway. He retired in an insurrection to Iceland, where he was governor, and was at last put to death by his enemy Gyssurus, 1241. He wrote chronicon regum Norwegorum—Edda Islandica.

SNYDERS, *Francis*, of Antwerp, visited Italy, and settled at Brussels, and was attached to the household of the Spanish court. His hunting pieces, animals, fish, kitchens, &c. were much admired. He died 1657. He also engraved a book of animals of 16 leaves.

SOBIESKI, *John III.* a celebrated warrior, who by merit rose to the throne. His father was James Sobieski governor of Poland. He received his education at Paris in 1665, was made grand marshal of the Polish armies, and afterwards palatine of Cracovia. He at last gained the famous battle of Choczin on the Niester in 1673, in which the Turks lost 28,000 men, which raised him to the throne of Michael, and in 1683 he marched to the relief of Vienna, besieged by the Turks. So great was the terror of his name that the Turks fled at his approach, and even left behind the great standard of Mahomet, which the conqueror sent to the pope with these words, in imitation of Cæsar, "I came, I saw, God hath conquered." This truly great monarch died at Warsaw 1696, universally regretted. He was acquainted with most of the languages of Europe. His life has been written by Coyer, 3 vols. 12mo.

SOCINUS, *Lælius*, the founder of the Socinian sect, was born at Sienna in 1525, and designed for the civil law. To civil law he united divinity, and acquired a knowledge of Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic; but when he discovered the fallacy of the Romish church, he sought a safer asylum out of Italy, and after travelling through Germany, France, England, the Netherlands, and Poland, he settled at Zurich, where he became the friend and associate of the reformers, of Calvin, Beza, Melancthon, and others; but a difference of opinion with respect to the trinity soon arose. Calvin reproved sharply the strange opinions of his friend, and Socinus, in the midst of theological animosity, had the good sense to keep his sentiments,

ſentiments, and further to dread the reſentment of his opponents when he ſaw Servetus dragged to the ſtake. He afterwards travelled into Poland, and after viſiting Venice, he returned to Zurich, where he died 1562, aged 37. His tenets were afterwards more fully ſpread by his nephew.

SOCINUS, *Fauſtus*, nephew to the above, was born at Sienna 1539, and educated under his uncle, who expected from his riſing abilities a firm ſupporter of his opinions. He was at Lyons when Lælius died, and though only 20 years old, he immediately repaired to Zurich to obtain poſſeſſion of his papers, which, however, he for ſome time diſregarded, while for 12 years enjoying the favors of the court of Florence. In 1574 he came to Germany, and after ſtudying divinity at Baſil, he, in 1579, went to Poland, where he began to diſſeminate his uncle's doctrines with a few alterations. He was violently oppoſed by ſome of the Unitarians, but found an aſylum near Cracow, in the houſe of a Poliſh lord, whoſe daughter he married. In 1598 he was expoſed to freſh inſults at Cracow, and he eſcaped with difficulty from their fury. He ſpent the remainder of his days about nine miles from Cracow, in the houſe of a Poliſh gentleman, and died there 1604, aged 65. His ſect ſurvived their leader, and ſtill muſt exiſt, while opinions contrary to ſcripture and reaſon are countenanced, and while religious diſputants endeavor to outdo each other in virulence and animoſity, and not in the mild virtues of the goſpel. The Socinians maintain that Jeſus did not exiſt before he was born of the virgin Mary, that he was a mere man, that the Holy Ghoſt is no diſtinct perſon, and that the father alone is properly God. They explain away the doctrine of redemption, and therefore deny the exiſtence of original ſin, of grace, and of predeſtination. They affirm that the ſoul ſleeps in death with the body, and that both will again riſe together, either to felicity or puniſhment; but that whilſt future felicity is eternal, the puniſhments of hell fire are proportioned only in duration to the offences of the ſinner.

SOLANDER, *Daniel Charles*, a naturaliſt, the pupil of Linnæus, was born in the province of Nordland in Sweden 1736, and ſtudied at Upſal. In 1760 he viſited England, and was employed to form a catalogue of the natural curioſities in the Britiſh muſæum, and in 1765 was appointed one of the aſſiſtants there. In 1768 he accompanied Cook in his voyage round the world without loſing his appointment at the muſæum. By his indefatigable inquiries a great addition was made to the plants and natural curioſities then known to Europeans. In 1773 he was made under-librarian in the muſæum, and he died of an apoplexy 1782. He is author of a deſcription of ſome petrifactions found in Hampſhire, and alſo of obſervations on natural hiſtory in Cook's voyages, &c.

SOLIGNAC, *Peter Joſeph de la Pimpie, chevalier of*, the ſecretary of Staniſlaus of Poland, author of a Poliſh hiſtory, in 5 vols. 12mo. died 1773, aged 86. He wrote beſides, an eloge on Staniſlaus—a piece on education—the amours of Horace, &c.

SOLIMENE, *Francis*, an Italian painter, born near Naples 1657. He ſettled at Naples, and declined the moſt liberal offers made to him by the kings of France and Spain. He was alſo received with great diſtinction by the pope and cardinals at Rome, and by Philip V. and he was knighted by the emperor Charles VI. He died at Naples 1747, aged almoſt 90. His pieces are much admired.

SOLIS, *Antonio de*, of Placenza in Old Caſtile, ſtudied law at Salamanca, but devoted himſelf more fondly to literary purſuits. At 17 he wrote a comedy, and obtained the patronage of the viceroy of Navarre, and of the king of Spain. He was afterwards appointed hiſtoriographer of the Indies, and in this office publiſhed his hiſtory of the conqueſt of Mexico, a valuable compoſition, which he concludes with the ſubjugation of the Mexicans, that he may not record the cruelties of his countrymen. In the latter part of life he devoted himſelf more ſeriouſly to religious duties, and took orders at the age of 57. He died 1686. He wrote beſides ſome poems and dramatic pieces.

SOLOMON, ſon of David and Bathſheba, was king of Iſrael after his father. He is celebrated for his wiſdom, and for the magnificent temple which he erected at Jeruſalem, in honor of God. The latter part of his life was unhappily diſgraced by intemperance, and in keeping a great number of concubines he tarniſhed that high character of ſanctity which had rendered his reign ſo glorious. He died 975 B. C. aged 58. He wrote the books of Proverbs and Eccleſiaſtes, and the Canticles, to which ſome add the book of Wiſdom.

SOLOMON, *Ben Job Jalla*, an African, born at Bonda. He was ſent by his father, a prince of the country, to ſell ſlaves to captain Pyke, an Engliſh trader, and not agreeing in price, ſet out acroſs the Gambia, where he was taken priſoner, and ſold himſelf as a ſlave. He was carried to Annapolis in America, and making himſelf known was ranſomed, and came to England 1733. He was in London employed by ſir Hans Sloane in tranſlating ſome Arabic MSS. and during his reſidence of 14 months he was much noticed, and after being introduced at court returned to his country. He could repeat the Koran by heart at 15, and he actually wrote the whole book in England three times by recollection only.

SOLYMAN I. was proclaimed emperor of the Turks 1402. He diſplayed great valor, but his glory was tarniſhed by his exceſſive love of pleaſure. He was dethroned by his brother 1410, and aſſaſſinated.

SOLYMAN II. ſurnamed the Magnificent, ſucceeded 1520. His reign was ſplendid, he defeated the Mamelukes in Egypt, and made peace with Iſmael Sophi, after which he carried

ried his arms againſt Europe, and took Belgrade. In 1522 he attacked Rhodes, and took it, and then invaded Hungary and defeated the Hungarians at Mohatz 1526. The conqueſt of Buda was followed by the ſiege of Vienna, but after 20 unſucceſsful aſſaults, Solyman retreated with the loſs of 80.000 men. In 1534 he made war againſt Tauris and Perſia, but ſuffered a defeat, and was diſappointed in his attack on Malta. He died 1566, aged 76.

Solyman III. emperor of Turkey 1687, was a very indolent prince. He died 1691.

Somereuil, *Francis Charles Virot de*, a French general, much attached to Lewis XVI. He was impriſoned, and on the 2d September 1792, as he was going to be aſſaſſinated, his daughter, young and amiable, ruſhed into the midſt of the bloody aſſembly, and obtained his releaſe. The next year he was condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal, on ſome frivolous accuſation, and was guillotined with his eldeſt ſon by his ſide. His ſecond ſon *Charles* eſcaped, and after diſtinguiſhing himſelf in the Pruſſian armies and in Holland, he paſſed to England, and in 1795 headed the forces landed at Quiberon. He was taken priſoner by Hoche, and carried to l'Orient and Vannes and ſhot. In the preparations for death he obtained permiſſion to repair for three days on board the Engliſh ſhips on the coaſt to ſettle his affairs, and at the appointed moment he returned to ſave his honor and to periſh.

Somers, *John*, *lord*, chancellor of England, was ſon of an attorney, and born at Worceſter 1652. He was educated at a private ſchool, and then at Trinity college, Oxford, and removed to the middle temple. He in 1681 aſſiſted in the publication of "a juſt and modeſt vindication of the proceedings of the two laſt parliaments," which Charles had diſſolved with diſſatisfaction. He afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an eloquent pleader, and was, in 1683, one of the counſel for Pilkington and others who had cauſed a riot in London, and in 1688 for the ſeven biſhops. In the convention parliament of 1689, he was member for Worceſter, and was one of the managers of the commons at a conference with the lords about the word "abdicated." He was ſoon after made ſolicitor-general and attorney-general. In 1697 he was raiſed to the peerage, and made lord chancellor; but in 1700 he was removed, and accuſed of high crimes and miſdemeanors, of which, upon trial, he was acquitted. Abandoning political life for ſtudious retirement, he was choſen preſident of the royal ſociety. He projected the union between Scotland and England, and in 1708 was preſident of the council, but was removed by the change of miniſtry. He died of an apoplectic fit 1716, after ſurviving for ſome time the powers of his mind. He wrote various pieces, and tranſlated Plutarch's life of Alcibiades, in the lives by ſeveral hands, and alſo Dido's letter to Æneas from Ovid, &c. His character is celebrated, not only as a man of learning, but as the patron of the learned; and in the midſt of political corruption, he is repreſented as a patient, mild, and benevolent magiſtrate, uncorrupted as a ſtateſman and lawyer, as an orator eloquent, poſſeſſed of a moſt refined taſte, and a moſt upright patriot.

Somerville, *William*, a poet, born at Edſton, Warwickſhire, 1692. He was educated at Wincheſter, and New college, Oxford, and became known as a juſtice of the peace, as a poet, and as a country gentleman. The latter part of his life was ſpent in the midſt of diſtreſs and poverty. He died 1743. He wrote the "chace," a poem, deſervedly admired, and ſome other pieces. He alſo is ſaid to have tranſlated Voltaire's play of Alzire.

Sommery, *N. Fontette de*, a lady, whoſe parentage is unknown, as ſhe was placed in a convent by ſome perſon who withdrew immediately all connection with her. She poſſeſſed great powers of mind, and was patronized by the wife of Briſſac, and by her liberality rendered independent. Her company was ſought by philoſophers and men of learning, and her conduct and converſation deſerve the reſpect which ſhe received. She died about 1792, in an advanced age, univerſally eſteemed. "Her "doutes ſur les opinions recues dans la ſocieté," appeared in 2 vols. 12mo. 1784, and ſhe publiſhed beſides "l'oreille," an Aſiatic romance, 3 vols. 12mo. &c.

Somner, *William*, an antiquary, of Canterbury. After finiſhing his education at Canterbury ſchool, he became aſſiſtant to his father, who was in the eccleſiaſtical court of the dioceſe, but antiquities, and not law, were his particular ſtudy. In 1640 he publiſhed "the antiquities of Canterbury," a valuable performance, and then devoted himſelf to the acquiſition of the old Gaelic, Iriſh, Scotch, Daniſh, Gothic, Saxon, and other northern dialects, that he might with greater ſucceſs develope the records of ancient times. He was conſulted by the learned, and when the Anglicanæ hiſtoriæ ſcriptores decem, &c. were publiſhed, he prepared the gloſſary for that work. He was in 1657 nominated to the vacant Saxon lecture-ſhip at Cambridge, by Spelman the patron, and in conſequence of this appointment he finiſhed his Saxon dictionary, publiſhed 1659. Before the reſtoration he was impriſoned for petitioning for a free parliament, but in 1660 he was made maſter of St. John's hoſpital, Canterbury. He publiſhed in 1660, in 4to a treatiſe of gavel kind, &c. and died 1669. His library was purchaſed for the uſe of Canterbury church.

Sorbiere, *Samuel*, a French writer, born in the diocese of Uſez, 1610 or 1615. He was educated by his maternal uncle Petit, and viſiting Holland, wiſhed to ſettle at Leyden; but in 1653 he abandoned the proteſtant religion for the popiſh, and publiſhed a vindication of his conduct, dedicated to Mazarin. He

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was at Rome, and then visited England, and published an account of his voyage thither, though he resided only three months in the country; but his scurrility was so offensive, that even Voltaire is severe upon his work; and for this satirical composition he was dismissed from the office of historiographer of France. He died of a dropsy at Bonne 1670. He wrote various publications, about 20 in number, though none of any importance.

Sorbonne, *Robert de*, founder of the college of that name at Paris, was born at Sorbon, near Rheims, 1201. He acquired celebrity as a preacher, and became chaplain to Lewis IX. and when canon of Cambray, he laid the foundation of his college 1253. He died 1274, and left his property to the improvement of his college, which has produced many respectable members. He wrote some theological tracts, &c.

Sorel, *Agnes*, of Fromenteau, in Touraine, was maid of honor to the queen of Charles VII. of France, who at last abandoned the cares of government for her society. Agnes, weak only in the presence of her royal lover, influenced him to deeds of glory, and roused him to attack the English forces, which depopulated his kingdom. She maintained her influence over Charles till her death 1450, in her 40th year. From her beauty she was called by the poets of the age, the fairest of the fair, and in the powers of the mind, had she preserved her virtue, she might have equalled the most celebrated of her sex.

Soto, *Dominic*, a Dominican, born 1494, at Segovia, where his father was a gardener. He studied at Alcalá, and was confessor to Charles V. by whom he was sent in 1545 to the council of Trent. Without ambition, he refused the bishopric of Segovia, and resigned the place of imperial confessor. He died 1560. He wrote a commentary on the epistle to the Romans—treatises, de justitiâ & jure—de pauperum causâ, &c.

Soubise, *John de Parthenai, lord of*, one of the leaders of the protestants, came from Ferrara to France, and was sent by Condé, his new patron, to defend Lyons, and he behaved there with such bravery, that the duke of Nemours was obliged to raise the siege. He was much loved by the calvinists, and dreaded by the catholics, and died 1566, aged 54.

Soubise, *Benjamin de Rohan, duke of*, son of de Rohan, by the only daughter of the preceding, distinguished himself on the side of the protestants, and ably defended Rochelle against the arms of France. In 1621 he long maintained the independence of St. John d'Angeli against Lewis XIII., and when he surrendered, he obtained honorable terms. The next year he took Oleron, and extended his conquests over Poitou; but a reverse of fortune obliged him to fly to England, where he died 1640.

Souciet, *Stephen*, a jesuit, of Bourges, who taught rhetoric and divinity in his society, and died at Paris 1744. He wrote astronomical observations in China and India, 3 vols. 4to. —dissertations against Newton's chronology, 4to. &c.

Soufflot, *James Germain*, an eminent architect, near Auxerre, 1713. He was engaged at Lyons, and afterwards at Paris became comptroller of the buildings of Marly and the Thuilleries. His greatest work is the church of Genevieve, but it is said that the opposition raised against him, and the consequent vexations, shortened his days. He died 1780, aged 67.

South, *Robert*, a divine, born at Hackney, Middlesex, 1633. He was educated under Busby, and in 1651 went to Christ church, Oxford. When Cromwell made peace with the Dutch, he congratulated him in a Latin poem, and abused the independents in the pulpit, whilst he favored the cause of the presbyterians; but when the restoration approached, he inveighed with the most eloquent zeal against every denomination of dissenters. His abilities were so respectable, notwithstanding his time-serving character, that he was in 1660 elected public orator of the university. In 1670 he was made canon of Christ-church, and in 1676 attended Hyde ambassador to Poland, and at his return published an account of that kingdom. In 1678 he was made rector of Islip; but though some imagined that he was dissatisfied, he lived in retirement at Caversham, near Reading, and refused not only an English bishopric, but an archbishopric in Ireland. He at the revolution took the oaths of allegiance. In 1693 he had a controversy with Sherlock about the trinity, which was carried on with great acrimony, and though Oxford declared in his favor, yet the dispute was not allayed till the king forbade the meddling with the subject of the trinity. This controversy was finely ridiculed in the "battle royal," a popular ballad, which exposed the two disputants, and Dr. Burnet, of the Charter-house. In Anne's reign South did little, though he was a warm advocate of Sacheverell. He died 1716, aged 83. Though learned and eloquent, South was not an amiable character; he was morose, overbearing, and haughty, and while his zeal for religion rendered him popular, the violence of his manners showed him to be a disagreeable man. His sermons have often appeared in 6 vols. 8vo. and posses great merit, with a strong vein of satirical moroseness. His opera posthuma, &c. appeared 2 vols. 8vo. 1717.

Southern, *Thomas*, a dramatist, born at Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire, 1662. He was servitor at Pembroke college, Oxford, and then settled in London. He published plays, and acquired a comfortable subsistence. The loyal brother, or Persian prince, appeared in 1680, to compliment the duke of York, who when on the throne gave him a captain's commission. In 1721 he obtained for his "Spartan dame" 150l. a high price at that time, and he first extended the advantage of playwriting

writing to a second and third night. The most affecting of his plays, and perhaps of all English plays, is his "innocent adultery," and the most finished is "Oroonoko," or the royal slave, borrowed from a true story from Mrs. Behn's novel. He wrote besides Isabella, or the fatal marriage, and also the disappointment, and the rambling lady, comedies. The last 10 years of his life he lived at Westminster, and died 1746, aged 83. He has been blamed for mixing tragedy and comedy together, an impropriety, of which it is said, he was, in his latter days, fully sensible.

SPAGNOLETTO, *Joseph Ribera*, a painter, born at Xativa, 1589. Though poor, his industry enabled him to travel into Italy; and after studying the best masters at Parma and Rome, he settled at Naples. His pencil delighted in works of horror, and therefore scenes of torture, and of martyrdom, the torments of Ixion, and Prometheus, and Cato tearing his own bowels, are painted by him with such forcible expression as to terrify the beholders. He died 1656.

SPAGNOLI, *Baptist*, of Mantua, was general of the Carmelites. He devoted himself to studious pursuits, and wrote verses with great facility. His works, containing eclogues and other poems, and prose miscellanies, &c. were edited 1499, 4to. He died 1516, aged 72.

SPALLANZANI, *Lazarus*, a naturalist, born at Scandiano near Reggio, 1729. Being elected professor at Pavia he devoted himself to natural history, and made various experiments in physiology. In 1779 he began to travel, and in 1786 visited Constantinople, the plains of Troas, and the islands of Corfu and Cythera. He afterwards came to Vienna, and in 1788, examined, with philosophical accuracy, the productions of the Appenines. He died of an apoplexy 1799, at Pavia. He published, letters on the origin of fountains—experiments on the re-production of animals—essays on animalculæ in fluids—microscopical experiments—memoirs on the circulation of the blood—observations on the transpiration of plants—travels in the two Sicilies and the Appenines, 6 vols. &c.

SPANHEIM, *Frederic*, divinity professor at Leyden, was born at Amberg, 1600. He refused a professorship at Lausanne, and in 1631 succeeded to a divinity chair at Geneva, which he left in 1642 to settle at Leyden. Here he was distinguished as a professor. and as a preacher, and died 1649. He wrote exercitationes de gratiâ universali, 3 vols. 8vo.—dubia evangelica, 2 vols, 4to. &c.

SPANHEIM, *Ezekiel*, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Geneva, 1629. At 16 he wrote a defence of Buxtorf against Capellus, in favor of the Hebrew characters, which his antagonist declared had been lost by the Jews, but preserved by the Samaritans. This performance he afterwards called unripe fruit, and candidly assented to the opinion of Capellus. On his father's death he left Leyden for Geneva, where he was made professor of eloquence, and soon after tutor to the son of the elector palatine. He was employed by the elector as envoy to the court of Rome, where he was treated with great respect by Christina of Sweden, and other great characters. After being in several negociations in Holland, at Mentz, at the congress of Breda, and in England, he entered into the service of the elector of Brandenburg, and was his envoy extraordinary at Paris, and in London. When the elector of Brandenburg assumed the title of king, he created him his minister, baron of the Prussian dominions, and again in 1702 employed him as his ambassador in England. He spent there the remainder of his days, and died 1710. He wrote much and with great success and ability. The best known of his works are, de præstantiâ, & usu numismatum antiquorum, 2 vols. folio—letters and dissertations on medals—Julian's works edited with notes, folio—besides notes on classical authors, &c.

SPANHEIM, *Frederic*, brother to the preceding, was born at Geneva, 1632. and carried to Leyden by his father. After distinguishing himself as a preacher at Utrecht, he was invited to the chair of divinity professor at Heidelberg, 1665, and he removed in 1670 to Leyden, where he succeeded as professor of divinity and sacred history. He died 1701, in consequence of a palsy. His writings are very numerous, and were printed at Leyden, 3 vols. folio, chiefly on theological subjects. The chief is his ecclesiastical history.

SPARROW, *Anthony*, of Depden, Suffolk, was expelled from Queen's college, Cambridge, for refusing to subscribe to the covenant, 1643. At the restoration he was placed at the head of his college, made archdeacon of Sudbury, and in 1667 raised to the see of Exeter, and next translated to Norwich. He compiled a collection of articles, injunctions, canons, &c. and also rationale, or the book of common prayer, 1657, 8vo. improved afterwards with additions. He died 1685.

SPEED, *John*, an historian, born at Farington, Cheshire, 1555. Though originally a tailor, he abandoned the needle for the pen, and in 1596, published his "theatre of Great Britain," afterwards improved. His history of Great Britain under the conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans, appeared 1614. He published also, 1616, the cloud of witnesses, or genealogies of scripture, &c. a valuable book of divinity. He died 1629. He had 12 sons and six daughters by his wife, who died the year before him, after an union of 57 years. He was an able antiquary, and had his education been equal to the powers of his genius, as Nicolson observes, he would greatly have outdone himself.

SPELMAN, *sir Henry*, an antiquary, born

at Congham, near Lynn, Norfolk, 1561. He was two years at Trinity college, Cambridge, and then entered at Lincoln's inn. He was sheriff for Norfolk, 1604, and sent by James three different times into Ireland on public business, and appointed at home one of the commissioners to inquire into the fees of the courts and offices of England. He received a present of 300l for his services, and was knighted by the king. When 50 years old he settled in London with his wife, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He founded a Saxon lectureship at Cambridge, but the civil wars prevented the execution of his wishes in this respect. He died in London, 1641. He wrote several valuable works, the best known of which are, "de non temerandis ecclesiis," against sacrilege—glossarium archæologicum, of which only the first part, to the letter L, was published by himself, 1626; a second volume was collected from his papers, and published by Dugdale after the restoration—an edition of the English councils, 2 vols. folio, of which the second volume was edited by sir William Dugdale also—villare Anglicanum, folio—reliquiæ Spelmaniæ, folio, edited by Gibson, &c. His son *sir John*, wrote, among other things, two political tracts—Alfred's life, &c. and died 1643—*Clement*, the youngest son of sir Henry, was also a learned man, and one of the judges of the exchequer. He wrote a discourse on the time of observing Easter—tracts on astrology—rules for judging the weather, &c. and died 1679.

Spence, *Joseph*, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. In 1727 he published "an essay on Pope's Odyssey," &c. which, though coldly praised by Johnson, is allowed by Warton to possess great merit. In 1728 he was elected professor at Oxford, and in 1742 was made professor of modern history, and obtained Great Horwood rectory in Buckinghamshire, where he never resided, and in 1754 he was promoted to a stall in Durham cathedral. On the 20th of Aug. 1768, he was found drowned in a canal in his garden at Byfleet, and though the particulars must remain unknown, it is generally supposed that in a fit he fell with his face downwards into the water, and was thus suffocated. He published an account of Stephen Duck, 1731—an account of the life and writings of Blacklock—some pieces preserved in Dodsley's Miscellany, and other compositions; but the work for which he is deservedly admired, is his "Polymetis," or an inquiry on the agreement of the Roman poets, and the remains of ancient artists, to illustrate each other, folio, 1747. This work, though censured by Gray, has been highly commended by Lowth, Johnson, and Warton. He made several communications about Pope, whom he attended in his last moments, to his friend Warton.

Spencer, *John*, was born in Kent, 1630, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which he became in 1667 master, in 1677 he was made dean of Ely, and died 1695. He published some occasional sermons; but his works best known are a discourse concerning prodigies, &c. a Latin dissertation concerning Urim and Thummim, 1688—and in 1685 his celebrated work de legibus Hebræorum ritualibus, &c.

Spencer, *William*, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, published, in 1658, Origen's eight books against Celsus, &c.

Spener, *Philip James*, of Frankfort on the Maine, became in 1680 founder of a new sect called Pietists, which maintained that only persons inspired by the Holy Ghost could understand the scriptures, which produced many enthusiasts. He settled at Dresden, and afterwards at Berlin, where he held some ecclesiastical dignities, and died 1705, aged 70.

Spenser, *Edmund*, a celebrated poet, born at London, and educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He left Cambridge upon being an unsuccessful candidate for a fellowship at Pembroke, and for some time resided in the North, where he fell in love with his fair Rosalind, whose beauties and cruelty he has laboriously painted. His first publication was the shepherd's calendar, dedicated to sir Philip Sidney. By means of this patron, he was introduced at court, and appointed poet laureat, with a salary of 50l. and his verses pleased Elizabeth so much, that she ordered Burleigh to present him 100l. to which the minister objected as being too much for a song. "Then give him," replied the queen, "what is reason." The gratuity, however, was delayed, till the poet presented to the queen the following lines:

I was promised on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme,
From that time until this season,
I received nor rhyme nor reason.

which immediately obtained the promised reward. He was afterwards, with lord Grey de Wilton, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, as his secretary, and was rewarded with a grant of 3000 acres of land in the county of Cork, and there he spent some time, and completed his celebrated poem, "the faery queen." The rebellion, however, disturbed his repose; he was plundered and robbed of his estate, and broken in heart and fortune, he came to London, where he died. He was interred in Westminster abbey, near Chaucer. A monument was erected to his memory by Robert Devereux, earl of Essex. Though he is said on his monument to have been born 1510, and to have died 1596, these dates are false according to Camden, who fixes his death in 1598. As a poet Spenser is regarded as little inferior either in invention or in judgment, and in the true fire of the muse, to any author in ancient or modern times. But with all his beauties, he was, says Rymer, fanciful and chimerical, and without uniformity, so

so that his poem is truly fairy land. His language unfortunately is becoming obsolete, and his stanzas are heavy and ill-judged; but though his characters are generally all equal and not drawn with sufficient discrimination; and though for every adventure a hero is raised by the inventive powers of the poet, yet the composition is interesting, grand and sublime, full of variety, and animated by the happy efforts of a most fertile imagination. The best edition is by Todd 6 vols. 8vo. 1805.

SPERLING, *Otto*, of Hamburgh, settled as physician at Bergen in Norway. He afterwards resided at Copenhagen, as physician to the king; but being involved in the disgrace of Ulfeld, he died in confinement, 1681. He wrote a catalogue of the plants of Denmark, 1642, 12mo. &c.

SPERONE, *Speron*, of Padua, lived for some time at Rome, patronized by Pius IV. who knighted him, and employed him in embassies to Venice, France, and Spain. He died at Padua, 1588. His works, written in excellent Italian, consist of orations, dialogues, letters, dissertations, &c.

SPIELMAN, *James Reinbold*, a physician of Strasburg, where he was professor of medicine and chemistry. He died 1782. He published elementa chymiæ, 8vo.—prodromus floræ Argentinensis, 8vo.—institutiones materiæ medicæ, &c

SPIGELIUS, *Adrian*, of Brussels, professor of surgery and anatomy at Padua, died at Brussels, 1625, aged 47. His works were published 1645, in folio. The smaller lobe of the liver bears his name, as he is supposed to have discovered it.

SPILBERG, *George*, a Dutch admiral, who defeated the Spaniards in the south seas, about 1616.

SPINCKES, *Nathanael*, of Castor, Northamptonshire, entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, and though after his father's death, possessed of a respectable fortune, he applied for a Rustat scholarship at Jesus, which he obtained after a strict and prolonged examination. In 1685 he obtained the rectory of Peakirk, Northamptonshire, and afterwards was promoted to a stall at Salisbury, and to the rectory of St. Mary in that city. He lost his preferment in 1690, for refusing to take the oaths to William, and lived afterwards in distress, supported by other nonjurors, of whom he was elected one of the bishops. He died 1727. He wrote various pious books and devotions—the sick man visited, &c.

SPINELLO, *Aretino*, a painter born at Arezzo in Tuscany, 1328. His portraits, madonnas, and historical pieces, were much admired, and are highly finished. He died 1420. His son *Paris* was also an eminent painter, and died 1422, aged 56. It is said that in a picture of the fallen angels he represented the devil in so hideous a form, that the evil spirit haunted him in his dreams, and demanded with threats what authority he had to give him so horrible a delineation.

SPINOLA, *Ambrose*, a general in the service of Spain. His abilities were displayed against Maurice of Nassau, the greatest hero of the age, whom he opposed with skill. After the truce of 1608, he lived in retirement, till fresh troubles called him again to take the field, and to make Aix-la-Chapelle, Wesel, and Breda, submit to his arms. In 1629 he took Casal; but the court of Spain disconcerted his measures, in consequence of which he fell sick, and died soon after, 1630, exclaiming they have robbed me of my honor.

SPINOZA, *Benedict de*, an atheistical writer, son of a Portuguese Jew, born at Amsterdam, 1638. He studied medicine and theology, but his religion was so loose, and his inquiries for the reason of every thing which he was to believe, became so offensive, that he was thrust out of the synagogue. He became a Christian, and was baptized; but his conversion was insincere, and though he did not openly professs himself an atheist, his posthumous works plainly proved him such. He died of a consumption at the Hague, 1677, aged 45. He is the founder of a regular system of atheism, and by his hypothesis he wished to establish that there is but one substance in nature, endowed with infinite attributes, with extension and thought; that all spirits are modifications of that substance, and that God, the most perfect being, is the cause of all things that exist, but does not differ from them. These monstrous doctrines were thus built into a regular system by this extraordinary man, who is said in other respects to have been of a good moral character in private life. His conduct was marked by no irregularity; but he retired from Amsterdam to a more peaceful residence at the Hague, where curiosity led princes and learned men to converse with him. His works were tractatus theologico-politicus, 4to. 1670—opera posthuma, 4to. Few have studied the abstract and difficult principles of Spinoza, and fewer have followed them. Toland may be said to approach nearest, as a free-thinker, in his pantheisticon, to his opinions.

SPON, *Charles*, of Lyons, studied at Ulm, Paris, and Montpellier. He took his degree of M. D. there, and settled at Lyons, where he practised with success, and died 1684. He had such facility of writing Latin verses, that Bayle says he had a copy of some of his iambics, on the deluge and last conflagration, which, though written at the age of 14 would have done credit to established abilities. He was particularly attached to Gassendus, and to his philosophy. He published the prognostics of Hippocrates, in hexameter verses, &c.

SPON, *James*, son of the preceding, was born at Lyons, 1647, and admitted doctor of medicine at Montpellier, 1667, and member of the Lyons college of physicians. In 1675 he travelled into Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant, with Wheeler, of which he published an interesting account. He left France 1685,

with the intention of retiring to Zurich, but died on the way at Vevay, on the lake Leman, 1696. He was a moſt reſpectable character, in whom the qualities of a learned and of an honeſt man were happily united. He wrote various works, the beſt known of which are, recherches des antiquités de Lyons, 8vo. ingenuorum atque obſcurorum deorum aræ, 8vo. 1677—hiſtoire de la ville & de l'etat de Geneve, 2 vols. 12mo. 1680—voyage de la Grece & du Levant, 3 vols. 12mo. 1677—recherches curieuſes d'antiquité, 4to. 1683, &c.

SPONDANUS, *John*, OR DE SPONDE, at the age of 20, began a commentary on Homer's iliad and odyſſey, printed at Baſil, 1583, folio, full of much erudition. He abjured the reformed religion, and, retiring to the mountains of Biſcay, died 1595. He publiſhed Ariſtotle's logic in Greek and Latin, at Baſil, with notes, 1583.

SPONDANUS, *Henry*, younger brother of the preceding, became eminent for his knowledge of Greek and Latin, and afterwards ſtudied the civil and canon law. He abandoned the proteſtant religion 1595, and died at Toulouſe, 1643. He abridged Baronius' annales ſacri a mundi creatione, &c.

SPOTSWOOD, *John*, archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, was educated at Glaſgow, and attended as chaplain the duke of Lenox, in his embaſſy to France, and followed James I. when he took poſſeſſion of the Engliſh throne. That year he was made biſhop of Glaſgow, and privy counſellor of Scotland, and in 1615 was tranſlated to St. Andrew's. In 1633, he crowned Charles I. as king of Scotland at Holyrood-houſe, and in 1635 was made chancellor of the kingdom. He retired to England, where he ſunk under his infirmities, 1639. He wrote an hiſtory of the church of Scotland begun at the command of James I. and it is regarded as accurate.

SPRAGG, *Edward*, commanded in the firſt engagement with the Dutch fleet in 1665, and behaved with ſuch courage, that the king knighted him in his own ſhip. The following year he diſtinguiſhed himſelf under Albermarle, in the four days' fight with the Dutch, and in 1667 he contributed to the defeat of the ſame enemy by burning ſome of their ſhips when they attempted to ſail up the Thames. He fought in 1671 againſt the Algerines, and deſtroyed ſeven of their men of war; but two years after he was unfortunately drowned in the dreadful engagement with Van Tromp, as he was paſſing from his ſhip to another.

SPRANGHER, *Bartholomew*, a painter, born at Antwerp, 1546. He was patroniſed by cardinal Farneſe, and by Pius V. for whom he painted the day of judgment, at Belvidere. He was ſo great a favorite with Rodolphus of Germany, that he was honored with a gold medal, and with a penſion, and raiſed to the rank of nobility. He died at Prague, 1623.

SPRAT, *Thomas*, a prelate, born at Tallaton, Devenſhire, 1636, and educated at Wadham college. He publiſhed in 1659 his poem on the death of Cromwell, dedicated to Wilkins. He afterwards wrote the plague of Athens, a poem, and another on the death of Cowley. After the reſtoration he was chaplain to Buckingham, and then to the king. He promoted the eſtabliſhment of the Royal ſociety, of which he was one of the firſt members, and of whoſe labors he publiſhed the hiſtory, 1667. He next wrote obſervations on Sorbiere's voyage to England, and in 1668 edited his friend Cowley's poems. In 1668 he became prebendary of Weſtminſter, afterwards miniſter of St. Margaret's church, canon of Windſor, and in 1683 dean of Weſtminſter, and next year biſhop of Rocheſter. In 1685 he wrote the hiſtory of the Ryehouſe plot, and as he had been noticed by James II. and made dean of the chapel-royal, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners for eccleſiaſtical affairs. In this he acted with timidity, and then withdrew; but when it was debated whether the throne was vacant by the flight of James, he boldly ſtood the advocate of his maſter. He, however, ſubmitted to the revolution, and took the oaths; but an attempt was made to involve him in trouble by forging his name, and by introducing into his houſe the plan of a pretended plot, all which, however, proved his innocence. He died 1713. His character is delineated with ſome aſperity by Burnet; but it ſhould be remembered that they were enemies, and that while Burnet preached before the commons, he made the pulpit the vehicle of ſedition, and Sprat there diſplayed his zeal and loyalty in favor of the government. He wrote beſides a relation of the wicked conſpiracy of Stephen Blackhead and Robert Young, who united to rob him of his honor and of his life—and alſo ſermons, 8vo.—poems, &c.

SPURSTOW, *William*, *D. D.* maſter of Catherine hall, Cambridge, was expelled in the civil wars, for refuſing the engagement, and was afterwards miniſter of Hackney, of which he was deprived for nonconformity. He was member of the Weſtminſter aſſembly of divines, and was at the Savoy conference. He was author of a treatiſe on the promiſes, 8vo.—the ſpiritual chemiſt, 8vo.—the wiles of Satan, and ſermons, and died 1666.

SQUIRE, *Samuel*, *D. D.* a prelate, ſon of an apothecary at Warminſter, Wilts. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and was ſucceſſively made archdeacon of Bath, rector of Topſfield, Eſſex, in 1750 rector of St. Anne's Weſtminſter, vicar of Greenwich, and in 1760, dean of Briſtol. The following year he was raiſed to the ſee of St. David's, and died 1766. He wrote a defence of the ancient Greek chronology—and an enquiry into the origin of the Greek language, 8vo.—an enquiry into the nature of the Engliſh conſtitution, 8vo.—indifference to religion inexcuſable,

fable, 12mo.—the principles of religion made eaſy to young perſons, &c.

STAAL, *Madame de*, a French lady, daughter of a painter called de Launai. She was in the ſervice of the ducheſs of Maine, and ſhared her diſgrace, and afterwards ſhe married de Staal, an officer of the Swiſs guards. She died 1750, leaving her memoirs, publiſhed afterwards in 3 vols. 12mo. to which a fourth was afterwards added, containing two comedies. She poſſeſſed great wit and vivacity.

STACKHOUSE, *Thomas*, for ſome years curate of Finchley, was afterwards vicar of Beenham, Berks, where he died 1752. He wrote a hiſtory of the bible, 2 vols. folio, a popular work,—a ſyſtem of practical divinity, fol.—a tract on the miſeries of the inferior clergy, 8vo.—a review of the controverſy concerning miracles, &c.—a complete body of divinity, &c.

STAFFORD, *Anthony*, was born in Northamptonſhire, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford. He died 1641. His works are Niobe diſſolved into Nilus, or his age drowned in her own tears, 12mo.—meditations and reſolutions, 12mo.—life and death of Diogenes—the life of the virgin Mary or female glory—the pride of honor—honor and virtue triumphant over the grave, &c.

STAHL, *George Erneſt*, a German chemiſt, born in Franconia, 1660. He ſtudied medicine, and was, in 1694, made profeſſor of that ſcience at Halle. His reputation was ſo great, that he was invited to Berlin in 1716, and became there phyſician to the king. He died 1734. As a chemiſt, he obtained great celebrity for nearly 50 years, and was the author of the doctrine of phlogiſton. As a phyſician, he was fanciful, and maintained that every muſcular action, whether from conſciouſneſs or not, proceeded from the will of the mind, which he aſſerted had at all time abſolute power over the body. Of his valuable works theſe are the beſt known, experimenta & obſervationes chemicæ & phyſicæ, 8vo.—theoria medica vera, 8vo.—a German treatiſe on ſulphur, 12mo.—opuſculum chymico-phyſico-medicum, 4to.—fundamenta chymiæ dogmaticæ & experimentalis, 3 vols 4to. &c.

STANHOPE, *George*, of Hartſhorn, Derbyſhire, was removed from Uppingham ſchool to Eton, and was elected to King's college. He obtained Tewing rectory, Hertfordſhire, and afterwards Lewiſham in Kent, and ſoon after he became chaplain to the king. In 1701 he preached Boyle's lectures, and two years after exchanged Tewing for Deptford, and next was made dean of Canterbury. Theſe preferments were due to his integrity, learning, and piety. This worthy man, whoſe private life was as exemplary as his public conduct, was uſeful, died 1728, aged 68. The beſt known of his works are a tranſlation of Thomas á Kempis de imitatione Chriſti, 8vo.—a tranſlation of Charron on wiſdom, 3 vols. 8vo. —tranſlation of M. Aurel. Antoninus' meditations, 4to—ſermons on ſeveral occaſions—a tranſlation of Epictetus, with Simplicius' commentary, 8vo—paraphraſe on the epiſtles and goſpels, 4 vols. 8vo. &c.

STANHOPE, *James, earl of*, embraced the military profeſſion, and for his ſervices at the ſiege of Namur, in 1695, king William gave him a company, and the rank of colonel. He ſerved under Peterborough in Spain, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Barcelona, and at Almanza and Saragoſſa; but ſurrendered Briheuga to Vendome, after a very brave reſiſtance. Under George I he was ſecretary of ſtate, and in 1714 went as ambaſſador to Vienna, and in 1717 was appointed firſt lord of the treaſury, and chancellor of the exchequer. Theſe ſervices were rewarded with an earldom. He died 1721.

STANHOPE, *Philip Dormer, earl of Cheſterfield*, was born in London 1694. After a private education, he entered at 18, at Trinity hall, Cambridge. He in 1714 began the tour of Europe, and after receiving leſſons of gaming at the Hague, and poliſhing his manners under the diſſipated belles of Paris, and viſiting Italy, he returned home the next year. He became gentleman of the bed-chamber to the prince of Wales, and in the firſt parliament of George I. was elected member for St. Germain's. He proved himſelf an able ſpeaker; but, after defending the ſeptennial bill, he followed the prince of Wales in his oppoſition to the court. The death of his father, in 1726, removed him to the houſe of lords, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf more than he had done in the commons. Elegant and perſpicuous in his delivery, with an inexhauſtible command of language, adorned by all the graceful arts of high bred urbanity and ſportive facetiouſneſs, he acquired deciſive ſuperiority above all other orators. When George the ſecond was raiſed to the throne, Cheſterfield was placed in offices of truſt and honor. He went in 1728 ambaſſador to Holland, and was rewarded with the garter, and the office of high ſteward of the houſhold. He returned in 1732; but his oppoſition to Walpole ſtripped him of his offices During 12 years he attacked the meaſures of government; but the coalition of parties, in 1744, reſtored him to a ſeat in the cabinet, and the following year he went in a ſhort embaſſy in Holland. He haſtened back to take the office of lord lieutenant of Ireland, where the mildneſs of his government conciliated the affections of the Iriſh nation. He left Ireland in 1746, to be ſecretary of ſtate, but reſigned two years after. Though infirmities came rapidly upon him, yet he attended his duty in the lords, and in the debates, for the alteration of the ſtyle, 1751, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by an eloquent ſpeech. He lived with increaſing infirmities to the 24th March, 1773. As a public character, Cheſterfield is highly eſteemed, as from his rank, his influence, and his experience in political

intrigues, he was for many years a distinguished leader. He wished not only to appear a man of letters, but to be the patron of learned men; and his friendship with Pope, and other wits, ensured him celebrity. His conduct, however, to Johnson, from whom he expected an adulatory dedication of his dictionary, exposed him to the indignant contempt of that unbending moralist. Chesterfield wrote some papers in the World, and some poetical pieces in periodical publications; but his fame as an author rests on the letters sent to his natural son. These letters are written in a fascinating style; but in wishing to form his son for the higher ranks of life, he has shown himself the advocate of hypocrisy, licentiousness, and infidelity. The applause of the world was his governing principle; but it was not by virtue alone that the polished peer endeavoured to command popularity, but by every art which can sacrifice honor, religion, and morality, to its favorite objects. The publication of his letters prove him to be an excellent scholar; but they display a studied relaxation of principle, and, as Johnson says, inculcate the morals of a strumpet with the manners of a dancing-master. His favorite son, to whose education he had so anxiously devoted himself, died Nov. 1768, and left him in a state of deep and lasting despondency. His letters appeared first in 2 vols. 4to. 1774, and his miscellaneous works also, in 2 vols. 4to.

Stanislaus, *Leczinski*, king of Poland, was born at Leopold, 1677, son of the grand treasurer of the kingdom. To an elegant person he joined an insinuating address, which prevailed so much with Charles XII. of Sweden, to whom he was deputed in 1704, that he determined to make him master of the kingdom. Stanislaus was crowned at Warsaw, 1705, in the room of the deposed Augustus, agreeably to the will of the victorious Swede, and he continued attached to his benefactor, till his defeat at Pultowa, when he was obliged to fly from the kingdom. Augustus was restored, but on his death, in 1733, Stanislaus, though supported by Lewis XV. who had married his daughter, was unable to re-ascend the throne, and remained satisfied with the humbler title of duke of Lorraine and Bar. He died 1766, in consequence of being burnt by his night gown catching fire. Stanislaus was author of "œuvres du philosophe bienfaisant," 4 vols. 8vo.

Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowsky, king of Poland, was son of a private gentleman in Lithuania, by the princess Czartorinski, and born 1732. He travelled to Paris but his expences were so extravagant, that he was liberated from prison only by an act of generosity in the wife of a rich merchant. From Paris he came to London, and became acquainted with sir William Hanbury, whom he accompanied in his embassy to Russia. The elegant person of Poniatowsky captivated the heart of the grand duchess, afterwards Catharine II. which gave so much offence to the empress Elizabeth, that the favorite was recalled by order of Augustus III. of Poland. The death of Augustus, in 1763, interested Catharine in the fortunes of her favorite, and by her influence he was elected king of Poland, 1764. He gained all hearts by his moderation and prudence; but religious disputes disturbed the peace of the kingdom, the dissidents or protestants who had been excluded by the catholics laid claim to new indulgences, and were supported in their petition by England, Prussia, and Russia. Stanislaus favored their cause, and thus rendered the catholics his enemies, so that they formed the plan of taking him prisoner or destroying him. Three conspirators at the head of 40 dragoons disguised like peasants entered Warsaw, 3d Nov. 1771, and seized the king, and mounting him on a horse, rode away from the town, but during the darkness of the night these assassins lost their road, and on the return of light, Stanislaus found himself in the custody of only one of the conspirators, on whom he prevailed to conduct him back to Warsaw. In 1787 Stanislaus, after an absence of 23 years, had an interview with Catharine, whom he accompanied in her tour through Tauris and Caucasus. Though loaded with honors by this ambitious princess, the Polish king soon saw his dominions invaded by her armies, and in 1792 all his efforts were unable to arrest the career of her arms. Wilna and Warsaw were taken, and Catharine, after having frequently declared herself the protectress of Poland, shared its provinces with Germany and Prussia. In 1795, Reppin delivered a letter to Stanislaus, which commanded him to descend from the throne, and his people from the rank of nations. Stanislaus retired to Grodno, and forgot royalty in private life, and afterwards, on the accession of Paul to the Russian throne, he was sent for to Petersburg, where he died 1798. This unfortunate man, if he had possessed more decision, might have retarded, if not totally averted the dangers, which ruined the monarchy; but he was more calculated to shine in private life than adorn a throne.

Stanley, *Thomas*, was educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He resided at Cumberlow-green, Herts, where he devoted himself to literature. He wrote poems and other things, but he is better known as the father of the learned Thomas Stanley.

Stanley, *Thomas, esq.* son of the above, was born 1644. He was admitted at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, and after taking his degrees, he travelled through France, Italy, and Spain, and on his return entered at the Middle Temple. Literature was his pursuit, and he published, in 1665, an edition of Ælian's history, with notes. His next work was the history of philosophy, containing the lives, opinions, &c. of philosophers of every sect, 4to. dedicated to his uncle Marsham, a composition of

of great merit, which was tranſlated into Latin for the uſe of the German literati—and in 1664 appeared his "Æſchylus," cum verſione & commentario. He wrote beſides, various remarks on Euripides, Sophocles, and other authors, beſides commentaries on Æſchylus, in 8 vols. fol. He died in 1678, when ſcarce 34.

STANLEY, *John*, a muſician, born in London 1713. He loſt his ſight when two years old, and at ſeven he devoted his attention to muſic, under Green, and with ſuch effect that he was choſen organiſt of All-Hallows church, Bread-ſtreet, in his 11th year. In 1723 he was organiſt of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in 1734, he was elected organiſt of the Temple church, and in 1779 he was nominated maſter of the king's band. His execution on the organ was particularly admired, and his compoſitions diſplayed taſte and judgment. He died 1786.

STANYHURST, *Richard*, of Dublin, ſon of the ſpeaker of the iriſh commons, was educated at Univerſity college, Oxford. After ſtudying the law, he became a Roman catholic, and went abroad, and was appointed chaplain to Albert of Auſtria, governor of the Netherlands. He died at Bruſſels, 1618, aged about 72. He wrote various things, the beſt known of which are, de rebus in Hiberniâ geſtis—harmonia, ſeu catena dialectica in Porphyrium—the four firſt books of the Æneid, tranſlated into Engliſh hexameters, &c.

STAPLEDON, *Walter*, of Devonſhire, was educated at Oxford, and made biſhop of Exeter, and treaſurer of England. He founded Exeter college, Oxford. His conduct in office rendered him unpopular, and he was ſeized in an inſurrection in London, and beheaded at Cheapſide croſs, 1326.

STAPLETON, *Thomas*, a controverſialiſt, born at Henfield, Suſſex, 1585, and educated at Canterbury and Winchester ſchools, and New college, Oxford. In Mary's reign he obtained a prebend of Chicheſter, but on Elizabeth's acceſſion he retired to Louvain, where he was made regius profeſſor of divinity, and dean of Hilverbeck. He died 1598. He was an indefatigable writer in favor of the Roman catholic religion. His works were publiſhed in 4 vols. fol.

STAPYLTON, *ſir Robert*, of Carleton, Yorkſhire, though educated at Douay, became a proteſtant, and was gentleman to the prince of Wales, afterwards the ſecond Charles. He ſerved with valor at the battle of Edgehill, and was knighted. At the reſtoration he was reinſtated in his honors, and died 1669. He was a very intelligent man, and a poet of ſome merit. He tranſlated Juvenal, &c.

STAVELEY, *Thomas*, *eſq.* of Cuſſington, Leiceſterſhire, was educated at Peter-houſe, Cambridge, and the Inner Temple. He ſucceeded his father-in-law, Onebye, as ſteward of the records of Leiceſter, 1662, but the latter part of his life was clouded by melancholy. He died 1683. He wrote the Romiſh horſe-leech, or a diſcovery of the enormous exactions of the court of Rome, 8vo.—the hiſtory of churches, &c.

STAUNTON, *ſir George Leonard*, of Galway, in Ireland, paſſed, after finiſhing his education at home, into France, and ſtudied medicine at Montpellier. In 1762 he went to Grenada, and became ſecretary to the governor lord Macartney. When his patron went as governor to Madras, he attended him as ſecretary, and ſo important were his ſervices, that on his return to Europe he was raiſed to the dignity of baronet, and received a penſion from the Eaſt India company. In the embaſſy of lord Macartney to China, ſir George accompanied him as ſecretary of legation, and in conſequence of the opportunities of information which he had, he preſented to the world an intereſting account of that mighty and populous empire, 2 vols. 4to. and three 8vo. He publiſhed alſo a tranſlation of the medical eſſays of Dr. Storck, a phyſician, of Vienna. He died in London, 1801.

STEBBING, *Henry*, known for his attacks on Hoadly in the Bangorian controverſy, and on Warburton on the publication of his divine legation, died 1763, chancellor of the dioceſe of Saliſbury. His other works are ſermons at Boyle's lecture, 8vo.—collection of tracts, 8vo.—ſermons on practical chriſtianity, 2 vols. &c.

STEDMAN, *John Gabriel*, of Scotland, is author of a narrative of an expedition againſt the revolted negroes in Surinam, with 80 plates, 2 vols. 4to. He died at Tiverton, 1797, aged 52.

STEELE, *ſir Richard*, a celebrated writer, born in Dublin, where his father, a counſellor, was private ſecretary to the duke of Ormond. He came young to England, and was educated at the Charter-houſe. In 1695, he wrote "the proceſſion," on queen Mary's funeral, and afterwards obtaining an enſigncy in the guards, he wrote "the chriſtian hero," to ſtrengthen his mind in habits of religion againſt the ſeducing pleaſures of a military life. This little work, valuable for the piety of its contents, was dedicated to lord Cutts, who made him his ſecretary, and gave him a captain's commiſſion. His firſt comedy, called the funeral, or love-a-la-mode, was acted with applauſe in 1702, and the next year the tender huſband appeared, and in 1704 the lying lovers. By the friendſhip of Addiſon he was introduced to lords Halifax and Sunderland, and obtained the appointment of gazetteer, and in 1709, under the name of Iſaac Bickerſtaff, he began the tatler, the firſt number of which was publiſhed 12th April, and the laſt 2d Jan. 1711. He next engaged with Addiſon in the ſpectator, 1ſt March, 1711, and afterwards in the guardian, of which the firſt number appeared 12th March, 1713. He reſigned, in 1713, the place of commiſſioner of the ſtamp-office, to ſit in parliament for Stockbridge, but his parliamentary career was ſhort, as his pa-

pers in the Engliſhman and in the Criſis, were voted by the houſe to be ſcandalous libels, and he was therefore, after an able vindication of himſelf, in a ſpeech of three hours, expelled by a majority of 245 againſt 152. He now defended the rights of the houſe of Hanover, and for his loyalty he was on the acceſſion of George I. made ſurveyor of the royal ſtables at Hampton-court, and governor of the royal company of comedians, and in 1715 knighted by the king. He was next member for Boroughbridge, and after the rebellion he was made one of the commiſſioners of the forfeited eſtates in Scotland. Though engaged in buſineſs, Steele did not forget his character as a writer, but occaſionally produced political pamphlets. His account of the Roman catholic religion appeared in 1715, and it was followed by "a letter from the earl of Mar to the king,"—a ſecond volume of the Engliſhman—the ſpinſter—a letter to lord Oxford on the peerage bill—the criſis of property—the nation a family, on the South ſea ſcheme. During the publication of "the theatre," a periodical paper, his patent of governor of the comedians was withdrawn, 1720, but though he exerted himſelf againſt the lord chamberlain, he never could recover it, though he computed the loſs little leſs than 10,000l. His comedy of the conſcious lovers, appeared in 1722, and was received with applauſe, and procured to him a preſent of 500l. from the king. In the decline of life Steele became paralytic, and retired to Llangunnor, near Caermarthen, in Wales, where he died 1ſt Sept. 1729. He was twice married. By his firſt wife, from whom he inherited a valuable plantation in Barbadoes, he left no children, and by the ſecond, who brought him the Welſh eſtate, he had one ſon and two daughters. As a writer, Steele is very eminent. The verſatility of his talents, the extent of his information, and his deep acquaintance with polite literature, prove him to be an author of no ordinary rank, who would perhaps have ſhone to greater advantage, if not united with the elegant Addiſon. Sir Richard in his private character was very eccentric, often expoſed to difficulties, from which all the intereſt and the ingenuity of his friends were required to extricate him. Among other methods adopted to better his fortune was the bringing fiſh alive to market, but though he obtained a patent, and wrote to vindicate his plan, he failed, and thus heavily narrowed his income.

STEENWICK, *Henry*, a Flemiſh painter, excelled chiefly in the repreſentation of architectural ſubjects, and the inſide of large buildings. He died 1603, aged 53.

STEEVENS, *George*, of London, was educated at Kingſton ſchool, and King's college, Cambridge. He, in 1766, publiſhed 20 of Shakeſpear's plays, with notes, in 4 vols. 8vo. and Dr. Johnſon joined him in his edition, which, with their united labors, appeared in 10 vols. 8vo. 1773. The text of Shakeſpear was particularly familiar to this able critic, and he publiſhed another edition in 1793, in 15 vols. 8vo. and afterwards aſſiſted in correcting Boydell's ſplendid edition. He died 1800.

STEINBOCK, *Magnus*, an illuſtrious Swede, who followed the fortunes of Charles XII. and contributed to the victories of Narva and of Poland. During the abſence of his maſter, he governed the kingdom with wiſdom, and defeated at Gadembuſck the Danes. He afterwards advanced againſt Altona. but was taken at Tonningen, and died a priſoner, 1717, aged 53. His memoirs have appeared in 4 vols. 4to. 1765.

STELLA, *James*, a painter, born at Lyons, 1596. He was much noticed by Coſmo de Medicis at Florence, and afterwards went to Rome, where he continued 11 years, and then returned to Paris, where he was detained by Lewis XIII. and he died there of a tedious conſumption, 1647. His pieces chiefly exhibit paſtoral ſcenes, and the plays of children. He died 1661.

STENO, *Nicholas*, an anatomiſt, born at Copenhagen, 1638. He travelled over Germany, Holland, France, and Italy, and obtained a penſion from Ferdinand II. grand duke of Tuſcany, who appointed him tutor to his ſon. The pope in approbation of his conduct, appointed him apoſtolical vicar for Germany, and biſhop of Titiopolis in Greece. He died 1686. He was author of elementorum myologiæ ſpecimen—anatomical obſervations and diſcoveries, 12mo.

STEPHEN, *St.* firſt chriſtian martyr, was one of the ſeven deacons, and had been a diſciple of Gamaliel. He was in A. D. 33 ſtoned on a charge of blaſpheming God, and in his death he exhibited the patient ſufferer, who prayed for forgiveneſs on his murderers.

STEPHEN I. pope, 253, was engaged in a controverſy with St. Cyprian and Firmilian, about rebaptizing penitents, who had been baptized before by heretics. He ſuffered martyrdom 257.

STEPHEN II. ſucceeded to the papal chair 752. He was attacked by Aſtolphus king of Lombardy, who ſeized Ravenna, and threatened Rome. Pepin of France, at his requeſt marched into Italy, defeated Aſtolphus, and ſtripping him of the exarchate of Ravenna, and 22 other towns, he beſtowed them on the holy ſee, and thus laid the foundation of the temporal power of Rome. Stephen died 757.

STEPHEN III. pope 768, tore out the eyes of Conſtantin, who had uſurped the chair before him, and died 772.

STEPHEN IV. elected pope 816, conſecrated Louis the debonair king of France, and died 817.

STEPHEN V. pope 885, died after a weak reign, 891.

STEPHEN VI. in the room of the antipope Boniface VI. 896, rendered himself ridiculous by causing the body of his predecessor Formosus to be dug up, and to be tried in his pontifical robes, and to have the head severed from the body because he had been his enemy. The Romans rose against him, and at last strangled him in prison, 897.

STEPHEN VII. died 953, after sitting in the papal chair two years.

STEPHEN VIII. pope 939, was insulted by the rebellious Romans, and died 942.

STEPHEN IX. pope 1057, died the next year.

STEPHEN I. *St*, king of Hungary after his father Geisa 997, labored earnestly to reform the manners of his people. After defeating some insurgents he introduced christianity into the country, and divided the kingdom into 11 bishoprics He confirmed the measures which he had adopted by a wise code of laws in 55 chapters, and died at Breda 1038.

STEPHEN, king of England, was third son of Stephen of Blois, by Adela the conqueror's daughter. He seized the English crown 1135, and thus dispossessed the lawful sovereign Matilda, daughter of Henry I. This usurpation was soon resented, Matilda landed 1139, and Stephen was defeated at the battle of Lincoln, and taken prisoner. On his liberation he so managed his affairs, that Matilda unpopular on account of her pride, left the kingdom 1147. Stephen found a new competitor in Henry, the son of Matilda, till at last an agreement was made between the two rivals 1153, by which it was stipulated that Stephen should enjoy the crown during life, and that at his death, it should descend to Henry. Stephen died the following year.

STEPHENS, *Henry*, a printer, the founder of the family of that name, born at Paris. Of the many books which he printed, the best known is a psalter, in five columns, published 1509. He died at Lyons, 1520, and his widow married Colinæus, a printer also of reputation, who continued the business till 1547. His three sons were men of extraordinary talents.

STEPHENS, *Robert*, second son of the preceding, was born at Paris 1503. After receiving a good education he was admitted into the printing office of his father-in-law, Colinæus, and in 1522 published a new Latin testament, which proved very offensive to the Paris divines. He set up for himself and married soon after the daughter of Badius, the printer, a woman well versed in Latin, and who could converse with the learned correctors of the press whom he kept in his house. His great Latin bible appeared in 1532. Though protected by Francis I. who had appointed him his printer, he found the virulence of his enemies particularly pointed against him, and after the king's death in 1547, he retired to Geneva, carrying with him it is said, the types and moulds of the royal press. He died at Geneva, 1559. In his business he was most exact and particular, he undertook the printing of none but good books and so solicitous was he of correctness, that he exposed the sheets to public view, and promised a reward to such as could discover errors. His mark was a tree branched, and a man looking upon it, with the words *noli altum sapere*, to which he added sometimes *sed time*. His Hebrew bible, 8 vols 16mo. 1544, and his Greek testament, 2 vols. 16mo. 1546, called *mirificam*, from the first word of the preface, are much admired. He was the friend of Calvin, Beza, and others, and his thesaurus linguæ Latinæ, 4 vols. fol. is an astonishing monument of his erudition. He wrote also an answer to the censures of the Sorbonne doctors to his bible. He had three sons *Henry*, *Robert*, and *Francis*, and one daughter. He had also two brothers *Francis* and *Charles*; *Francis* worked with Colinæus, and died at Paris 1550, and *Charles*, the youngest of the family, wrote several valuable books. He went into Germany, with Lazarus de Baif; and was tutor to his son. He afterwards studied medicine at Paris, but continued the profession of his family, and was appointed printer to the king. He died at Paris 1564. He wrote more than 30 works on various subjects, of which were an historical, geographical, and poetical dictionary—de vasculis, 8vo.—de re rustica, 2 vols. 8vo.

STEPHENS, *Henry*, son of Robert, just mentioned, was born at Paris, 1528. He was well educated, and considered as the most learned of his learned family, and the best Grecian of his time. Before he applied to his father's business he travelled into Italy, and afterwards visited Flanders and England. Though his father left Paris for Geneva, he still continued in France, devoting himself to the correct printing of the Greek classics, and other valuable authors. He was liberally patronized by Henry III. and sent by him to Switzerland, to collect manuscripts, but the troubles of the last years of that monarch's reign extended to Stephens, who retired to Geneva. Stephens expended large sums for the completion of a Greek thesaurus, but when he expected his labors to be rewarded, he found that Scapula the printer, whom he employed, had dishonorably taken a copy of his papers, and offered to the world a Lexicon under his name, which was well received, and robbed the real author of the merit of his performance. This infamous conduct, though it did not lessen the reputation of Stephens, was the cause of his ruin, the money he had spent was lost, as the thesaurus did not sell, and the last years of his life were passed in poverty. He died in an hospital at Lyons 1598, leaving a son *Paul*, and two daughters, one of whom had married Isaac Casaubon. Besides the thesaurus, he wrote introduction & l' apologie pour Heredote, 3 vols. 8vo. a performance severely reflecting on the papists—

—a version

—a verſion of Anacreon in Latin verſes, &c.

STEPHENS, *Paul*, ſon of Henry, though learned was inferior to his father. He continued his father's buſineſs at Geneva, but did not exhibit the ſame correctneſs. He died at Geneva, 1627, aged 60, leaving a ſon *Anthony*, the laſt printer of the family. *Anthony* turned Roman catholic, and left Geneva for Paris; but though he was for ſome time printer to the king, his prodigality proved his ruin, and he was ſupported for the laſt years of life in an hoſpital, where he died 1674, aged 80. With him expired the glory of a family which, for five generations, had laboriouſly contributed to the advancement of literature.

STEPHENS, *Robert*, an antiquary, born at Eaſtington, Glouceſterſhire, and educated at Wotton ſchool, and Lincoln college, Oxford. He entered at the Middle Temple; but as his fortune was eaſy, he did not apply much to the ſtudy of the law. He was for ſome time ſolicitor of the cuſtoms, and afterwards hiſtoriographer royal. He publiſhed lord Bacon's letters, with curious notes, and prepared materials for an hiſtory of James I. He died 1732.

STEPHENS, *John*, an Engliſhman, educated at Douay. He eſpouſed the fortunes of James II. and was captain in his invaſion of Ireland. After an act of anneſty had paſſed, he returned to London, and commenced writer. He publiſhed a continuation of Dugdale's monaſticon—and a dictionary Engliſh and Spaniſh, folio, &c. He died about 1726.

STEPNEY, *George*, a poet and ſtateſman, born in London, 1663. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Trinity college, Cambridge, where his intimacy with Charles Montague, afterwards lord Halifax, proved the ſource of his future honors. He warmly embraced the principles of the revolution, and was envoy to various courts in Germany, and though his abilities were not of a ſuperior caſt, he was ſucceſsful in his embaſſies. He was one of the commiſſioners of trade, and died 1707. He is ranked among the minor poets, and beſides parts of Juvenal, he wrote ſome ſhort pieces, where ſays Johnſon, a happy line may now and then perhaps be found, though there is neither the grace of wit, nor the vigor of nature.

STERNE, *Laurence*, deſcended from Sterne archbiſhop of York, was born at Clonmell in the ſouth of Ireland 1713, where his father, an officer in the army, was then ſtationed; and after being nine years at ſchool, at Halifax, Yorkſhire, he entered at Jeſus college, Cambridge. He obtained the living of Sutton, and afterwards a prebend in York cathedral, and then Stillington. In 1760 he came to London to commence author, and in 1762 he travelled to France, and afterwards to Italy for the recovery of his health; but a conſumption could not be removed. He died 1768, in London, and Garrick, his friend, penned theſe four elegant lines for his epitaph:

Shall pride a heap of ſculptured marble raiſe,
Some worthleſs, unmourned, titled fool to praiſe;
And ſhall we not by one poor grave-ſtone learn,
Where genius, wit, and humor, ſleep with Sterne?

His works conſiſt of the life and opinions of Triſtram Shandy, a ſentimental romance, remarkable for its eccentricity—a ſentimental journey—ſermons—letters, publiſhed ſince his death. He is accuſed of plagiariſm by Ferriar, who diſcovers ſeveral ſtriking parallel paſſages in Burton's anatomy of melancholy, biſhop Hall's works, &c.

STERNHOLD, *Thomas*, a poet, born in Hampſhire, and educated at Wincheſter ſchool and Oxford. He was groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and had 100 marks left him by the king's will. He was a rigid reformer, and was ſo highly offended at the obſcene ſongs then in vogue, that he turned into Engliſh metre 51 of David's pſalms for the uſe of the courtiers. Theſe were introduced into parochial churches, and are ſtill in repute, though the more elegant verſion of Tate and Brady, and that of Merrick, recommend themſelves more powerfully to the muſical ear. Of the reſt of the pſalms, 58 were tranſlated by Hopkins, a contemporary poet, and the remainder by Norton and other hands. He died 1549.

STEVENS, *George Alexander*, of London, was brought up to a mechanical profeſſion, but quitted it for the ſtage. This did not produce either popularity or fame, and next he for ſeveral years travelled over the kingdom, and even went to America, lecturing on heads in a ſtyle amuſing and facetious, but often verging to licentiouſneſs. Having thus gained a comfortable income, he diſpoſed of his lectures and of his heads to Lee Lewis. He died in a mad houſe, 1784. He was author of Tom Fool, a novel, 2 vols. 12mo.—ſome farces—ſongs, &c.—beſides the dramatic hiſtory of maſter Edwards, in which he ridiculed his old friend Shuter.

STEVENS, *Alexander*, an architect of merit, who died 1796, in a good old age. The bridge over the Liffey in Dublin, the aqueduct over the Lune at Lancaſter, and the locks in the grand canal of Ireland, are among his works.

STEVENS, *William Bagſhaw*, of Abingdon, was educated at the grammar ſchool there, and at Magdalen college, Oxford. He became uſher, and afterwards maſter, of Repton ſchool Derbyſhire, and was preſented to the rectory of Seckindon, Warwickſhire, and the vicarage of Kingſbury. He died 1800, aged 45. He wrote retirement, a poem in blank verſe, 1782, 4to.—Indian odes, 4to.—idyls in the topographer, &c.

STEVENS, *Palamedes*, a painter, born in London, died 1638, aged 31. His battles and encampments poſſeſs great boldneſs and beauty.

STEVIN, *Simon*, of Bruges, inſtructed Maurice of Naſſau in mathematics, and was made ſuperintendant of the dykes of Holland. It is ſaid that he invented the ſailing chariots which were for ſome time adopted by the Dutch. He died 1635. He is autnor of a treatiſe on ſtatics—geometrical problems—mathematical memoirs, &c.

STEWART, *ſir James*, died 1789, aged 76, author of an apology of ſir Iſaac Newton on ancient chronology—and a treatiſe on political œconomy, a work of merit.

STEWART, *Matthew*, of Rothſay in the iſle of Bute, went to Glaſgow univerſity, to devote himſelf to theology, and afterwards ſtudied mathematics at Edinburgh, where he ſucceeded Maclaurin in the mathematical chair. He died at Edinburgh 1785, aged 68. He was author of tracts phyſical and mathematical, on the theory of the moon, the diſtance of the ſun from the earth, &c.—propoſitiones more veterum demonſtratæ—general theorems, &c.

STIFELIUS, *Michael*, a divine of Germany, who died at Jena 1567, aged 58. He wrote in German, a treatiſe on algebra—another on the calendar, &c. and foretold the end of the world in 1553, but lived to witneſs the fallacy of his calculations.

STILLINGFLEET, *Edward*, a prelate born at Cranbourn, Dorſetſhire, 1635. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and obtained in 1657 the rectory of Sutton. He in 1659 publiſhed his irenicum, or weapon-ſalve for the church's wounds, which though written with great ability gave offence, but he added afterwards a diſcourſe to another edition of it, to conciliate all parties. His greateſt work, origines ſacræ, or a rational account of natural and revealed religion appeared in 1662, and though produced by a young man only 27 years old, aſtoniſhed every reader for its erudition, elegance, ſtrength, and clearneſs of argument. He was appointed preacher of the Rolls' chapel, and in 1665 obtained the rectory of St. Andrew's Holborn. He next was lecturer to the Temple, chaplain to the king, canon of St. Paul's prebendary of Canterbury, dean of St. Paul's, and in 1689 biſhop of Worceſter. He died of the gout at his houſe, Park-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, 1699. He wrote beſides ſome controverſial books againſt the deiſts, Socinians, papiſts, and diſſenters, and he was engaged in the latter part of life with Locke, ſome part of whoſe eſſay on human underſtanding ſeemed to ſtrike at the myſteries of revealed religion. His works, the compoſition of an able ſcholar, deep divine, and a ſound argumentative philoſopher, were collected together in 1710, in 6 vols. folio.

STILLINGFLEET, *Benjamin*, a naturaliſt and poet, grandſon of the biſhop. His father *Edward* diſpleaſed his father by marriage, and the diſpleaſure of the biſhop proved injurious to his poſterity. He died 1708, and *Benjamin*, his only ſon, was educated at Norwich ſchool, and Trinity college, Cambridge, but was diſappointed of a fellowſhip, by the interference of Bentley, the maſter, who had been his father's friend, and his grandfather's chaplain. Thrown upon the world he viſited Italy, and by the friendſhip of lord Barrington he obtained the place of barrack maſter at Kenſington. He alſo ſucceeded to ſome property on the death of his friend Mr. Wyndham of Norfolk, with whom he had travelled abroad, and ſtudied hiſtory and botany. He died at a ſadler's in Piccadilly 1771, aged 69. His works are the calendar of Flora 1761—miſcellaneous travels, 8vo.—the principles and powers of harmony, 4to.—eſſay on converſation, a poem, and other poems, &c.

STOFFLER, *John*, of Juſtingen, in Swabia, taught mathematics at Tubingen, but loſt his fame of ſuperior knowledge, by terrifying Europe in the prediction of a dreadful deluge which was to overwhelm the beſt part of the world 1524. He was author of various works in mathematics and aſtrology, and died 1531, aged 79. He had foretold that he ſhould die by a fall, and in reaching for a book a large ſhelf fell upon his head, and he died a few days after.

STOFFLET, *Nicholas*, of Luneville, for ſome years ſerved in the army as a private ſoldier. During the French revolution he warmly eſpouſed the cauſe of royalty, and, ſeizing Breſſuire, maintained himſelf againſt the troops of the convention. Hoche prevailed upon him at laſt to lay down his arms, and to be reconciled to the government. Stoffet agreed to an armiſtice in 1795, but ſoon after his conduct was interpreted as ſubverſive of the treaty, and as he was defenceleſs, he was eaſily ſeized and dragged to Angers, where he was ſhot 1796, in his 44th year. This active leader, who thus fell a victim to the cruelty of the convention, was during the ſhort ſpace of two years, preſent at 150 battles, and he ſhowed in his laſt moments the ſame intrepidity which had marked his life.

STONE, *John*, a painter, beſt known as an able copier in the reign of the two Charles. He ſpent 37 years to improve himſelf abroad, and was well ſkilled in ſeveral languages. He died 1653, at London.

STONE, *Edmund*, a ſelf-taught mathematician, ſon of the gardener of the duke of Argyle. He acquired by the aſſiſtance of the duke's butler, and his own induſtry, a moſt extenſive knowledge of arithmetic and mathematics. The duke accidentally found him, when 18 years old, reading Newton's principia, and had the ſenſe to encourage and tranſplant him from obſcurity and manual labor to a comfortable ſituation, where he devoted himſelf to ſtudy, and produced ſome valuable works.

works. He died about 1750. His works are a mathematical dictionary—a treatise on fluxions—an edition of Euclid's elements, 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

STONE, *Nicholas*, a statuary, employed as chief architect in the building of the banqueting house, Whitehall. Among other works, the gate and porch of St. Mary's church, Oxford, are beautiful specimens of his abilities. The best known of his monuments is that erected for the Bedford family, for which he received 1120l. He died 1647, aged 61.

STONEHOUSE, *sir James*, a physician and divine of eminence. He was educated at Winchester school, and St. John's college, Oxford. He afterwards travelled abroad and then settled as physician at Coventry, from which he removed to Northampton. Though inclined to the principles of infidelity, in the defence of which he even wrote a book against revealed religion, he gave way to better thoughts, and by reading the books of the best divines, he became a convert to the opinions of the English church. In proof of his sincerity, though in extensive practice, ensured by an experience of twenty years, he took orders, and obtained the livings of Great and Little Cheverell, in Wiltshire. As a preacher he was eloquent and impressive, and his discourses always carried conviction to the heart, and disposed the mind to more than the outward profession of christianity. In 1791, on the extinction of the elder branch of his family, he succeeded to the title of baronet, and died at Bristol, 1795. His works are numerous and all on religious subjects, and some of them have been recommended by the society, for the promotion of christian knowledge. His friendly advice to a patient has been frequently edited.

STORACE, *Stephen*, a musician and composer of eminence. The public have paid deserved approbation to his music for the haunted tower, the siege of Belgrade, no song no supper, &c. He died of a fever 1796, aged 33.

STORCK, *Nicholas*, of Saxony, abandoned the tenets of Luther to found the sect of the anabaptists with Muncer. By the most extravagant doctrines he gained adherents, and when banished from Saxony he retired to Swabia and Franconia. The military power was at last exerted to silence his preaching, and to disperse his followers, and after being guilty of the grossest excesses, he escaped to Poland, 1527, and settled at Munich, where his sect again raised its head, and spread its influence into Moravia. He died soon after in poverty.

STOUFFACHER, *Werner*, a native of Schwitz, who in 1307, joined Furst, Melchtal, and Tell, in the destruction of Grisler. This small band of heroes succeeded and overturned the Austrian government, and restored their country to its independence. Their names are still celebrated in the national songs of Switzerland, and will never fail to excite their posterity to deeds of heroism and glory

STOW, *John*, an antiquary, born in Cornhill, London, about 1525. It is supposed that he was bred up to his father's business, that of a taylor. In 1560 he began to make a collection for his chronicle, and whatever was illustrative of the history and antiquities of the country was the object of his researches. These studies were not productive of fame or gain, and he would have abandoned them, had not Parker, the primate, honorably contributed to his encouragement. His first work was "a summary of the chronicles of England, from the coming in of Brute to his own time," 1573. Afterwards, in 1598, appeared his "survey of London," containing the original, antiquity, &c. of that city, 4to. and in 1600 he published his flores historiarum, or annals of this kingdom, from the times of the Britons to his own, dedicated to Whitgift, the primate. This last work was an enlargement of his "summary," but even in that state was little less than an abridgment of a larger work, which he had prepared. In the latter part of his life, Stow was reduced to indigent circumstances; he petitioned twice the corporation of London, whose history he had elucidated; but the relief he received is unknown. He also obtained a brief from the king, to collect the benevolent contributions of well disposed people, and after thus devoting himself for upwards of 40 years, to illustrate the antiquities of his country, and suffering the infirmities of old age, added to the horrors of indigence, he fell a victim to the stone-cholic, 1605, aged about 80. To the merits of an able historian, and indefatigable antiquarian, Stow united all the virtues of private life. He wrote for the public, he adhered to truth, and recorded nothing either through fear, or envy, or favor. He had transcribed many valuable MSS. the originals of which he could not obtain, and he travelled afoot to various cathedrals, in search of authentic papers.

STRADA, *Famianus*, a jesuit of Rome. He taught there rhetoric, and wrote several treatises on oratory and other subjects. His prolusiones academicæ—and his historia de bello Belgico, have been much admired for their correctness, the elegance of the language, and the purity of the style. He died 1649, aged 77.

STRAETEN, *N. Vander*, a Dutch painter, born 1680. He travelled over Europe as a painter, and as a man of pleasure, and ruined his purse and his constitution by intemperance and debauchery, to which he fell an early victim.

STRAFFORD. *Thomas Wentworth, earl of, Vid.* WENTWORTH.

STRAHAN,

STRAHAN, *William*, of Edinburgh, after ſerving his time with a printer in his native town, came to London, and purchaſed in 1770 a ſhare of the patent place of king's printer, and in 1775 ſat in parliament. Thus raiſed by merit to diſtinction, he became the friend of the learned, and was ever ready to contribute to the comfort of thoſe whoſe mental exertions had promoted his elevation. Among his friends was Dr. Johnſon, whom he attempted to introduce into the houſe of commons, though lord North, to whom it was propoſed, did not finally accede to the meaſure. He died 1785, aged 70.

STRAIGHT, *John*, rector of Findon in Suſſex, was author of ſome poems in Dodſley's collection, much in the ſtyle of Prior. He alſo held a prebend in Saliſbury cathedral, but injured his property by turning farmer, and died poor about 1740. His ſermons, in 2 vols. 8vo. were publiſhed for the benefit of his family.

STRANGE, *ſir Robert*, an engraver, born at Pomona in the Orkneys 1721. He ſtudied the law, but his genius pointed a different path to eminence, and his ſketches and drawings appeared ſo highly finiſhed, that he was placed under the care of Mr. R. Cooper of Edinburgh. His progreſs was arreſted by the rebellion, he joined the pretender, and after the ruin of his affairs, he wandered a fugitive in the Highlands, and at laſt returned to Edinburgh, and then paſſed to London on his way to Rome. He was at Rouen, and at Paris, and had the firſt knowledge of the *dry needle*, an inſtrument which his genius afterwards ſo much improved. In 1751 he ſettled in London, diſtinguiſhed as an hiſtorical engraver, of which art he may be ſaid to be the father in England. In 1760 he viſited Italy, and was elected member of the learned ſchools of Rome, Florence, Bologna, &c. He was knighted by the king in 1787, and died of an aſthma 1792. His works are greatly admired, and about 50 capital plates are ſtill preſerved by his family.

STRAUCHIUS, *Giles*, of Wittemberg, was profeſſor of divinity. He died 1682, aged 50. He is author of breviarium chronologicum, tranſlated into Engliſh by Salt—breviarium hiſtoricum—geographia mathemat. &c.

STREATER, *Robert*, an Engliſh painter, eminent for his pieces in hiſtory, architecture, and perſpective. At the reſtoration he was made ſerjeant painter to Charles II. and died in 1680, in conſequence of being cut for the ſtone, aged 56. His great works are in the theatre at Oxford—Moſes and Aaron in St. Michael's church, Cornhill, &c.

STREEK, *Jurian Van*, a Flemiſh painter, happy in repreſenting death, and melancholy ſubjects. He died 1678, aged 46.

STRIGELIUS, *Victorius*, of Kaufbier, in Swabia, was one of the firſt of Luther's diſciples. He taught theology at Leipſic, but his diſpute with Francowitz, and his oppoſition to ſome of Luther's principles rendered him unpopular. He was afterwards profeſſor of morality at Heidelberg, where he died 1569, aged 45. He wrote notes on the ancient and new teſtament, and other works.

STRONG, *Joſeph*, an Engliſh muſician, died at Carliſle 1798. Though blind from his infancy he became an able mechanic, and conſtructed an organ. He made all his own garments, and left a number of figures, &c. as memorials of his great ingenuity.

STROZZI, *Titus* and *Hercules*, father and ſon, were Latin poets at Ferrara. Their works conſiſt of elegies and ſonnets, and poſſeſs merit. The father died 1502, aged 80, and the ſon was killed by a rival 1508.

STROZZI, *Cyriaco*, a Florentine, who ſupported the doctrines of Ariſtotle, to whoſe eight books on politics he added a ninth, and a tenth, in Greek and Latin, and in the moſt able manner. He was profeſſor of Greek and of philoſophy at Florence, Bologna, and Piſa, and died 1565, aged 61. His ſiſter *Laurentia*, a nun, was well ſkilled in the learned languages.

STROZZI, *Julius*, wrote Venetia ædificata, 1624, fol. an admired poem, on the origin of Venice, and alſo another heroic poem. He died 1636.

STROZZI, *Nicholas*, of Florence, wrote ſylvæ of Parnaſſus, idyls, and ſonnets, in Italian, much admired. He wrote two tragedies, beſides David of Trebizond, and Conradin, and died 1654, aged 64.

STRUENSEE, *Count*, a phyſician, who by his abilities recommended himſelf to the notice of the king of Denmark. He became prime miniſter and maintained his power by great talents in politics and in negociation; but his attachment to the queen, Caroline Matilda, proved fatal. The queen mother determined to ruin this favorite, cauſed by her intrigues his arreſtation, and that of his friend Brandt, and Struenſee, falſely accuſed of an improper intercourſe with Matilda, but guilty of treaſonable practices, for the preſervation of his power, was conducted to the ſcaffold 1772. Matilda, baniſhed from the protection of her huſband, was demanded back by her brother the king of England, and retired to Zell in Hanover, where ſhe died of a broken heart, 1776.

STRUTT, *Joſeph*, an antiquary, author of a dictionary of engravers, 4to.—an hiſtorical treatiſe on the manners and cuſtoms of antient inhabitants of England, 2 vols. 4to. &c. He died 1787.

STRUVIUS, *George Adam*, profeſſor of juriſprudence at Jena, was born at Madgebourg, and died 1692, aged 73. He wrote ſyntagma juris feudalis, and ſyntagma juris civilis, works of merit.

STRUVIUS, *Burcard Gotthelf*, ſon of the preceding, ſettled at Jena, where he engaged in his father's profeſſion, and was equally eſteemed. He died 1738, aged 67. He pub-

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liſhed antiquitatum Romanarum ſyntagma, 4to. —bibliotheca hiſtor. ſelecta, 8vo.—ſyntagma juris publici, 4to.—ſyntagma hiſtoriæ Germaniæ, 2 vols. fol.—a hiſtory of Germany, in German, &c.

STRUYS, *John*, a Dutchman, who viſited in three different journies, Madagaſcar, Japan, the Levant, the ſhores of the Mediterranean, Muſcovy, and Perſia. He wrote an account of his travels, and died about 1680.

STRYPE, *John*, born in London, of German parents, was educated at Catharine hall, Cambridge, and in 1669 was preſented to the living of Theydon-boys, Eſſex, which he reſigned for Low Leyton. He alſo was lecturer of Hackney, where he died 1737, at a great age. He publiſhed the lives of archbiſhops Crammer, Grindal, Parker, and Whitgift, of Aylmer, biſhop of London, of ſir Thomas Smith, of ſir J. Cheke, and alſo eccleſiaſtical memoirs, 3 vols.—annals of the reformation, 4 vols. folio, &c.

STUART, *James*, an architect, born in London 1713. The death of his father left him in very indigent circumſtances, but his genius ſhone forth, and his abilities were ſucceſsfully exerted to ſupport his father's orphan family by painting fans. While thus engaged, he directed his attention to the acquiſition of other branches of ſcience, and obtained a perfect knowledge of anatomy, geometry, painting, the mathematics, and architecture, to which he joined Greek and Latin. After his mother's death he ſettled his brother and ſiſters in a comfortable ſituation, and with ſcanty reſources ſet out to viſit Rome and Athens. He moſtly travelled on foot, and when he reached Italy, he formed an intimacy with Mr. N. Revett, an able architect and painter, with whom he continued his journey to Athens, and there for five years, till 1755, was employed in making drawings, and in taking the meaſures of the remarkable places of this venerable city. Their perſeverance was encouraged by ſir Jacob Bouverie and Mr. Dawkins, then at Athens. The reſult of their labors appeared in 1 vol. folio, 1762, under the title of the antiquities of Athens, meaſured and delineated by I. Stuart and N. Revett. This publication recommended Stuart; he was noticed by Anſon, Rockingham and others, and appointed ſurveyor of Greenwich hoſpital. This reſpectable character died at his houſe in Leiceſter-ſquare, 1788, aged 76. Two more volumes have appeared ſince his death, one in 1790 publiſhed by Newton, the other in 1794 by Mr. Revely.

STUART, *Gilbert*, an hiſtorian born in 1742, at Edinburgh. He was well educated for the law, which his natural indolence made him abandon for elegant literature. Before his 22d year, he publiſhed his hiſtorical diſſertation concerning the antiquity of the Britiſh conſtitution; ſo admired that the univerſity granted him the degree of LL.D. He next publiſhed his view of ſociety in Europe, in its progreſs from rudeneſs to refinement; and when diſappointed in applying for a law profeſſorſhip, he came to London, where, from 1768 to 1774, he wrote for the monthly review. In 1774 he returned to Edinburgh, but his attempts to eſtabliſh there a review failed, and in 1782 he again came to London, and took a ſhare in the political herald, and the Engliſh review. Intemperance brought on complicated diſorders, and when laboring under the jaundice and the dropſy, he returned to Scotland by ſea, and died in his father's houſe, 1786. He publiſhed beſides, obſervations concerning the public law, and conſtitutional hiſtory of Scotland—the hiſtory of the reformation in Scotland—the hiſtory of Scotland from the reformation to Mary's death, in which he ably defends her character againſt Dr. Robertſon and other writers. Though popular as an author, Stuart was entitled to little praiſe for the laxity of his principles, and the diſſoluteneſs of his morals; for, as Chalmers obſerves, he conſidered ingratitude as the moſt venial of ſins.

STUBBE, *Henry*, born at Partney, Lincolnſhire, 1631, was ſent to Weſtminſter ſchool, under Buſby. In 1649 he was elected to Chriſt church, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal and his learning. He ſerved in the parliamentary army in Scotland, and in 1657 was appointed under-librarian to the Bodleian. As he refuſed to conform he was ejected, and retired to Stratford upon Avon to practiſe phyſic. In 1661 he went to Jamaica as king's phyſician, but ſoon returned in conſequence of the unfavorable climate. He afterwards ſettled at Warwick, and then at Bath. He was intimate with Hobbes, whom he ſupported againſt Dr. Wallis, and againſt the royal ſociety, and in conſequence of this controverſy, in which he ably maintained the Ariſtotelian philoſophy, he made a ſevere attack on Glanvill, and charged him and other members of the ſociety, with the intention of undermining the univerſities, deſtroying the eſtabliſhed religion, and introducing popery. His enemies accuſed him of inconſiſtency, as before the reſtoration he had abuſed monarchy, univerſities, churches, and all ancient eſtabliſhments. After a life chequered with accidents, he was unfortunately drowned 1676, while croſſing the river two miles from Bath. The body was taken up the next morning, and when buried in the great church, Bath, a funeral ſermon was preached over him, probably with little commendation, by his antagoniſt Glanvill the rector. As a man of erudition, of extenſive information, an accompliſhed ſcholar, an able and ready diſputant, Stubbe deſerves the higheſt praiſe. In other reſpects he was deficient in common diſcretion, wavering in his principles, occaſionally raſh and obſtinate in his opinions, and regardleſs of that ſobriety and decorum which ſhould accompany great powers of mind. His writings are very numerous, but though conveying information and deep reſearch, they

they are diſtinguiſhed for abuſe, ſatire, and malevolence.

STUBBS, *George*, rector of Gunville, Dorſetſhire, is known as the author of ſome of the beſt papers of the free thinker, with Ambroſe Philips and others, 1718. He wrote alſo the "new adventure of Telemachus," 8vo. an admired performance, founded on principles of liberty, in oppoſition to Fenelon. He wrote beſides ſome elegant verſes.

STUBBS, *George*, of Liverpool, diſtinguiſhed as a painter and anatomiſt. At the age of 30 he viſited Rome, to improve himſelf, and on his return labored in the completion of his valuable work, the anatomy of the horſe, including a particular deſcription of the bones, cartilages, &c. with moſt valuable plates, publiſhed 1766. In the delineation of animals he particularly excelled, and his pieces ſtand very high in the public eſtimation. He undertook another elaborate work, a comparative anatomical expoſition of the ſtructure of the human body, with that of a tyger and common fowl, in 30 tables, of which were publiſhed only three parts before his death. He died in London 1806, aged 82.

STUCKIUS, *John William*, of Zurich, wrote a treatiſe on the feaſts of the antients and their ſacrifices, a learned work in fol.—a commentary on Adrian, &c. He died 1607.

STUDLY, *John*, a poet, educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He ſerved under Maurice at the ſiege of Breda, where he was killed 1587. He tranſlated ſeveral of Seneca's tragedies, &c.

STUKELEY, *William*, an antiquary, born and educated at Holbeck, Lincolnſhire. He was, in 1703, admitted of Benet college, Cambridge, where he ſtudied phyſic and botany, and then ſettled at Boſton, and in 1717 removed to London, where he was ſoon after elected fellow of the royal ſociety, &c. He left London in 1726 to ſettle at Grantham, but found himſelf ſo much afflicted with the gout, that he determined to abandon his profeſſion for the church, and in 1730 he was preſented to the living of All-ſaints, Stamford. In 1739 he obtained the living of Somerby near Grantham, and in 1747 he relinquiſhed his country preferments, for the rectory of St. George, Queen's ſquare, London. He was ſeized with a ſtroke of the palſy, the 27th Feb. 1765, and died four days after in his 78th year. He was twice married. The beſt of his works are itinerarium curioſum, or an account of the curioſities and antiquities in Great Britain, folio, with copper plates—palæographia ſacra, or diſcourſes on the monuments of antiquity, that relate to ſacred hiſtory, 4to.—palæographia Britannica, 4to.—an account of Stonehenge and Abury, folio—hiſtory of Carauſius, 2 vols. 4to.—diſſertation on the ſpleen, fol.—a treatiſe on the gout, beſides other valuable tracts on antiquities, &c. His knowledge of druidical hiſtory was ſo extenſive that he was called by his friends the arch-druid of his age.

STURMIUS, *James*, of Straſburg, was employed in ſeveral embaſſies to the diets of the empire, to England, &c. He aſſiſted Sleidan in the compilation of the hiſtory of the reformation in Germany, and died 1553, aged 64.

STURMIUS, *John*, the Cicero of Germany, was born at Sleidan near Cologne 1507. He ſet up a printing preſs, and began the printing of the Greek claſſics. In 1529 he was at Paris where he read lectures on Greek and Latin writers, and logic, and then retired to Straſburg in 1537, afraid of perſecution for his proteſtant principles. He was appointed rector of the univerſity there, and ſaw his pupils numerous and reſpectable. When preſſed on account of his principles he declared himſelf a calviniſt, and was deprived of his rectorſhip. He died 1589, aged about 80. He publiſhed valuable notes on Ariſtotle's rhetoric, and other authors, beſides a tract called linguæ Latinæ reſolvendæ rati, 8vo. &c.

STURMIUS, *John Chriſtopher*, profeſſor of philoſophy and mathematics at Altorf, where he died 1703, aged 68, publiſhed a German tranſlation of the works of Archimedes—collegium experimentale curioſum, 4to.—phyſica electiva & hypothetica, 2 vols. 4to. &c.

SUAREZ, *Francis*, a jeſuit, profeſſor at Alcala, Salamanca, and Rome. He died at Liſbon 1617. He wrote on metaphyſics, morality, and theology, and his works amounted to 23 vols. fol. and ſo extraordinary was his memory, that on quoting any paſſage from his works, he could continue the quotation to the end of the page. His treatiſe "de legibus" was an able performance.

SUCKLING, *ſir John*, a poet, born at Witham, Eſſex, 1613. He could ſpeak Latin at five, and write it at nine. In his travels he ſtudied the manners and character of foreign nations, without imitating their vices. He attended one of the campaigns of Guſtavus Adolphus, and was preſent at three battles and five ſieges, and on his return, as a proof of his patriotiſm, he raiſed at his own expence of above 12,000l. a troop of horſe, for the king's ſervice. This troop was more remarkable for finery, than valor, ſo that he took much to heart their ill conduct againſt the Scots, and fell a victim to a fever in his 28th year, 1641. He wrote beſides, a few poems, and ſome letters—an account of religion by reaſon, &c.

SUE, *John Joſeph*, was profeſſor of anatomy at Paris, and died there 1792, aged 82. His works are, an abridgement of anatomy, 2 vols. 12mo.—treatiſes on bandages, 12mo.—elements of ſurgery, 8vo. &c.

SUEUR, *Thomas le*, taught theology, philoſophy, and mathematics at Rome, and died 1770. He was patronized by the pope, and from his long intimacy with Jacquier, aroſe the compoſition of a learned commentary on Newton's principia—a treatiſe on the integral calculus,

calculus, 2 vols. 4to.—institutiones philosophiæ, 5 vols. 12mo

SUEUR, *Eustache le*, a painter, born at Paris. Though never out of France, he acquired celebrity, and carried his art to the highest perfection, on models of antiquity, and after the best Italian masters. He died at Paris 1655, aged 38. His works are preserved at Paris.

SUFFREN, *John*, a jesuit, confessor to Mary de Medicis. During the disputes between this princess and her son Lewis XIII. he attempted to produce a reconciliation, but without effect, and was banished, and died at Flushing, 1641, aged 70. He wrote Année Chretienne, 4 vols. 4to. a work of merit. Suffren who distinguished himself in the East Indies against the English is supposed to be of the same family. This gallant officer was highly honored for his services, and died 1789.

SUGER, *Abbé*, minister under Lewis VII. and Lewis the Gros, was abbot of St. Denis, where he died 1152. He was of superior talents, and of unshaken integrity.

SULIVAN, *sir Richard Joseph*, went early to the East Indies, and after his return to England, he published an account of his tour through various parts of the kingdom, 2 vols. 8vo. He afterwards published a letter to the East India directors—analysis of the political history of India—thoughts on martial law—philosophical rapsodies, &c. In 1790 he obtained a seat in parliament, and continued member of the house till his death, 1806.

SULLY, *Maximilian de Bethune, baron of Rosni, duke of*, was born at Rosni 1559. At 11 he was presented to the queen of Navarre, and educated with her son, afterwards Henry IV. of France. He accompanied him to Paris, but must have perished in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, if not concealed by the principal of the college of Burgundy. Attached by affection to the young king, Sully distinguished himself in various campaigns at Marmande, Cahors, Coutras, Fosseuse, Arques, &c. but he was born to shine also in the cabinet. Before his master ascended the French throne, he was his envoy at Paris, and by his negociations with the Swiss in 1586, he obtained a subsidy of 20,000 men. In 1599 he negociated the marriage of Henry with Mary de Medicis, and in his embassy at the court of Elizabeth and of James he displayed the most consummate prudence. Raised to the office of prime minister, he exerted himself for the prosperity of the kingdom. The taxes were collected without oppression, and all impositions were abolished. Though often thwarted in his views, by the intrigues of the courtiers, and of the mistresses of the monarch, he remained firm to his principles, distinguished more as the friend than as the minister of Henry. He rose every morning at 4, and after devoting some time to business, he gave audience to such as solicited an admission to him, and never rejected the meanest person from his presence. He prevailed upon his master to change his religion, and to become a catholic, but when solicited also to abandon the protestant tenets, he refused, and replied to the pope, who flattered him upon the greatness of his abilities, "I never shall cease to pray for the conversion of your holiness." After the murder of Henry he was disgraced, and when recalled by Lewis XIII. he recommended the banishment of all the buffoons, and the flatterers of the court. Sully died 1641, aged 82. The memoirs which he composed in his retreat, and which he called "econones royales," contain a very minute detail of the history of the court.

SULZER, *John George*, of Winterthurn, in the canton of Zurich, was the youngest of 25 children. His abilities slowly unfolded themselves; at 16 he had no taste for study, till the perusal of Wolfe's metaphysics roused his attention. He became an ecclesiastic, and was the friend of Maupertuis, Euler, and Sack, and in 1747 he was invited to fill the mathematical chair at Berlin, where he died Feb. 1779, universally respected. His works are numerous, the best known of which are, moral contemplations on the works of nature—treatise on education—universal theory of the fine arts, 2 vols. 4to. &c.

SUMOROKOF, *Alexander*, the founder of the Russian theatre, was born at Musco 1727. In the seminary for cadets at Petersburg, he studied with uncommon assiduity, and was recommended to the empress Elizabeth, and at the age of 29 he studied the plays of Racine, and soon produced his first piece, "Koref," which was received with unbounded applause. He successively wrote Hamlet, Aristona, Sinaf and Truvor, Zemira, Dimisa, and other tragedies, besides comedies, and two operas, sonnets, elegies, fables, satires, odes, &c. except epic poetry. Elizabeth raised him to the rank of brigadier, and made him director of the Russian theatre, with a pension of 400l. and Catherine appointed him counsellor of state, and knight of St. Anne. He died universally respected 1777. His tragedies possess great merit; but there are some blemishes in them, and in his comedies he displayed much humor, though he sacrifices too much to vulgarity, while he attempts to excite laughter. His satires are the best in the Russian language, but are very unequal. In his elegies he shows powers of tenderness and animation, and in his idyls, the most pleasing simplicity. He is deservedly regarded with Romonozof as the honor of the nation; and while he displayed all the softness, the graces, and the harmony of the poetry, his illustrious countryman soared to the regions of sublimity and majestic strength.

SUPERVILLE, *Daniel de*, of Saumur, became a protestant minister at the Walloon church of Rotterdam, and died 1728, aged 71. He wrote the duties of the afflicted church, 8vo.—sermons—the truths and the duties of religion, &c.

SURVILLE,

SURVILLE, *Margaret Eleanor Clotilde de*, a French poetess, who celebrated the heroic deeds of her country, and died at a great age, at the close of the 15th century. Her language is almost obsolete; but she possessed great vigor of mind. Her poems were published at Paris in 1803, prepared for the press by one of her descendants, *Joseph Stephen* de Surville, an officer who, after distinguishing himself in Corsica and in America, fell a victim to the French revolution, 1799.

SUTCLIFFE, *Matthew*, is known for his treatise of ecclesiastical discipline, 4to. 1591—de presbyterio, 4to.—turco-papismo, or the resemblance between mahometanism and popery, 4to. &c. He was dean of Exeter, and founder of Chelsea college, and died about 1610.

SUTTON, *Thomas*, founder of the Charter-house, was born at Knaith in Lincolnshire, 1532. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and studied the law at Lincoln's Inn, but as he had no inclination for the profession, he travelled over Holland, France, Spain, and Italy. At his return he was secretary to Warwick and Leicester, and distinguished himself in the service of Elizabeth. He purchased some estates in Durham, which were found to contain coal mines, and thus produced him an immense income. His property was farther increased by marrying a rich widow, and by engaging in commerce, and with such success that he is said to have had 30 agents abroad, and to have prevented, for one year, the armament of Philip against England, by draining the bank of Genoa of the money intended for that monarch's use. One of his ships, called Sutton, was distinguished among the fleet which defeated the armada. After living with splendor, he retired to private life, after the death of his wife, 1602, and he determined to render his name immortal by some spirited foundation, though the court tempted him with the honors of a peerage, to induce him to make the duke of York his heir. In consequence of this he bought the dissolved Charter-house for 13,000l. and founded there a hospital and public school. He died 1611, at Hackney, aged 79, and his remains were deposited in Christ church, London, till removed, in 1614, to a vault in his hospital. His property at his death was 5000l. a year in land, and above 60,000l. in money.

SUTTON, *Samuel*, of Alfreton, Derbyshire, after serving under Marlborough, kept a coffee-house in Aldersgate street. His plan, in 1740, of clearing the foul air from the wells of ships, by opening a communication with the fire-places by means of pipes, was superseded by the more simple invention of ventilators. He died in 1752.

SUWARROFF, *Alexander*, a Russian general, born 1730. His father intended him for the magistracy, but he preferred the military service, and in 1742 he entered into the army as a common soldier, and gradually rose in 1762 to be colonel. After some campaigns in Poland, he went against the Turks, and behaved with such bravery that he killed several of the Janissaries, and presented their heads at the feet of his general. He next crossed the Danube, and defeated the 40,000 men commanded by the Reis-Effendi, and took all his artillery. In 1783 he obliged the Tartars to submit to Russia, for which the empress nominated him general in chief. In 1787 he defended Kinburn against the Ottoman fleet, and in 1789, at the head of 10,000 men, relieved the prince of Saxe Coburg, who was surrounded by 100,000 Turks, and he obtained so signal a victory, that his services were rewarded with the title of a count of the Roman empire, under the name of Riminiski, from the river Riminisk, near which the battle had been fought. Soon after he was sent against Ismailow, which had resisted its assailants for seven months, and he was ordered to take it in three days, and on the third day the town submitted, after the dreadful slaughter of 40,000 Turks. The treaty of Yassy put an end to the war, but Suwarroff found in Poland a new field of glory. He attacked Prague, and made himself master of Warsaw, after cutting to pieces 20,000 of the Poles, and for his conduct he was raised to the rank of field marshal. In 1799 he was sent to command the Russian forces in Italy, and to check the career of the French. After a glorious campaign, in which he restored the fortunes of the allies, he was opposed to Moreau; but notwithstanding the generalship of his enemy, he maintained his superiority, and though obliged at last to give way, his retreat through Switzerland to Germany displayed the most masterly manœuvres. Another campaign would have brought fresh victories, but Paul changed his politics, and the general retired to Russia. Though honorably received, and created prince Italisky, he fell under the displeasure of his ungrateful master, and died, it is said, of a broken heart, 1800. In his character, Suwarroff was as singular as he was bold and intrepid. He was the idol of his soldiery, and often on the field of battle, he appeared among them stripped to his shirt, and with one leg booted, and the other with only a sandal. His food was coarse, like that of the common soldier, and he rested in the camp like his inferior associates, covered with a sheep skin. In his intercourse with the world he affected to be laconic. When he took Toutou-Kai, in Bulgaria, he sent these words to Catherine, "the town is taken, I am there," and when Ismailow fell into his hands, the empress was informed of it by this short sentence, "Madam, proud Ismailow is at your feet." In his religious opinions he affected devotion, and he ordered his officers every evening to repeat a prayer in the presence of their soldiers. Though brave, fortunate, and heroic, Suwarroff must be condemned for his inhumanity, for surely that general sinks below the name of man, who permits his soldiers to

ravage and to murder when the proſtrate enemy implores for mercy.

SWAMMERDAM, *John*, a naturaliſt, of Amſterdam. He imbibed his firſt ideas of natural hiſtory from the occupation of his father, an apothecary, and early began to collect curioſities. He employed much time in catching and examining the inſects of Holland, and improved a taſte ſo ſtrongly marked for the examination of the works of nature in his ſtudies at Leyden. In 1667 he made his firſt experiment of injecting the uterine veſſels of the human body with ceraceous matter. In 1669 he publiſhed a general hiſtory of inſects, a work of merit, in 2 vols. fol. but though tempted by liberal offers by the grand duke of Tuſcany, he refuſed to quit his native country. In 1673 he became acquainted with madam de Bourignon, and for her myſtical reveries he abandoned natural hiſtory, wholly devoted, as he ſaid, in adoring and loving the ſovereign good. He continued thus loſt to himſelf and to the world, and died 1680, aged 43. His other works are, a treatiſe on reſpiration, 4to.—de fabricâ uteri muliebris, 4to. His works in Dutch have appeared in an Engliſh tranſlation in folio, with 53 copper plates, 1758.

SWEDENBORG, *Emanuel*, a fanatic, born at Stockholm 1688. His father was a biſhop of the Lutheran perſuaſion. The ſon travelled abroad, and on his return was elected aſſeſſor of the metallic college, which he reſigned in 1747 He was well acquainted with the buſineſs of his profeſſion, and wrote regnum minerale, 3 vols. fol. 1734, beſides, a treatiſe on the tides, and another on the planets. From philoſophical objects he withdrew himſelf to the contemplation of heavenly things, and became the founder of a new ſect, which though not numerous during his life-time, has ſince increaſed rapidly on the continent and in London, under the title of New Jeruſalem conventicles. This ſingular character, who, in his myſtical reveries, ſuppoſed that he converſed with angels and the Supreme Being, pretended that whatever happens in the world, has already happened in the world of ſpirits, ſituated between heaven and hell. According to his declaration the final judgment took place in 1756, in this inviſible world of ſpirits, and the reſult of it was communicated to him by the Redeemer himſelf. He publiſhed various works, ſuch as books on the New Jeruſalem:—on heaven and hell — ſpiritual influx — the white horſe of the revelations, &c. He died in London 1772, aged 85.

SWIFT, *Jonathan*, was born 30th November 1667, in Ireland, deſcended of an Engliſh family. His father died before his birth, and left him with his mother and a daughter in indigent circumſtances. At the age of ſix he went to Kilkenny ſchool, and eight years after to Trinity college, Dublin. At the univerſity he applied himſelf more to hiſtory and poetry, than to academical learning, ſo that after four years' reſidence he was refuſed his firſt degree for inſufficiency, and at laſt took it ſpeciali gratiâ, in terms of reproach. This rouſed his attention, and for the ſeven next years of his life, he regularly ſtudied eight hours a day. In 1688, his uncle was attacked by an illneſs, which deprived him of his ſpeech, and having thus loſt a friend he paſſed into England to viſit his mother, who reſided at Leiceſter. Here he was introduced to ſir William Temple, who had married a relation of Mrs. Swift, and in his company he continued about two years, and had frequent opportunities of ſeeing king William, who once offered to make him captain of horſe Swift's thoughts, however, were bent to the church. He was admitted to his maſter's degree at Oxford, ad eundem, 1692, and afterwards aſſiſted his friend ſir William in reviſing his works; but though he enlarged his knowledge, he thought himſelf neglected, and in 1694 a ſeparation took place. Swift ſoon after obtained from Capel the deputy of Ireland, the prebend of Kilroot, in the dioceſe of Connor, worth 100l a year, but ſoon returned to ſir William Temple, who wiſhed for his converſation by any ſacrifice whatever; and for four years till his death, the greateſt harmony prevailed between them. On his friend's death, he inherited a legacy from him, and the right of his poſthumous works, which he dedicated to the king, in hopes of receiving ſome preferments, but he was diſappointed, and ſoon after followed as chaplain lord Berkeley, one of the juſtices of Ireland. Here again diſappointment followed him, he had been promiſed the deanery of Derry, but his patron gave it to ſome greater favorite, and preſented him to the livings of Laracor and Rathbeggin. At Laracor he was firſt viſited by the celebrated Stella, daughter of W. Johnſon, ſteward to ſir William Temple, who inherited from him, for the ſervices of her father, a legacy of 1000l. This lady, whom Swift had ſeen at the houſe of his former patron, came to Ireland at his invitation, and as ſhe was but 18 ſhe was accompanied by Mrs. Dingley, 15 years older. Theſe two ladies lived with Swift on terms of intimacy, but without ſcandal; in his abſence they reſided at the parſonage, but on his return they removed to their lodgings, and they never met but in the company of a third perſon. In 1701 he took his doctor's degree, and after the death of king William, he came to England occaſionally. He became acquainted with Harley, and the leading members of the miniſtry, and ſo gained their confidence, that he was conſidered as capable, not only of defending, but almoſt of guiding the public meaſures. Though thus courted, he did not receive any preferment before 1713, when he was made dean of St Patrick. A biſhopric had been intended for him by the queen; but on the repreſentation of Sharp, who declared him to be a man whoſe chriſtianity was queſtionable, his name was paſſed by. Soon after he returned to England, to reconcile Harley and St. John, whoſe enmity ſeemed

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to threaten deſtruction to the miniſtry, but in vain. After the death of Anne, he had little connection with the leading men of England; but, though unpopular in Ireland, his patriotiſm reſtored him to the public favor. When Wood obtained a patent to coin 180,000l. in copper, for Ireland, which, in enriching the projector, would have ruined the people, the dean oppoſed the plan, and by the publication of his Drapier's letters, he prevailed upon the public to reject the money. Thus ſucceſsful, he became the oracle of Ireland, and nothing was adopted either at Dublin or in the country, without previouſly knowing the ſentiments of the dean. The laſt period of his life was ſpent in retirement. In 1736 he loſt his memory, and as his temper was naturally irascible, he grew violent, ſo that few of his friends viſited him. In 1741 his infirmities were ſuch that he was unfit for converſation, and the next year he became delirious, and at times ſunk into ſuch inſenſibility, that for a whole year he never ſpoke. After ſhort intervals of reaſon, he gradually declined, and at laſt died at the end of October 1745, aged 78, without the leaſt pang. Among the ſingularities of this extraordinary character, his conduct to Stella deſerves reprobation. After an intimate friendſhip of more than 16 years, he in 1716 married her, but ſtill no alteration took place in their mode of living, and ſhe never reſided in his houſe except when fits of giddineſs or deafneſs made her preſence neceſſary. He never acknowledged her as his wife, though ſhe always preſided at his table; and this cruel conduct at laſt broke her heart. Late in life he wiſhed her to be publicly acknowledged as his wife, but hurt by his unkindneſs, ſhe replied, "that it was too late, and that they muſt live as they had lived before," and ſhe gradually declined in health, and died 28th January 1727, in her 44th year. But not only Stella experienced the coldneſs and cruelty of his heart. In his excurſions in England, he became acquainted with Mrs. Vanhomrigh, and her two daughters, with the eldeſt of whom he converſed frequently on literary ſubjects. From an occaſional inſtructor, he became in the eye of the lady an object of admiration and of love, and ſhe at laſt ventured to propoſe marriage to him. He affected to ridicule her on her choice, but without a direct refuſal, he indulged her hopes by the frequency of his correſpondence. In 1714, this lady, better known under the name of Vaneſſa, paſſed into Ireland with her ſiſter, and fixed her reſidence in his neighbourhood, and at laſt in 1717 ſhe ſolicited him not to trifle with her affections, but to declare whether he would accept or refuſe her for a wife. The dean, who had hitherto ſported with her feelings, wrote an anſwer to her letter, probably intimating his marriage, and delivered it with his own hands. Vaneſſa read it, and ſurvived the ſhock only a few weeks; but before ſhe expired, ſhe altered her will, and left to the biſhop of Cloyne and ſerjeant Marſhall, the property which ſhe had deſigned for her cruel lover. The works of Swift are very reſpectable. He wrote poems, which poſſeſs elegance and beauty, but their humor is often coarſe and liceſitious. His political writings are in a forcible and argumentative ſtyle, and when publiſhed they had a ſtrong effect on the public opinion, and drew on the author the admiration and the applauſe of the great parliamentary leaders of the time. His Gulliver's travels, a ſatirical romance, and his tale of a tub, in which he ridiculed popery and puritaniſm, were very popular works, and are ſtill read with admiration. In his political principles he was a tory, and ably defended the ſucceſſion of a proteſtant monarch to the throne. As the friend of Oxford, Pope, Addiſon, Congreve, Steele, Rowe, &c. he was univerſally reſpected for the importance which his opinion acquired in the public eſteem, and wherever he appeared he was courted and reſpected as a pleaſing companion, and a man of information. Though a great humoriſt, and an excellent puniſter, he preſerved delicacy in his converſation, and was beſt pleaſed when ladies were preſent, as he obſerved that they would baniſh whatever was indecorous, profane, or vulgar. As an eccleſiaſtic he was punctually exact, and as a man of the world he regarded wealth as the proof of independence, and often made his frugality ſubſervient to his avarice. He left 11,000l. for the endowment of an hoſpital for idiots and lunatics, in the city of Dublin. His works have been publiſhed in 14 vols. 4to. alſo in 25 vols. 8vo. &c.

SWIFT, *Deane*, a near relation of the dean of St. Patrick, was called Deane, from the name of one of his maternal anceſtors. He publiſhed in 1755 an eſſay on the life, writings, and character of Dr. Swift; in 1765 an eighth quarto volume of the dean's works, and in 1768, 2 vols. of his letters.

SWINBURNE, *Henry*, of York, was educated at Oxford, and became proctor and judge of the prerogative court of the archbiſhop of York. He wrote brief treatiſe on teſtaments and laſt wills, 4to.—treatiſe of ſponſals, 4to. &c. and died at York 1620.

SWINDEN, *Tobias*, was author of a curious inquiry into the nature and place of hell, which he places in the ſun, 1714. He was vicar of Cuxton in Kent, and died about 1720.

SWINNOCK, *George*, of Maidſtone, was educated at Cambridge. He loſt, in 1662, his living of Great Kymbels, Bucks, for nonconformity, and died at Maidſtone, 1673. He was author of heaven and hell epitomized, 4to.—the door of ſalvation opened, 8vo.—the chriſtian man's calling, 3 vols. 4to. a uſeful work, and other tracts.

SWINTON, *John*, B. D. of Bexton, Cheſhire, was originally ſervitor of Wadham college, Oxford, where he was elected fellow.

He obtained St. Peter-le-Bailey in Oxford, and then went as chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn. He returned home through Venice, Presburg, and Vienna, and died 1777. He published some learned works, the best known of which are an essay on the words Δαίμων and Δαιμόνιον, &c.—inscriptiones criticæ, &c —and other curious dissertations, &c.

SYDENHAM, *Thomas*, a physician, born at Winford Eagle, Dorsetshire, 1624. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford. He subscribed to the authority of the parliamentary visitors, and was made fellow of All-Souls, and settled as a physician at Westminster. From 1660 to 1670 he enjoyed extensive practice, but the gout permitted him to go little abroad. He was, however, consulted at home, and his writings continued to enlighten the medical world. He died in Pall Mall 1689. In his practice he followed experience rather than theory, and observed the nature, properties, and symptoms of disease with such discrimination, that he has been called the father of physic among the moderns. He was the first who recommended a cool regimen in the small pox. His treatises on nervous disorders, and on consumptive fevers, are very valuable. His works were written in English, but translated into Latin by his friends, and universally esteemed.

SYDENHAM, *Floyer*, was born 1710, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford. He undertook the translation of Plato, and published some parts; but poverty clouded the happiest of his hours. He was at last arrested by a victualler, at whose house he had often had a scanty dinner, and died in confinement 1788. His amiable character, his unassuming modesty, and well known abilities, as well as his melancholy fate, deeply interested the friends of humanity, and to that honorable feeling England owes the institution of the literary fund, which tends to banish indigence and despair from the humble abodes of the professional favorite of the muses, and to shed a beam of comfort on his declining years.

SYLBURGIUS, *Frederic*, of Marpurg, was school-master at Licha, and published learned editions of Herodotus, Aristotle, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Dion Cassius, Justin Martyr, &c. and wrote some Greek poems, and also assisted Stephens in his Greek thesaurus. His Greek grammar, and etymologicon magnum, folio, 1594, are valued. He died 1596.

SYLVESTER, *Matthew*, was educated at Cambridge, and ejected from Gunnerby, Lincolnshire, for non-conformity, 1662. He settled in London as pastor to a dissenting congregation, and died there 1708. Besides sermons, he published Baxter's history of his life and times.

SYLVESTER, *Joshua*, born 1563, was noticed by Elizabeth and James I. He was obliged to leave his country, for what cause is unknown, and died at Middleburg in Holland, 1618. He translated du Bartas' divine weeks, and works, 4to. and wrote some poems of little merit.

SYLVIUS, *Francis*, professor of eloquence at Paris, labored zealously to introduce the right pronunciation of Latin, and to supercede the barbarous jargon of the schools by the more elegant diction of Cicero. Besides commentaries, he wrote progymnasmatum in artem oratoriam, &c. and died 1530.

SYLVIUS, *Francis de la Boe*, of Hanau in Veteravia, was professor of medicine at Leyden, where he demonstrated the truth of Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood. He died 1672, aged 58.

SYLVIUS, *James*, or DUBOIS, a French physician, of Amiens. He gave lectures on the medical art at Paris, with such success that other physicians, jealous of his fame, exclaimed against him, as he had no degree. He obtained this at Paris, and in 1548 was nominated to the medical chair of the royal college. He died 1555. His great learning was obscured by avarice. His works have often been printed, called opera medica.

SYNGE, *Edward*, second son of the bishop of Cork, was born at Inishonane, where his father was then vicar, 1659. He was educated at Cork school, and Christ church, Oxford, and completed his studies at Dublin university. He distinguished himself for above 20 years, as an active parish priest in Ireland, and for his zeal in favor of the Hanoverian succession was made bishop of Raphoe in 1714, and two years after advanced to Tuam. He died at Tuam 1741. His tracts are written in a popular style in 4 vols. 12mo. often reprinted, especially by the society for promoting christian knowledge. Dr. Synge was a bishop, the son, and the nephew of a bishop, and the father of two bishops.

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TABOUROT, *Stephen*, king's proctor at Dijon, died 1590. His bigarrures, &c. conſiſting of apophthegms, epitaphs, dialogues, conundrums, &c. are not always on the moſt delicate ſubjects.

TACCA, *Peter James*, of Carara, ſtudied ſculpture, and travelled into Spain and France. He died at Florence 1640. The beſt of his pieces is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Philip IV. at Madrid. His ſtatue of Henry IV. at Paris, his Jane of Auſtria, his Ferdinand III. of Tuſcany, and the four ſlaves in bronze, in the harbour of Leghorn, are alſo much admired.

TACHARD, *Guy*, a jeſuit, ſent in 1686 as miſſionary to Siam. He died at Bengal of a contagious diſorder, 1694. An account of his voyages to Siam have appeared in 2 vols. 12mo. but he is very credulous.

TACONNET, *Touſſaint Gaſpard*, of Paris, was for ſome time a player, and then a poet, and rendered himſelf ridiculous by his intemperance. He wrote ſeveral farces and plays, of which the heroes are perſons of low birth. He died 1774, aged 44.

TALBERT, *Francis Xavier*, of Beſançon, abandoned the law, and embraced the eccleſiaſtical profeſſion. He was a popular preacher at Luneville, Verſailles, and Paris, and in 1791 he quitted France, and afterwards went into Poland. He died at Lemberg in Gallicia, 1803, aged 78. He is author of a diſcourſe on inequality among men—panegyric on St. Louis, &c.

TALBOT, *John, earl of Shrewſbury*, was diſtinguiſhed in the reduction of Ireland, of which he was made governor by Henry V. He was afterwards in France, and took Alencon, Pontoiſe, and Laval, but was repulſed at the ſiege of Orleans, by Joan of Arc. He was taken priſoner at the battle of Patay, and next ſignalized himſelf at the ſiege of Beaumont-ſur Oiſe, &c. He was deſervedly named the Achilles of England, and at laſt fell in battle near Caſtillon, a town of which he was attempting to raiſe the ſiege, 1453.

TALBOT, *Peter*, of Ireland, was almoner to Catharine, wife of Charles II. He was archbiſhop of Dublin, and when ſeized by the proteſtants, died in priſon 1682. He wrote de naturâ fidei & hæreſis,—and other works.

TALBOT, *Richard, earl of Tyrconnel*, brother to the preceding, was viceroy of Ireland, and oppoſed William III. He died 1692.

TALBOT, *Charles, earl and duke of Shrewſbury*, promoted the revolution, and was created a duke. He was next lord chamberlain, and went to Ireland as viceroy. He died 1717, aged 57.

TALBOT, *William*, of Lichfield, was educated at Oriel college, Oxford, and by the intereſt of his relation the earl of Shrewſbury, he became dean of Worceſter 1691, biſhop of Oxford, 1699, of Sarum 1715, and ſix years after was tranſlated to Durham. He died 1730. He wrote ſermons, publiſhed in 1 vol. 8vo.

TALBOT, *Charles, lord*, ſon of the preceding, roſe by his merit to be lord chancellor. He died 1737, aged 51.

TALHAIARN, a Welſh bard of the ſixth century.

TALIACOTIUS, *Gaſpar*, a ſurgeon at Bologna, where he died 1553, aged 64. He wrote a treatiſe "de curtorum chirurgiâ per inſitionem," known in England by the ludicrous alluſion to it in Hudibras, "ſo learned Taliacotius from," &c. He pretended that he could reſtore the noſe, ears, &c. to their original form and appearance in caſe of mutilation or deformity.

TALLARD, *Camille d' Hoſtun, count de*, early diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and in 1672 was under Lewis XIV. in Holland, and gained the friendſhip of Turenne, by his conduct in the battles of Mulhauſen and Turkheim. In 1697 he was ſent as ambaſſador to England, concerning the ſucceſſion to the Spaniſh crown, and in 1702 was placed at the head of the armies on the Rhine, and made marſhal of France ſoon after. He defeated the Imperialiſts under the prince of Heſſe, before Landau, which he took after a ſhort ſeige; but his pompous oſtentation of announcing the victory rendered him ridiculous. "I have," ſaid he, "obtained more ſtandards than your majeſty has loſt ſoldiers." In 1704 he was oppoſed to Marlborough, and at Blenheim was taken priſoner and brought to England, where he continued ſeven years. He died 1728.

TALLIS, *Thomas*, an Engliſh muſician in the 16th century, organiſt in the chapel of Henry VII. and of his three ſucceſſors. Under Mary he was only, it is ſuppoſed, gentleman of the chapel, and he received for his ſalary, 7½d. a day. He may be ſaid to be the father of the cathedral ſtyle, eſpecially in England.

He publiſhed, a collection of hymns, &c. He died 1585.

TAMERLANE, or TIMUR BEG or TIMUR the lame, from ſome defect in his feet, was born at Keſch, in ancient Sogdiana, 1335. Whether the ſon of a ſhepherd, or deſcended from royal race, is unknown; but however, his obſcurity was ſoon forgotten in the glory of his exploits. Diſtinguiſhed by his courage, and unbounded ambition, he gained a number of faithful adherents, and ſeized the city of Balk, the capital of Khoraſan, and ſubdued Candahar, Perſia, and Bagdad, and ſeconded by an enthuſiaſtic army, he penetrated to India, took Delhi, with the immenſe treaſures of the Mogul, and returned to puniſh Bagdad, that ſhook off his yoke. The offending city was given up to pillage, and 80,000 of her inhabitants put to the ſword. Now maſter of the fairer part of Aſia, he interfered, at the requeſt of the Greeks, in the affairs of Bajazet, emperor of the Turks, and commanded him to abandon the ſiege of Conſtantinople. The meſſage rouſed the indignation of Bajazet; he marched againſt this new enemy, and was defeated by Tamerlane in Phrygia, after a battle of three days. Bajazet fell into the hands of the conqueror, and was carried about in mockery in an iron cage. Some writers, however, affirm, that the conduct of Tamerlane towards the captive prince was as humane as fallen greatneſs merited. To theſe conqueſts Tamerlane added Egypt, and the treaſures of Cairo, and then fixed the ſeat of his empire at Samarcand, where he received the homage of Manuel Palæologus, emperor of Conſtantinople, and of Henry III. king of Caſtile, by their ambaſſadors. Tamerlane was preparing freſh victories by the invaſion of China, when death ſtopped his career 1405, in the 36th year of his reign.

TANEVOT, *Alexander*, firſt commiſſary of the finances, died at Paris, 1773, aged 81. He wrote Sethos, and Adain and Eve, two tragedies, beſides fables, ſtories, epiſtles, ſongs, &c. which were collected into 3 vols. 12mo. 1766. His ſtyle is pure, eaſy, and flowng.

TANNER, *Thomas*, was born 1674, at Market Lavington, Wilts, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and became chaplain and fellow of All-Souls. In 1701 he was made chancellor of Norwich, and rector of Thorpe, and afterwards prebendary of Ely, canon of Chriſt-church, and in 1732, biſhop of St. Aſaph. He died 1735. He is known as the author of notitia monaſtica, or a ſhort hiſtory of all the religious houſes in England and Wales, 8vo. 1695, republiſhed in folio, 1744—bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica, the labor of 40 years, publiſhed 1748, folio.

TANSILLO, *Luigi*, an Italian poet, born at Nola 1520. The beſt part of his life was ſpent in the ſervice of Toledo viceroy of Naples, and he was judge at Gaieta, and died after 1596. He was eſteemed as a poet, but his il vindemiatore, or the vintager, a poem, was conſidered ſo indelicate, that his writings were put into the index expurgatorius of the pope. He publiſhed beſides other poems, and reconciled himſelf to the ſee of Rome, by his "tears of St. Peter." His poems conſiſt of ſonnets, ſongs, comedies, &c.

TANUCCI, *Bernard, marquis de*, chief miniſter of Naples, was born of poor parents, 1698. He by his merit roſe to the chair of juriſprudence, and on the ſucceſſion of Don Carlos, the profeſſor, who had been recommended to the new king, and who had defended the legality of ſeizing a murderer from the aſylum of a church, againſt the opinions of Rome, was raiſed to the office of miniſter. For 50 years he continued in this important office, and after contributing to the proſperity of the kingdom, he reſigned in 1777, and died 1783. To his zeal in the cauſe of ſcience, antiquarians are indebted for the valuable collections made in the ſubterraneous towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

TARGE, *I. B.*, author of a general hiſtory of Italy, from the fall of the Roman empire, to modern times. 4 vols. 12mo.—tranſlated Smollet's hiſtory of England, 19 vols. 12mo.—Barrow's travels, 12 vols. 12mo. and died at Orleans, 1788.

TARLETON, *Richard*, of Condover in Shropſhire, diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an actor. He performed the character of judge in a play called Henry V. acted at the Bull, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, London, before the Henry V. of Shakeſpeare was written. He was one of the queen's players in 1583, and died 1589. The ſeven deadly ſins are mentioned as one of his dramatic compoſitions, and his jokes are ſtill preſerved in ſeveral collections.

TARRAKANOFF, *N. princeſs of*, daughter of Elizabeth the empreſs of Ruſſia, by her ſecret marriage with Rozoumoffski, was carried away at the age of 12 by Radzivill in 1767, and concealed at Rome. This was to curb the views of Catharine, but they failed, and Alexis Orloff, pretending greater diſcontent againſt the empreſs, prevailed upon the princeſs, in the abſence of Radzivill, to marry him and to exite a new inſurrection in Ruſſia. The unſuſpecting princeſs no ſooner yielded her perſon to her ſeducer, than ſhe was ſeized in the bay of Leghorn, and conveyed to Peterſburg. In Dec. 1777, a violent riſing of the Neva forced the waters into her priſon, and ſhe was drowned before any aſſiſtance could extricate her.

TARTINI, *Joſeph*, a muſician, called the admirable by Dr. Burney, was born April 1692, at Pirano in Iſtria. He ſtudied the law at Padua, but his powers were formed for muſical eminence, and by practice and application he became one of the beſt performers on the violin, and was made maſter of the band in the church of St. Antony of Padua. He died 26th Feb. 1770, at Padua, univerſally reſpected and endeared to the inhabitants by a reſidence of 50 years. He wrote ſonatas, a treatiſe on muſic 1754, and other things, and was a great admirer of Corelli.

TASKER,

TASKER, *William*, of Devonſhire, was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and obtained the living of Iddeſleigh, in Devonſhire, and died there, 1800. He publiſhed, odes of Pindar and Horace, in Engliſh verſe, 3 vols. 8vo. —ode to the warlike genius of Britain—letter on phyſiognomy, &c.

TASMAN, *N.* ſailed from Batavia, 1642, and diſcovered New Holland and New Zealand, which were regarded as a ſouthern continent, till Cook aſcertained their inſular ſituation. He viſited alſo Gilolo, New Guinea, and other iſlands.

TASSO, *Bernardo*, is known as the father of the illuſtrious Taſſo. The beſt of his poems is Amadis in 100 cantos, and his letters alſo are regarded as very valuable by the Italians. He died at Rome 1575.

TASSO, *Torquato*, a celebrated poet, ſon of the above. He was born at Sorrento in the kingdom of Naples, 11th March, 1544. His father was ſecretary to Severino, prince of Salerno, and he ſhared his honor and his diſgrace. When the prince made a complaint to Charles V. againſt the viceroy of Naples, who wiſhed to introduce the inquiſition into the kingdom, he was condemned, and the ſentence was pronounced not only againſt him, but againſt his ſecretary, and alſo his ſon only nine years old. They fled to Rome, where the young poet already wrote verſes, and compared his eſcape to the adventures of Aſcanius and Æneas flying from Troy. From Rome he was ſent to Padua to ſtudy the law, but poetry was his favorite purſuit, and at 17 he produced his Rinaldo. In 1565, he placed himſelf under the protection of Alphonſo of Ferrara, and accompanied his brother, the cardinal, in an embaſſy from Gregory XIII. to Charles IX. of France. On his return to Ferrara he imprudently became enamoured of the ſiſter of his patron, and this paſſion proved the cauſe of that melancholy, which embittered his life for 20 years. To fly from his miſery he retired to his ſiſter's houſe at Sorrento, but abſence increaſed his flame. He returned to Ferrara, and in the midſt of a crowded aſſembly, he imprudently embraced his favorite Eleonora. The duke, who was preſent, with great coolneſs, ordered his courtiers to remove the poet, whom he pronounced inſane, to a place of confinement, and there in the hoſpital of St. Anne the lover mourned his misfortunes, a prey to diſeaſe, and at intervals deprived of his reaſon. The interference of Gonzaga at laſt reſtored him to liberty 1586, and he retired to Naples. His great merits now eclipſed the clouds which envy and malice had raiſed around him, and his poetical works began to be regarded as the glory of Italy. Senſible of his reputation, Clement VIII. determined to encircle his brows with the laurel crown, and to honor him with a triumph. The poet was ſent for from Naples, and the moſt magnificent preparations were made for the ceremony in the capitol. Vain, however, are the ſchemes of man, Taſſo as if perſecuted by fortune to the laſt moment of his life, was taken ill, and the preparations made for his coronation ended in the melancholy proceſſion of his funeral, as he died the evening before the intended ceremony, 15th April, 1595, aged 51. He derives his celebrity from his Jeruſalem delivered, a poem well conducted throughout, and abounding with all the pleaſing deſcription of tender ſcenes, the animated repreſentation of battles, and the majeſtic flow of language, which ſo much captivate and overpower the reader in the pages of Homer and Virgil. Beſides his Jeruſalem, which is familiar to the Engliſh reader in the elegant tranſlation of Mr. Hoole and Miſs Watts, Taſſo wrote Jeruſalem conquered—Rinaldo—Aminta, a paſtoral—Toriſmond, a tragedy, &c.

TASSONI, *Alexander*, of Modena, was in the ſervice of cardinal Colonna, and of the dukes of Savoy and Modena, and died 1635. He wrote "ſecchia rapita, or rape of the bucket," a mock heroic poem, much admired in Italy for its elegance and delicate humor. He wrote beſides obſervations on Petrarch, &c.

TATE, *Nahum*, a native of Dublin, born 1652, and educated at the college there. He was befriended by Dryden and Dorſet, and ſucceeded Shadwell as poet laureat, with a ſalary of 100l. per annum and a butt of canary. He wrote nine dramatic pieces, and he is now known as the joint tranſlator of the pſalms with Brady. Of his miſcellaneous poems, that on the death of queen Anne was moſt admired. He died at the mint, where he reſided to eſcape his creditors.

TATISCHEF, *Waſſili*, a Ruſſian engaged for 30 years in collecting materials for the hiſtory of his country. He died before his labors were completed 1750. The work is rather a ſeries of connected chronicles than a regular hiſtory.

TAVANES, *Gaſpard de Saulx de*, a French general, taken priſoner with Francis I. at the battle of Pavia. Called away from ſcenes of diſſipation, he became an ornament to the military profeſſion. He prevailed upon the citizens of Rochelle to return to their duty in 1542, and two years after he contributed to the victory of Ceriſoles. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much at Renti in 1554, that the king ſeeing him covered with duſt and with blood tore the order of St. Michael from his own neck, to throw it around that of his valiant general. His courage was again diſplayed at the ſieges of Calais and Thionville, and at Jarnac and Moncontour, but he countenanced the bloody maſſacre of St. Bartholomew, though he ſaved from the horrors of that day the king of Navarre, and the prince of Condé. He died at Sully, 1573. His ſon *William* was governor of Burgundy, and eſpouſed the cauſe of the league, but was afterwards reconciled to Henry IV. and died 1633.

TAUBMAN, *Frederic*, a German critic,

born at Wonfciſch in Fraconia, 1565. He became the favorite of the prince of Saxony, and in 1595 obtained the profeſſorſhip of poetry and belles lettres, till his death 1613. He wrote commentaries in Plautum, 1605, an alſo in Virgilium—de linguâ Latinâ diſſertatio—Latin poems, &c.

TAVERNIER, *John Baptiſt*, acquired a fondneſs for travelling, in the converſation of his father who was a merchant, and after viſiting the beſt part of Europe, before his 23d year, he meditated more diſtant excurſions as a trader in jewels. In the ſpace of 40 years he is ſaid to have travelled ſix times into Turkey, Perſia, and the Eaſt Indies, by various routes, and after being ennobled by Lewis XIV. he, in 1668, purchaſed Aubonne near Geneva, there to ſpend the reſt of his days. His affairs were afterwards thrown into diſorder by the ill conduct of a nephew, and to repair his loſſes he began a ſeventh journey into the Eaſt. He died on his way at Moſcow, 1689, aged 84. His travels, 6 vols. 12mo. were publiſhed in French, and they have been tranſlated into Engliſh.

TAYLOR, *Jeremy*, ſon of a barber at Cambridge, at the age of 13 was admitted at Caius college. He removed to London, where he was introduced to Laud, who procured him a fellowſhip at All-ſouls college, Oxford, 1636. He was afterwards chaplain to his patron, who beſtowed upon him the rectory of Uppingham. During the civil troubles he retired to Carmarthenſhire, where he taught ſchool, till the death of three ſons in three months rendered his retirement unpleaſant, and he retired to London, and ſoon after ſettled at Portmore, Ireland. At the reſtoration he came back, and in 1662 was nominated to the biſhopric of Down and Connor, and to the adminiſtration of Dromore, and was appointed vice-chancellor of Dublin. He died of a fever at Liſnegarvy 1667. His ſucceſſor Ruſt repreſents him as a moſt learned man, of ſolid judgment, keen ſagacity, and the moſt lively imagination, to which were united all the mild virtues of private life. His writings are univerſally admired, the beſt of which are, his life and death of Jeſus Chriſt, folio—holy living and dying, 8vo.—ductor dubitantium—caſes of conſcience, &c.

TAYLOR, *John*, called the water poet, was born in Gloucesterſhire 1580. He was bound apprentice to a waterman in London, but in the midſt of his vocation he often indulged in poetry. In 1642 he came to Oxford, where he kept a victualling houſe, and aſſiſted the king's ſervice by his facetious ſongs and ballads. When Oxford ſurrendered, he went to London, and kept a public houſe in Phœnix alley, Long Acre, which he called the mourning crown. The ſign diſpleaſed the government, and inſtead of it he hung up his own effigy with theſe lines under:

There's many a head ſtands for a ſign,
Then, gentle reader, why not mine?

He died 1654, aged 74, and his portrait was given by his nephew, a painter to the picture gallery, Oxford.

TAYLOR, *John*, a diſſenting miniſter, born near Lancaſter. He was ſettled 20 years at Kirkſtead, Lincolnſhire, and then removed to Norwich, and afterwards to Warrington, where he ſuperintended the academy. In this ſituation he ſoon found oppoſition, and this weighed ſo much upon his mind that it ſhortened his days. He died 1761. He wrote a treatiſe on original ſin—various theological tracts, &c. but his moſt valuable work is a Hebrew and Engliſh concordance, 2 vols. folio.

TAYLOR, *John*, a critic, born 1703, at Shrewſbury, where his father was a barber. He was educated at the grammar ſchool there, and at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was appointed by the univerſity librarian, and afterwards regiſtrar. He was of Doctors Commons, and afterwards became known to lord Carteret, who intruſted him with the education of his ſons. He obtained the rectory of Lawford, Eſſex, the archdeaconry of Bucks, and the reſidentiarſhip of St. Paul's, and died 1766. Beſides public orations and other tracts, he publiſhed "elements of the civil law," 4to. —editions of Lyſias and Demoſthenes—a Latin diſſertation on the marmor Sandvic. &c.

TAYLOR, *Brook*, of Edmonton, was educated at home, and at St John's college, Cambridge. He became known by his treatiſe on the centre of oſcillation, and in 1712, was admitted into the royal ſociety, and two years after elected their ſecretary. He viſited Paris in 1717, and ſoon after his return reſigned his office of ſecretary. He was twice married, and loſt both his wives ſoon after his union with them, a circumſtance which in ſome degree haſtened his end. His firſt wife died 1723, and the ſecond died in childbed 1729, and on the 29th Dec. 1741, he himſelf fell a victim to a conſumptive diſorder in his 46th year. His works on mathematical ſubjects are very valuable, eſpecially his new principles of linear perſpective, often republiſhed. He wrote alſo contemplatio philoſophica, &c.

TEISSIER, *Anthony*, of Montpellier, quitted France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes for Pruſſia. He was made by the elector hiſtoriographer, and died at Berlin 1715, aged 83. He is author of eloges of learned men, from de Thou's hiſtory, 8 vols. 12mo.—catalogus auctorum, &c.

TEKELI, *Emmeric, count de*, a noble Hungarian, who headed the malcontents, and proved ſucceſsful againſt the forces of Auſtria. Aſſiſted by the Turks, he wiſhed to aſſume the title of king. He joined in the ſiege of Vienna with the vizier Muſtapha; but though the diſaſters were attributed to him by the Turk, he haſtened to Adrianople to juſtify himſelf in the preſence of the grand ſignior who beſtowed on him the principality of Tranſylvania. This was but an empty title, as the province was in the hands of the Auſtrians, and therefore, after a vain ſtruggle, he retired to live in privacy at Conſtantinople.

He

He was a man of great courage, but though admired for intrepidity, he wanted judgment. He died 1705, aged 47.

TELL, *William*, a celebrated Swiss, one of the heroes who restored liberty to their oppressed country in 1307. The conspiracy which he formed was suspected, when the Austrian governor Gesler, to ascertain the spirit of the people, ordered a hat to be raised on a pole, and homage to be paid to it as to himself. Tell refused, and when seized was directed to shoot an arrow at an apple placed on the head of his own son, or else to be dragged to death. He cleft the apple in two without injuring his son, and declared that the other arrow in his girdle was intended for the heart of the governor if he had hurt his child. This boldness occasioned his confinement, and the governor, afraid of a rescue, carried him across the lake of Lucern; but a storm obliged Gesler to trust to him the helm for his own preservation. Tell, freed from fetters, steered the boat to a rock still called by his name, and escaped into the mountains. The governor was afterwards shot by Tell, and the Swiss, roused to arms by their hero, drove away their Austrian masters, and established the independence of their country. Tell, 47 years after this, lost his life in an inundation at Burgeln, 1354. His descendants became extinct in the male line in 1684, and in the female 1720.

TELLIER, *Michael le*, a lawyer, born at Paris, 1603. After filling various law offices, he gained the favor of Mazarin, who recommended him to Lewis XIII. to be secretary of state. During the political disputes after the death of Lewis XIII. he possessed the confidence of the queen mother and of the cardinal, and contributed much to the restoration of concord. Though he resigned in 1666 his office to his son, he yet continued in the cabinet, and in 1677 was made chancellor of the kingdom. His services were disgraced by a particular hatred against the protestants, whom he represented as suspicious subjects. By his influence, the famous edict of Nantes was revoked, and the minister triumphing in the cruel measures, exclaimed profanely, "nunc dimittis servum tuum, Domine, quia viderunt oculi mei salutare tuum." He died a few days after, 1685, aged 83.

TELLIER, *Francis Michel le, marquis, de Louvois*, son of the chancellor of France, was born at Paris, 1641. At the age of 23 he was made war minister, in 1666 secretary of state, and after the death of Colbert in 1683, he was placed by Lewis XIV. in the office of superintendant of buildings, arts, and manufactures. His attention was likewise directed to military affairs; but the consciousness of his own abilities rendered him proud and arrogant, and he even shewed some marks of disrespect to his king. Lewis, in consequence of this, treated him with coldness, and the disappointed minister, returning home from the levee, died of vexation and grief, 1691. Though at last unpopular in the court, he was a statesman of most splendid talents, who united for the glory of France, promptitude, secrecy, spirit, and magnanimous conduct.

TELLIER, *Adrian le*, of Melun, was deputy to the national assembly of France, and afterwards to the convention. He was, in 1795, sent to Chartres, to encourage a more free circulation of the corn, but the disaffected raised a cry against him, and obliged him to reduce bread to three sous the pound, and to proclaim it in the public square, mounted on an ass. This indignity had such an effect on his feelings that he shot himself, leaving a paper by which he declared the decree which he had signed void.

TELLIER, *N. le*, a faithful servant of Barthelemy. When this virtuous minister was condemned to be deported in 1797, the honest domestic demanded to share his captivity, and was conveyed to Guyenne, where his attentions administered to his relief under a burning climate, and in the hands of cruel oppressors. When Barthelemy escaped, Tellier accompanied his flight, but this faithful friend died on the passage.

TEMPLE, *sir William*, son of the master of the Rolls in Ireland, was born in London, 1629. He was educated under his uncle Dr. Hammond, and afterwards at Bishop's Strotford school and Emanuel college, Cambridge. He did not continue more than one year at the university, and then travelled through France, Holland, Flanders, and Germany, and returned 1654. He lived in Ireland during the usurpation, devoted to studious pursuits and philosophy; but at the restoration he became a member of the Irish parliament. About 1663 he removed to England, and was employed as an active negociator. He was chiefly instrumental in forming the triple league in 1668 between England, Holland, and Sweden, and the marriage of Mary with the prince of Orange. After spending twenty years in negociations with foreign nations, he retired in 1680 from public life, and employed his time in literary pursuits. But, though withdrawn from the court, his advice and opinion were frequently consulted by the leading men, and even king William himself. Sir William died at the end of 1700, at Moorpark near Farnham, and according to his directions his heart was buried in a silver box, under a sun dial in his garden. Though respected as an able negociator, sir William is censured, and with justice, by bishop Burnet, not only for his vanity, but for his irreligious principles. His only son *John* was a man of abilities, and was made secretary at war under king William; but he had scarce been in office one week when he drowned himself at London bridge, 1689. The cause of this event is said to have originated in his recommending to the king too warmly, though innocently, Hamilton, who, instead of reducing Tyrconnel, the rebellious viceroy of Ireland, encouraged him in his defection. This misfortune

fortune was borne with compoſure by the father, whoſe atheiſtical opinion it was ſaid was, that a wiſe man may diſpoſe of himſelf as he pleaſes. The works of ſir William conſiſt of memoirs of public affairs during his public employments,—letters,—miſcellanies,—obſervations on the united provinces, 2 vols. folio, &c

TEMPLEMAN, *Peter*, M. D. of Dorcheſter, Dorſetſhire, was educated at the Charter-houſe, and Trinity college, Cambridge. After taking his firſt degrees, he went to Leyden, where he ſtudied medicine under Boerhaave, and other profeſſors. Though he ſettled in London with the intention to practiſe, yet he was too indolent to ſucceed, and his fondneſs for literature, and the company of men of ſcience and erudition, left him little time to purſue his original plan. In 1753 he was keeper of the reading-room of the Britiſh muſeum, which he reſigned in 1760. He died of an aſthma 1769, aged 58. He was a man of great erudition, and publiſhed a tranſlation of Norden's travels in Egypt—curious remarks on phyſic, anatomy, &c.

TEMPLEMAN, *Thomas*, a writing-maſter Bury, Suffolk, who publiſhed tables, with calculations of the number of ſquare feet and population of the kingdoms of the world, folio.

TENCIN, *Peter Guerin de*, of Grenoble, was educated at Paris, and became grand vicar of Sens. He went in 1721 with de Biſſy, to Rome, and remained in that capital as the envoy of France. In 1739 he was raiſed to the purple, and ſoon after made archbiſhop of Lyons, and prime miniſter of France. Though he might poſſeſs the abilities or the intrigues neceſſary for an inferior ſtation, he was devoid of that firmneſs, that intelligence, and, that unſhaken integrity, which ſhould adorn the prime miniſter of a mighty empire. He retired ſoon after from the helm of affairs to privacy, and died 1758, aged 80.

TENCIN, *Claudine Alexandrine Guerſi de*, ſiſter of cardinal Tencin, was born at Grenoble, and took the religious habit at Montfleuri. Tired of a religious life, ſhe obtained the pope's permiſſion to quit it, and at Paris ſhe launched into all the extravagances of the gay world. In conſequence of the death of la Freſnaye, a counſellor of ſtate, who was ſaid to be murdered in her chamber, ſhe was thruſt into the Chatelet priſon, and then into the baſtile. She died at Paris 1749. She wrote the ſiege of Calais, a romance of merit—memoirs of Comminges—les malheurs de l'amour, &c.

TENIERS, *David*, a painter, born at Antwerp 1582. He learned his art under Rubens, and then travelled to Rome, and afterwards returned to Antwerp, where he died 1649. His pieces are much admired for their expreſſion, and contain entertaining ſcenes taken from country fairs, drinking parties, merry making, chemiſts, &c. He was called old Teniers to diſtinguiſh him from his ſon *David* Young Teniers died at Antwerp 1694, aged 84. His pieces are highly eſteemed. They conſiſt of fairs, drinking and ſmoking parties, laboratories, but are ſuperior to thoſe of his father in harmony, union, and correctneſs. He had a brother *Abraham*, alſo a painter, who chiefly excelled in the chiaro obſcuro.

TENISON, *Thomas*, of Cottenham, Cambridgeſhire, was educated at Norwich ſchool, and Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge. In the firſt part of life, during the prevalence of fanaticiſm, he ſtudied phyſic, but afterwards applied to divinity He was preſented to the rectory of Holywell, Huntingdonſhire, and in 1680 obtained the vicarage of St. Martin in the fields, London. During the reign of Charles II. and his ſucceſſor, he was an active writer againſt popery, and in conſequence of his ſervices in favor of the revolution, he was made archdeacon of London, and in 1691 nominated to the ſee of Lincoln, and on the death of Tillotſon 1694, promoted to Canterbury. Diſtinguiſhed as a pariſh prieſt by his benevolence, he continued at the head of the church the ſame zeal, mingled with moderation, firmneſs, and exemplary piety. He died at Lambeth 1715. He publiſhed ſome ſermons—the creed of Hobbes examined, &c.—Baconiana, or remains of ſir Francis Bacon, 8vo.—tracts, &c.

TENTZELIUS, *William Erneſt*, of Arnſtadt, Thuringia, devoted himſelf to literature, and died 1707, aged 49. He wrote Saxonia numiſmatica, 4 vols. 4to.—ſupplementum hiſtoriæ Gothanæ, 3 vols. 4to. works of merit.

TERBURGH, *Gerard*, a painter, born at Zwol near Overyſſel, 1608. He travelled over Europe, and was much noticed in Spain, where he was knighted. He ſettled at Deventer, where he became a magiſtrate, and died 1681. His ſubjects are chiefly converſations, perſons engaged in games, and other humorous adventures.

TERRASSON, *John*, of Lyons, 1670, by the friendſhip of Bignon procured a place in the academy of ſciences 1707, and in 1721 was elected profeſſor of the college royal in Greek, Latin, and philoſophy. He died 1750. He wrote a diſſertation againſt the Iliad, 2 vols. 12mo. during the diſpute between la Motte and madame Dacier about Homer,—Sethos, a learned political and moral romance, tranſlated into Engliſh—a tranſlation of Diodorus Siculus into French, with notes and prefaces, an excellent work, in 7 vols. 12mo. &c.

TERRASSON, *Matthew*, a French lawyer, born at Lyons. Beſides ſome contributions to the journal des ſavans, he wrote diſcourſes, pleadings, &c. publiſhed together in 4to. He died 1734, aged 66.

TERRASSON, *Anthony*, ſon of the preceding, wrote at the requeſt of Agueſſeau, the hiſtory of Roman juriſprudence, publiſhed, folio, 1750, and for this uſeful work he was made cenſor royal, counſellor to the aſſembly of Dombes, and afterwards advocate to the

French

French clergy, and professor to the royal college. He wrote besides miscellanies in history, literature, criticism, &c. 12mo. &c. and died 1782, aged 77.

TERRAY, *Joseph Marie*, of Boen, was made comptroller general, minister of state, and director general of buildings; and in times of difficulty he maintained his character of integrity and patriotism. He recommended to the monarch, not the laying of fresh taxes but to suppress abuses, to introduce reform and economy. He retired in 1774, from public affairs, respected by the virtuous, and died at Paris 1778, aged 63. His collection des comptes rendus, from 1758 to 1787, has been published. His nephew, who was intendant of Lyons, was dragged with his wife to the guillotine, 1793, on the accusation that he had suffered his children to emigrate.

TERTRE, *John Baptist*, of Calais after serving his country in the military and the naval service, set out as a missionary into America. He returned to Europe 1658, and died at Paris 1687. He wrote a general history of the Antilles belonging to the French, 4 vols. 4to. 1667, and 1671, a work accurate, though not elegantly written.

TERWESTNN, *Augustin*, a painter born at the Hague. By his influence the academy of painting was revived at the Hague, and that of Berlin was established. He died at Berlin where he had been patronized 1711, aged 72. His brothers *Matthew* and *Elias*, were also eminent painters. The first excelled in the representation of fruits and flowers, and the latter was admired for his historical pieces.

TESTA, *Peter*, a painter and engraver, born at Lucca. He studied at Rome, and was drowned in the Tiber 1648, aged 39, while endeavouring to recover his hat, which had been blown into the water, whilst he was engaged in taking a landscape.

TESTELIN, *Louis*, a painter who distinguished himself by his historical pieces. His restoration of Tabitha to life, and the scourging of Paul and Silas were the best of his compositions. He died at Paris, 1655, aged 40. His brother *Henry* also excelled as a painter.

TESTI, *Fulvio*, a poet of Ferrara, who became prime minister to Francis duke of Modena, but fell under his displeasure, and ended his days in confinement 1646. He wrote odes and other poems, 2 vols. 12mo.

TESTZEL, *John*, of Pirn on the Elbe, became a Dominican, and published the indulgences granted by pope Leo X. for the completion of St. Peter's church at Rome. His zeal drew upon him the attacks of Luther, and at last became the cause of the reformation. Not only in the monasteries, but in taverns and even brothels, these indulgences for the remission of sins were to be bought, and whoever contributed to the filling of the purse of the holy see might be permitted to riot in the greatest debauchery, and even as Testzel said might offer violence to the holy virgin, and be forgiven by the power of the pope, whose arms were equal to the cross of Christ. When he was reproached by Miltitius as the cause of the disasters of the church, he was so afflicted with the imputation that he died of a broken heart 1519.

THELLUSSON, *Peter*, of Geneva, settled as a merchant in London, where he acquired an enormous fortune. He died at Plastow, Kent, 1797, leaving 3 sons and 3 daughters. From a desire of posthumous fame, he left his property in an extraordinary manner. To his wife and children he left about 100,000l. and the rest amounting to upwards of 500,000l. he leaves to trustees to accumulate till the male children of his sons and grandsons are dead. This may extend to 120 years, when the property will amount to 140 millions, and if he should have no lineal descendants, the whole is to go to the use of the sinking fund. This extraordinary will was disputed by his family, but was affirmed by chancery, though afterwards an act was passed to prevent the recurrence of such accumulation.

THEOBALD, *Lewis*, was born at Sittingbourne, Kent, and educated at Islington. He studied the law, which he relinquished for poetry. He for some time engaged in the censor. Pope made him the hero of his dunciad, but afterwards bestowed the honor on another. He, in 1720, introduced on the stage the double falsehood as the production of Shakespeare, which was attacked by Pope and others. He wrote, in 1726, Shakespeare restored, and besides above 20 dramatic pieces of little merit. He is known as the editor of Shakespeare's plays, 8 vols. He died 1742.

THEODORE, king of Corsica, son of Anthony, baron de Newhoff, was born 1696 at Metz. He was for some time in the suite of baron Gortz, the Swedish minister, but after his execution he left the Swedish for the Spanish service. He afterwards visited France, Holland, and England, and in 1736 landed in Corsica, while the inhabitants were in a state of rebellion against the Genoese. His character for boldness and enterprise was such, that as he had brought with him supplies of arms and money, he was soon regarded as the future deliverer of the Corsicans, and declared king of the island 1736. In this capacity he displayed great vigor, though denounced as a traitor by the Genoese, he collected an army of 25,000 men, and laid siege to Bastia, which he took. To render his power more united, he established an order called the order of deliverance, but his popularity vanished, when the promised succours from France and England did not arrive. His subjects grew dissatisfied, but Theodore not trusting to ambassadors, determined in person to solicit the crowned heads of Europe for assistance, and after appointing a regency of 47, he left the island. When he reached Paris, he was ordered to leave the kingdom; and after returning

tiring to Amsterdam he embarked for the Mediterranean, but was soon after seized at Naples, and imprisoned at Cueta. His circumstaces were so desperate that when set at liberty, he could not venture to visit his subjects, but fled to England. His creditors prosecuted him in England, and in his distresses, though a charitable contribution was made for his relief, he was thrown into the king's bench prison, from which in 1756 he extricated himself by an act of insolvency, after registering his kingdom for the benefit of his creditors at Guildhall. He died soon after Dec. 11, 1756, at the house of his taylor, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Anne's Westminster. In 1757 a marble monument was erected to his memory, by Horace Walpole, with these concluding lines:

The grave, great teacher to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings.
But Theodore this moral learned ere dead,
Fate poured its lesson on his living head;
Bestowed a kingdom, and denied him bread.

THEODORIC, first king of the Goths in Italy, was natural son of Theodomir, king of the Ostrogoths. He became consul 484, and was sent to Italy, against Odoacer, whom he defeated and put to death. Thus become master of all Italy, he strengthened his power by marrying, in 509, the sister of Clovis king of France, and by making a treaty of alliance with Anastasius, emperor of the east, and with the Vandals of Africa. While he promoted commerce, encouraged the arts, and patronized literature, he grew suspicious and cruel, and he caused to be put to death Symmachus and Boethius, two of the most illustrious of his subjects. This, it is said, preyed upon his mind, and he died soon after under the severest tortures of conscience, 526.

THEOPHANES, *George*, of Constantinople, is known as an historian and ecclesiastic at the seventh general council. He was banished into Samothrace by the jealousy of Leo the Armenian, and died there 818. He is author of a chronicle.

THEOPHANES, *Prokopovitch*, a Russian historian, born at Kiof 1681. At Rome he imbibed a taste for the fine arts and works of genius. He returned to Kiof, and assumed the monastic habit, and became professor of philosophy. He was noticed by Peter the Great, and, under his direction, reformed the clergy, and abolished the patriarchal dignity. He was made bishop of Pleskof, and metropolitan of all Russia. He died 1736. Besides sermons, disquisitions, and a treatise on rhetoric, he wrote a life of Peter the Great, &c.

THERMES, *Paul de la Barthe, lord of*, of Conserans, served under Francis I. and his two successors. The victory of Cerisoles, in 1544, was attributed to his valor, and he acquired fresh glory at Saluces and Ravel. He afterwards passed into Scotland to invade the English territories, and in 1551 was sent as ambassador to Rome, and headed the French forces in Italy. His capture of Dunkirk, and of St. Venox, was followed by his defeat at Gravelines, in which he was taken prisoner. He died at Paris 1562, aged 80.

THEVENOT, *Melchisedec*, librarian to the king of France, was actuated from his youth with the strongest desire of seeing foreign countries. His account of an instrument for ascertaining the longitude and the declination of the needle, is valuable. He was ambassador of France, at Constantinople, and also assisted at the conclave assembled after the death of Innocent X. and died of a slow fever 1691. He was a curious collector of valuable books and manuscripts, but the most noble part of his library, was the marbles presented to him by M. Nointel, with bas reliefs, and inscriptions, two thousand years old.

THEVENOT, *John*, died 1667. It is said that he was the first person who brought coffee to Paris. He travelled into Asia, of which an account was published, 3 vols. 4to.

THIELIN, *John Philip*, of Mechlin 1618, though of noble birth, and a man of considerable fortune, studied painting, and produced some beautiful pieces. His flowers were particularly admired, as painted with native delicacy, and grouped with taste. His three daughters were also eminent artists.

THIERRY I. king of France, ascended the throne of Neustria and Burgundy 670. He died 691, aged 39.

THIERRY II. son of Dagobert III. was taken from a cloister to be king only in name, as his minister Charles Martel governed the kingdom. He died 737, aged 25.

THIERRY I. obtained, as his share of the kingdom of France, the kingdom of Austrasia, of which he made Metz the capital. He died 534, aged about 51, after a reign of 23 years.

THIERRY II. second son of Childebert was king of Burgundy and Austrasia. Brunehaut, his mother in law, at whose instigation he had murdered his brother, caused him to be poisoned, 613.

THIERRY, *Henry*, a printer at Paris, in the 15th century. His family became celebrated in France for several generations as printers. One of them was bookseller to Boileau, and was immortalized by the poet, in his epistle to his verses.

THIRLBY, *Styan*, of Leicester, was of Jesus college, Cambridge. His promising abilities were clouded by great indolence of disposition, a quarrelsome temper, and a strong fondness for intemperate drinking. He studied physic, and afterwards applied himself to the civil law, and then the common law, and at last obtained a sinecure place of about 100l. a year as king's writer in London, by the interest of sir Edward Walpole, who had been his

his pupil. He resided in the house of his friend, but rendered himself disagreeable by keeping a journal of whatever he observed or heard incompatible with his unsocial ideas, and he spent the remainder of his life in private lodgings, where he died 1753. He wrote some notes on Shakespeare's plays, which appear in Johnson's edition, but he is chiefly known as the author of an able tract against Whiston on the trinity, &c.

THOMAS, *St.* surnamed Didymus, was one of the apostles. When he disbelieved the appearance of his master, he was convinced of the truth, and expressed his belief by the exclamation of, "my Lord, and my God!" After the ascension he penetrated into the east as far as India, where it is said that he suffered martyrdom.

THOMAS, *William*, *D. D.* bishop of Worcester, was born at Bristol 1613. He was educated at Caermarthen school, and St. John's college, Oxford, from which he removed to Jesus. He was chaplain to the earl of Northumberland, from whom he obtained the vicarage of Laugharn and Lansedurnen rectory, of which he was deprived by the parliament. The restoration replaced him in his living. He was afterwards chaplain to the duke of York, and made dean of Worcester 1665, and in 1677 raised to the see of St. David's. In 1683 he was translated to Worcester, and in 1687 he entertained the king in his progress through the country, grieved indeed at the sight of his popish attendants, but hospitably respectful to him as became a subject. On William's accession he was unwilling to take the oaths, and prepared to resign, but he died before the time fixed, of a violent fit of the gout, 1689. He wrote an apology for the church of England, 1678-9. 8vo.—letter to the clergy—some sermons—Roman oracles silenced.

THOMAS, *William*, grandson of the bishop, was born 1670, and educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He obtained the living of Exal, Warwickshire, and in 1721 he removed to Worcester for the better education of his family. In 1723 he was presented to the rectory of St. Nicholas, Worcester, and died 1738. He published antiquitates prioratus majoris Malverne—Dugdale's Warwickshire improved, 2 vols fol. 1730—a survey of Worcester cathedral, and prepared materials for a history of Worcestershire.

THOMAS, *Elizabeth*, better known by the name of Corinna, was known as a writer, but her misfortunes arose in the death of Mr. Gwynnet, to whom she was to have been married 1711. After this, ill health and affliction attended her, and she sunk into the grave 1730. She incurred the displeasure of Pope, because she suffered Curl the bookseller to publish some of the poet's letters with those of Henry Cromwell, and for this she was placed in the Dunciad. Her poems were published after her death, together with 2 vols. of letters.

THOMAS, *Anthony Leonard*, of the French academy, is distinguished as a poet. He was born at Clermont in Auvergne 1732, and intended for the law, but a professorship in the college of Beauvais was more congenial with his disposition. He rose by his merit, and was secretary to the duke of Orleans. He died of a fever 1785. Respected as a man, he was esteemed as a writer. In 1756 he published his reflections, historical and literary, on Voltaire's poem of natural religion. In 1759 his eloge of Saxe was crowned by the academy, and he deserved applause also by his eloges on d'Agueseau, Du Guay Trouin, Des Cartes, Sully, and M. Aurelius. He wrote also an essay on elogies, 2 vols. 12mo.—an essay on the character, manners, and mind of females, 8vo. and some poems, &c.

THOMASIUS, *James*, of Leipsic, became professor of eloquence, belles lettres, and philosophy. He was of mild manners and great benevolence of heart, and died 1684, aged 62. He wrote the origin of philosophical and ecclesiastical history—several dissertations, &c. 11 vols. 8vo. His son *Christian* published a German journal, which drew upon him, in consequence of the severity of some of his remarks, the displeasure of government, and he retired, to Berlin, and was made first professor of laws in the university of Halle. He attracted much of the public attention by asserting in a thesis that concubinage is not contrary to the laws of God. He died 1728, aged 73. He wrote an introduction to the philosophy of the court—history of wisdom and folly, &c.

THOMSON, *Edward*, of Hull in Yorkshire, early went to the East Indies. He was afterwards pressed into the navy, and rose, in 1757, to the rank of lieutenant. At the conclusion of the war he turned his thoughts to literary pursuits. He published the meretriciad—the soldier — the courtezan, and the demirep, poems—and sailors' letters. 2 vols. 12mo. His Trinculo's trip to the jubilee, a ludicrous performance, in which he gave an account of the jubilee at Stratford on Avon, in honor of Shakespeare, appeared in 1769, and also his court of Cupid, 2 vols which contained a collection of the immoral pieces which he had already obtruded upon the world. He altered the "fair quaker" from Shadwell, with some effect, and he afterwards published Paul Whitehead's works, and also Marvell's, 3 vols. 4to. On the breaking out of the American war he obtained the command of the Hydra, and had the good fortune to capture a valuable French East India-man. He died in 1786 on the coast of Africa, on board his ship the Grampus. He published proposals for maritime observations, collected from 1753 to 1763.

THOMSON, *James*, a celebrated poet, son of a Scotch minister, and born at Ednam in Roxburghshire, 11th September 1700. He was educated at Jedburgh school, and Edinburgh university. He distinguished himself by the elegance and spirit of his compositions, and

and when he had been directed by the divinity professor to write an exercise on a psalm, descriptive of the greatness and majesty of God, his paraphrase was much admired for its poetical beauties. He then studied divinity, but soon relinquished it, and sought in London the patronage which might be extended to merit, and the publication of his "winter," 1726, soon introduced him to the great and learned. By the friendship of Dr. Rundle, he was recommended to lord chancellor Talbot, and attended his son in his travels. The popularity of "winter" produced summer in 1727, spring 1728, and autumn in 1730; and other pieces. The death of his noble pupil was soon after followed by that of the chancellor, and Thomson was thus reduced from a state of comfort to a precarious subsistence. The place of secretary of the briefs, which he had obtained from the chancellor, fell at his death; but by the recommendation of lord Lyttelton he was patronized by the prince of Wales, and he obtained in 1746 the office of surveyor general of the Leeward islands. He died of a fever 27th August 1748, and was buried in Richmond church, Surrey. Besides his seasons, Thomson wrote an elegant poem to the memory of sir Isaac Newton, 1727—Britannia, a political poem, occasioned by the quarrels of the Spaniards with England, with respect to America—liberty, a poem in five books, containing ancient and modern Italy compared, Greece, Rome, Britain—the prospect—the castle of indolence, an allegorical poem, after Spenser's manner — besides some tragedies, which were received on the stage with reiterated and deserved applause—Agamemnon, acted 1738—Edward and Eleanora, a tragedy, not acted in consequence of the dispute between the prince of Wales his patron and the king—the masque of Alfred, written jointly with Mallet—Tancred and Sigismunda, from Gil Blas, acted 1745—and Coriolanus, acted after his death for the benefit of his sisters. Thomson in private life was an amiable and benevolent character. As a poet he possessed powers and perfections peculiarly his own. His seasons display the most glowing and interesting descriptions of nature, in language at once elegant, simple, and dignified. They bring before us the whole magnificence of nature, whether pleasing or dreadful. The gaiety of spring, the splendor of summer, the tranquillity of autumn, and the horrors of winter, take each in turn the possession of our minds. In the midst of a florid and luxuriant flow of imagery, some exuberances perhaps may be found, but the merits of the poet are built on too solid a foundation to be shaken, and while the delightful changes of the varied year convey pleasure to the eye, so long must the verse of the poet entertain the mind with the most seducing powers of well managed description and of animated portraiture.

THORESBY, *Ralph*, of Leeds, Yorkshire, was intended for the mercantile line, and in consequence was sent to Rotterdam to learn the Dutch and French languages. On the death of his father 1680, he succeeded to his business, but he paid at the same time great attention to history and antiquarian researches. Though bred among the presbyterians, he was induced by reflection to conform to the rites of the church. He died 1725, aged 68. He was fellow of the royal society, and wrote ducatus Leodiensis, or the topography of Leeds, and the parts adjacent, with a catalogue of the antiquities and curiosities, &c. He intended to publish a view of the state of the northern parts of the kingdom, in the times of the Romans and Britons, but his age prevented the completion.

THORIUS, *Raphael*, a physician, admired at the court of James I. He was a French protestant, remarkable for his learning, but more for his love of wine. He died of the plague in London, 1629. He wrote a poem on tobacco, &c.

THORNDIKE, *Herbert*, a divine, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He obtained the mastership of Sidney college 1643, but was dispossessed for his attachment to the royal cause. He was rewarded at the restoration by a prebend of Westminster. He wrote epilogus, fol. in which he ably defends the tenets of the church of England—treatises on weights and measures, &c. He died 1672.

THORNHILL, *sir James*, a painter, born 1676. Though of a respectable family, his circumstances were low through the ill conduct of his father. He travelled on the continent, and made a valuable collection of some of the pieces of the best masters. Anne intrusted to his care the beautifying the dome of St. Paul's with the history of that saint, which he executed in a grand style on eight panels; and he worked also at Hampton-court, Greenwich hospital, and other places. He was made chief historical painter to the queen, and knighted by George I. He died 1732, aged 56, and left besides a son, a daughter married to Hogarth. He was for some time member of the commons, and fellow of the royal society. He chiefly excelled in historical and in allegorical pieces.

THORNTON, *Bonnel*, a poet, born in Maiden-lane, 1724. He was educated at Westminster school, and Christ church. He wished to study medicine, but preferred a literary life. His first publication was the student, or Oxford and Cambridge miscellany, in monthly numbers, collected 2 vols. 8vo. 1748. In 1754 the "connoisseur" was undertaken with Colman, and continued for two years. In 1766, after the example of Colman, who had translated Terence, he published 2 vols. of a translation of Plautus, which, though admired by Warburton for its pure and elegant style, has not been very popular. In 1767 he published as an additional canto to Garth's dispensary, the battle of the whigs, to ridicule the quarrels between the fellows and the licenciates of the college

college of phyſicians. He died 1768, aged 44, of the gout in his ſtomach. He wrote beſides, the "Oxford barber," and ſome periodical eſſays, &c.

THOYNARD, *Nicholas*, of Orleans, was well ſkilled in hiſtory, and wrote a concordance of the four evangeliſts, in Greek and Latin, 1707, with notes, and died at Paris 1706, aged 77.

THUANUS, *Jacobus Auguſtus*, or DE THOU, a French hiſtorian, born 1553, at Paris. His infancy was paſſed in debility and diſeaſe; his powers, however, ſhone forth early with unuſual ſplendor. He was at firſt educated under private tutors, and then ſtudied the law at Orleans, but was deſtined for the church, he was placed near his uncle, biſhop of Chartres, who reſigned to him ſome of his preferments. In 1573 he viſited Italy, and was employed in various negociations in the Low Countries, and in 1578 made counſeller clerk to the parliament. On the death of his brother, in 1579, he gave up the eccleſiaſtical profeſſion, and reſe to offices of honor. In 1581 he was ſent to adminiſter juſtice at Guyenne, and in 1584 was made maſter of the requeſts. He attached himſelf to Henry II. and afterwards enjoyed the favor of Henry IV. who appointed him his firſt librarian, and entruſted him with the negociations with Guiſe, and with the proteſtants. Under Mary de Medicis he was director of the finances. After a life in the ſervice of literature, and of his country, he died 1617, univerſally reſpected, not only as an hiſtorian, but as a man. He diſtinguiſhed for his hiſtory of his own times, from 1545 to 1608, written in pure and claſſical Latin, and admirable for its fidelity, correctneſs, and accuracy. It has been deſervedly praiſed by Grotius, Caſaubon, Perrault, and others; but as it ſpeaks with freedom of men and of manners, it never appeared, but in a mutilated form, till Dr. Mead undertook its publication, free from all omiſſion, in 1733, in 7 vols. folio. He wrote beſides, ſome poetical pieces, a paraphraſe on the book of Job—on eccleſiaſtes—the lamentations of Jeremiah, &c.—miſcellanies, &c. The eldeſt of his ſons, *Francis Auguſtus*, was librarian to the king; but he unfortunately did not reveal a conſpiracy which he knew againſt Richelieu; and the cardinal, reſenting the levity in which he had been mentioned in the pages of the hiſtorian, inhumanly ſacrificed the ſon to his revenge, and cauſed him to be beheaded at Lyons, 1642.

THUNBERG, *Charles Peter*, a Swediſh botaniſt, the pupil and the friend of Linnæus. He viſited France in 1770, and ſoon after he was ſent by the Dutch company to Japan, to make obſervations and diſcoveries in botany. After a delay of three years at the Cape of Good Hope, he, in 1775, ſet out for Japan; but from the jealouſy of the inhabitants, he made few botanical diſcoveries. In 1776 he quitted Japan for Ceylon, and after ſome obſervations in this iſland, he returned, and was appointed profeſſor of botany at Upſal. He died at the end of the laſt century, leaving his valuable cabinet of natural hiſtory to the univerſity. His flora Japonica appeared 1784, 8vo. with 39 plates, giving an account of above 300 unknown plants.

THURLOE, *John*, ſecretary to the Cromwells, was born 1616, at Abbots-Roding, Eſſex. He was educated for the law, and in 1645 was ſecretary to the parliamentary commiſſioners at the treaty of Uxbridge. Though connected with republican leaders he was not acceſſary to the king's death; but he favored with all his might the affairs of the commonwealth, and in 1653 became ſecretary of ſtate to Cromwell. In 1656 he was member for Ely, and on Cromwell's death he continued in his office under Richard, over whom he had great influence, and at the reſtoration he made a tender of his ſervices, which, however, were not accepted. He was accuſed ſoon after of high treaſon, but releaſed, and then he retired to Great Milton, Oxfordſhire. His knowledge of political affairs was ſuch, that Charles ſolicited him in vain to take a ſhare in the adminiſtration. He died ſuddenly 1668, aged 51. In his character he was very amiable, and remarkable for his courteſy and mildneſs to perſons of all parties. His ſtate papers, in 7 vols. folio, are valuable.

THURLOW, *Edward lord*, was born in 1735, at Aſhfield, Norfolk, and after paſſing ſome time at Cambridge, he came to London to ſtudy the law. He was called to the bar 1758, and raiſed himſelf to notice by his manly oppoſition to ſir Fletcher Norton. In the Douglas cauſe he diſplayed ſuch abilities, that the public attention was turned towards him, as formed to fill the higheſt ſtations in the law. In 1770 he was appointed ſolicitor general, and the next year was attorney general. In June 1778 he was created a peer, and the day following nominated lord high chancellor of Great Britain. This office he reſigned in 1783, but on the re-admiſſion of Mr. Pitt into the cabinet, he again was promoted to the ſeals, and kept them till 1793. Since that time he lived in retirement, and died after an illneſs of two days at Brighthemſtone, 12th Sept. 1806. His character as a lawyer is fixed on the firmeſt baſis of extenſive knowledge, quick penetration, correct judgement, and the moſt undeviating integrity. Though overbearing in his manners, he was zealouſly attached to his party, and inflexible in his opinions, and loyal in his conduct. As a patron of church preferment, he was the friend of perſevering induſtry, and active merit, and though lax in his private conduct, he was ever anxious to reward virtue. In his court, with a powerful mind which quickly comprehended and diſcuſſed with clearneſs the moſt intricate caſes, he pronounced his judgment by the ſtricteſt rules of equity, alike anxious to protect the rights and the privileges of the poor, as the immunities of the great. He was, as has been well obſerved,

ſerved, among lawyers and orators, in the ſenate, and in the courts, what his contemporary Johnſon was among wits and authors, a mighty genius proudly elevated above the littleneſs of common minds.

THYSIUS, *Anthony*, a Dutch philologer, profeſſor of poetry and eloquence at Leyden, and librarian to the univerſity. He died there 1670, aged 67. He publiſhed "hiſtoria navalis," a hiſtory of naval wars between the Dutch and Spaniards, &c.—beſides valuable editions of Paterculus, Salluſt, Valerius Maximus, Lactantius, Aulus Gellius, &c.

TIARINI, *Alexander*, of Bologna, was diſtinguiſhed as a painter of portraits and hiſtorical pieces. He ſucceeded in happily expreſſing the paſſions. He died 1668, aged 91.

TIBALDI, *Pelegrino*, of Bologna, became eminent as a painter, ſculptor and architect. He died at Bologna 1592, aged 70.

TICKELL, *Thomas*, a poet, born at Bridekirk, Cumberland, 1686, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was early introduced to the notice of Addiſon, who employed him in Ireland, and made him his under-ſecretary. In 1724 he was ſecretary to the lords juſtices of Ireland, and continued there till his death 23d April 1740, at Bath. As a writer Tickell obtained ſome celebrity, and he muſt rank high among the minor Engliſh poets. His "proſpect of peace," during the negociations with the French government under queen Anne, paſſed quickly through ſix editions. He wrote "the royal progreſs" on the arrival of George I. and publiſhed a tranſlation of the firſt book of the Iliad, in oppoſition to Pope. This work, which ſome have regarded as the labor of Addiſon, was not without merit; but while it was approved by the literati at Button's, Pope boaſted that he had the town in his favor. "The letter to Avignon" is a party poem of merit, and expreſſes contempt without vulgarity, and maintains its dignity without inſulting arrogance. Tickell publiſhed the works of Addiſon after his death, and wrote alſo a beautiful poem in honor of his memory.

TICKELL, *Richard*, firſt appeared before the public 1778, in his "project," and ſoon after in his "wreath of faſhion," two poems of merit. The moſt admired of his performances was the "anticipation," in which he imitated with great humor the principal ſpeakers in the parliament. He altered Ramſay's gentle ſhepherd for the ſtage, 1781, and wrote alſo the "carnival of Venice," a comic opera. He was killed 1793, by falling from the window of his apartments in Hampton-court.

TIEDEMANN, *Dietrich*, of Bremervorde, was educated at Gottingen. By the recommendation of Heyne, he obtained in 1766 the profeſſorſhip of Greek and Latin, at Caſſel, which he quitted for the chair of philoſophy at Marpurg. He wrote eſſay on an explanation of the origin of language—ſyſtem of the ſtoic philoſophy—inveſtigation of man, &c. works of great merit, and died 1803, aged 55.

TIGNY, *G. de*, publiſhed the natural hiſtory of inſects, 10 vols. 8vo. a work of great merit. His collection of inſects was large and valuable. He died 1803.

TILLEMONT, *Sebaſtian de Nain de*, a French writer, educated in the ſchool of Port Royal, and diſtinguiſhed as an accurate author. He was of ſuch humility that he refuſed the biſhopric of Beauvais, and preferred obſcurity and literature to all dignities. He died 1698, aged 61. His hiſtoire des empereurs, & hiſtoire eccleſiaſtique, are two works, valuable for accuracy, correctneſs, and elegance.

TILLET, *N. du*, of Bourdeaux, devoted himſelf to agricultural purſuits, and publiſhed various works of merit for the deſtruction of inſects in corn, &c. He died 1791, aged 60.

TILLI, *John Tzerclaes count de*, of Bruſſels, quitted the jeſuits for the military profeſſion, and after ſignalizing himſelf againſt the Turks, in Hungary, he commanded the troops of Maximilian of Bavaria, at the battle of Prague, 1620. He contributed to the capture of Breda, and of Heidelberg, and defeated Mansfield, and afterwards routed the forces of d'Halberſtadt, at Stavelo, and took Minden. In 1626 he obtained a victory over the army of Denmark, at Lutter, and three years after went to Lubeck to ſettle the articles of peace with the Daniſh miniſters. He took next Brandenburg, Magdeburgh, and Leipſic, but was defeated by Guſtavus Adolphus, and received a mortal wound in defending the paſſage of the Lech 1632,

TILLOTSON, *John*, was born at Sowerby, Yorkſhire, 1630. Though his father was a ſtrict calviniſt, Tillotſon was educated at Clarehall, Cambridge. The peruſal of Chillingworth's works, and the friendſhip of Cudworth, Worthington, Wilkins, and other learned divines, ſoon removed the principles of puritanical inſtructors, and fitted him for the more active ſcenes of life. In 1656 he was a private tutor, and curate to his friend Wilkins, at St. Lawrence, Jewry. After the reſtoration, he was curate of Cheſhunt, and in 1663 was promoted to the rectory of Keddington, Suffolk, which he reſigned for the preacherſhip of Lincoln's Inn ſociety. In 1664 he was choſen Tueſday lecturer at St. Lawrence, Jewry, and afterwards was promoted to a prebend in the church of Canterbury, and alſo of St. Paul's, and in 1672 made dean of Canterbury. He attended lord Ruſſel when condemned to die in conſequence of the Ryehouſe plot, and ſtrongly urged him to admit the doctrine of non-reſiſtance, a meaſure for which he was cenſured, and for which he cenſured himſelf. At the revolution he was conſulted by Anne of Denmark, and for his loyalty, he was held in eſteem. In 1689 he was clerk of the cloſet to William, and on the ſuſpenſion of Sancroft, he was nominated to the ſee of Canterbury.

Canterbury. His elevation gave displeasure to the non-jurors, who directed all their virulence against him, but he exhibited in his conduct the conscientious prelate, intent upon the reformation of all ecclesiastical abuses. The reproaches hurled against him did not alter the mildness of his manners; and after his death were found some bundles of papers, full of invective against him, on which he wrote with his own hand, "these are libels, I pray God forgive them, I do." The cares attendant upon an elevated situation were felt and recorded by him with all the resignation of a christian; and in his common place book, he inserted some striking remarks, to remind the reader, that what appears to a distant spectator real grandeur, is too often experienced by the possessor a source of misery and trouble. This good man was attacked by a palsy, which proved fatal, and he died in the arms of his friend Nelson, 24th October 1694. Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, preached his funeral sermon. He left nothing to his widow but the copy of his posthumous sermons, which sold for 2,500 guineas, to which the king added an annuity of 400l. in 1695, and in 1698 an addition of 200l. more. His sermons have been frequently published in 10 vols. 8vo.—and in 3 folio. These volumes have been translated into various languages. They are the composition of an able divine, who displays throughout sound reasoning strong sense, and solid piety, in a clear, elegant, unaffected style.

TIMOTHY, the disciple of St. Paul, laboured earnestly in the propagation of the christian faith, and was made first bishop of Ephesus, and received for the guide of his conduct the two excellent epistles still preserved in the new testament. It is supposed that he was stoned to death, 97, for opposing an impious festival in honor of Diana.

TINDAL, *Matthew*, a deistical writer, born 1657, at Beer-ferres, Devonshire. He entered at Lincoln college, Oxford, 1672, and afterwards removed to Exeter, and thence was elected fellow of All-Souls. Under James II. he declared himself a papist, but afterwards took the oaths to secure his fellowship. He died in London 1733. He is known for two publications, the first published 1706, the rights of the christian church asserted against the Romish and all other priests, &c. 8vo.—and the other, published 1730, in 8vo. christianity as old as the creation, or the gospel, a republication of the religion of nature. In the former of these, his intention was, in subtle and insinuating language, to destroy the authority of the church; and in the latter, his design, in the most artful manner, is to set aside revealed religion, and to establish that there is no other religion but that of the law of nature imprinted upon the heart of man. These works were deservedly censured, and among the ablest opponents of his tenets, he had Dr. Hickes, who had been his tutor at Lincoln, Dr. Conybeare, afterwards bishop of Bristol, Leland, Foster, and others. He wrote some tracts besides, on civil and religious liberty, and he left at his death a second volume to his christianity as old as the creation.

TINDAL, *Nicholas*, nephew to Matthew, was educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He was afterwards fellow of Trinity college, and obtained the livings of Alverstoke, Hants, and of Great Waltham, near Chelmsford, and afterwards succeeded to Colbourne, in the isle of Wight. He died at Greenwich, where he was chaplain to the hospital, at an advanced age 1774. He published two quarto numbers of an intended history of Essex, in 3 vols. which, however, he relinquished for the translation of Rapin's history of England, in which he was assisted by Morant. This last work succeeded so well that his booksellers handsomely gave him a present of 200 guineas. He published besides Cantemir's history of the Ottoman empire, folio—and Polymetis abridged, &c.

TINDALL, *William*, author of juvenile excursions in literature and criticism, 12mo.—history and antiquities of the abbey and borough of Evesham, &c. 4to—evils and advantages of genius contrasted, a poem, &c. was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and appointed chaplain to the tower, where, in a fit of melancholy, he shot himself 1804, at the age of 50.

TINTORETTO, *James*, a painter, so called, as son of Robusto, a dyer at Venice, where he was born 1512. He studied under Titian, who observed his rising talents, and dismissed him, as afraid of a rival. Tintoretto studied the works of his predecessors with judgment, and deserved the surname of *Furious*, from the boldness of his paintings, the rapidity of his genius, and the vivacity of his spirit. He died 1594, having been father to a son and daughter, who also inherited his genius. The daughter married a German, and died 1590, aged 30, and the son, eminent as an historical painter, died 1637, aged 75. The pieces of Tintoretto are deservedly admired, and though he is censured for the incorrectness of his outlines, and other irregularities, his colouring, and the expression of his figures are particularly striking.

TIPPOO-SAIB, succeeded his father Hyder-Ally as king of Mysore. During the American war he joined the French against the English; but after the breaking out of the French revolution, he was alone exposed to the fortunes of the war. In 1790 he was defeated at Travancore; and yielding to the British arms, he consented, in 1792, to make peace with lord Cornwallis by delivering up his two sons as hostages, and paying, besides part of his dominions, above three millions sterling. His intrigues with the French, and his machinations to destroy the English power, renewed the war in 1799. He was attacked by the British in his very capital, and was killed whilst bravely defending himself on the ramparts. He was 52 years old. Though oppressive and capricious, he patronized the arts, and

his fondness for literature was displayed in the collection of books found in his palace, consisting of various works in the Shanscrit language in the 10th century, translations of the Koran, MSS. of the history of the Mogul victories, and historical memoirs of Hindostan, all which have been deposited in the library of Calcutta.

TIRABOSCHI, *Jerome*, a jesuit of Bergamo, professor of rhetoric at Milan. He was in 1770 made librarian to the duke of Modena, and died 1794, aged 62. He wrote memoirs on the ancient order of the Humiliés, 3 vols. 4to —catalogue of the writers of Modena, 6 vols. 4to.—history of Italian literature from Augustus, 13 vols. 4to. a work of merit.

TISSOT, *S. A. D.* a Swiss physician, a warm advocate of inoculation, and of experimental medicine. He died at Lausanne, 1797, aged 70. His works are in 10 vols. 12mo. His advice to men of letters, on subjects of health, and other smaller pieces, possess high merit.

TYTIAN, or TITIANO, a celebrated painter, born at Cadore in Friuli, 1477. He was placed under Bellino; but he improved himself more by the laudable emulation between him and his fellow pupil Giorgione, than by the instruction of his master. His abilities soon recommended him, he was patronized by Charles V. who knighted him, and bestowed on him several handsome presents as a mark of his esteem, and not for his pictures, which he declared to be above any price. He died at Venice of the plague, 1576, aged 99. His character as a man as well as a painter was so universally respected, that he received the strongest marks of friendship from the greatest and most eminent persons in Europe. His pieces are much admired for their coloring, delicacy, and correctness. The best are a last supper in the Escurial—a Christ crowned with thorns at Milan—and a portrait of himself, with his mistress combing her hair, in the Paris collection. He left two sons, one of whom *Horatio*, was a painter, till allured by the hopes of discovering the philosopher's stone, he applied to chemistry, and died of the plague with his father. Titian's brother *Francesco*, was also a painter, and made cabinets of ebony adorned with figures, &c.

TITLEY, *Walter*, was educated at Westminster and Trinity college, Cambridge, and employed as envoy extraordinary to Copenhagen, where he died highly respected, 1754. He wrote an imitation of Horace, and other Latin pieces.

TITON DU TILLET, *Everard*, of Paris, was educated at the jesuits' college and followed the military profession. At the peace of Ryswick, he purchased a place in the royal household, and afterwards travelled into Italy. He formed in 1708 the plan of erecting a brazen Parnassus in honor of Lewis XIV. and the work was completed in 1718. In this monument the monarch was represented as Apollo holding a lyre, while below the graces are personified by de la Suze, des Houlieres, and de Scuderi, three learned ladies, and the nine muses appear under the name of P. Corneille, Moliere, Racan, Segrais, la Fontaine, Chapelle, Racine, Despreaux, and Lully. Medallions are given to less known poets, and others distinguished for literature or the fine arts. Titon published in 1727 a description of this poetical monument, and as he continued additions to it, he added supplements to the accounts of his heroes up to 1760. He died 1762, aged 86.

TITUS, a Greek disciple of St. Paul, converted from paganism. He was the attendant of his master, and was appointed by him bishop of Crete, where he died.

TODD, *Hugh, D. D.* of Blencow, Cumberland, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was elected fellow of University, 1678, and became vicar of Stanwix, and died about 1710. The best known of his works are the description of Sweden, fol.—the life of Phocion, &c. He left in MS. an history of the diocese of Carlisle, &c.

TOIRAS, *John Caylard de St. Bonnet, marquis de*, of St. Jean-de-Cardonnenques, served under Henry IV. and Lewis XIII. and distinguished himself at the sieges of Montauban and Montpellier, and at the taking of Rhé, &c. He was for his services made marshal of France; but the attachment of his brothers to Orleans, and the jealousy of Richelieu brought on his disgrace, and he retired from France. He afterwards became a general in the army of the duke of Savoy, and was killed before the fortress of Fontanette, 1636, aged 51. His reputation was such, that after he expired, the soldiers dipped their handkerchiefs in the blood which issued from his wound, exclaiming, that so long as they carried that with them, so long would they prove victorious.

TOLAND, *John*, one of the founders of modern deism, was born 1669, in the north of Ireland, and educated at Redcastle school, from which he went to Glasgow, 1687, and three years after to Edinburgh. Though brought up as a papist, he renounced that religion, and went to study at Leyden, and then returned to England and visited Oxford, and in 1696 published his christianity not mysterious, which excited great clamor. At this time he went to Ireland, but here the fame of his book was spread, and not only his company was shunned, but his work was ordered by the parliament to be burnt by the hands of the hangman. He returned to England, and was engaged in various publications. His life of Milton was published in 1698, and some other works. He was abroad in 1703, at Berlin and Hanover, where he was received with great respect, and on his return he was patronized by Harley. In 1718, he published his Nazarenus, or Jewish, Gentile, or Mahometan christianity, &c. a violent attack against revelation, and in 1720 appeared his Tetradymus,

dymus, in four parts. He died at Putney, 1722. Toland poſſeſſed vaſt erudition, and great powers of mind, but unfortunately theſe were miſapplied in the ſupport of atheiſm. The wiſh of being known, and the ſtrong paſſion of vanity, with which he was influenced, led him to adopt opinions which probably ſober reflection diſapproved; and the ambition of being ſingular, hurried him to oppoſe whatever is held as moſt ſacred amongſt mankind.

TOLLET, *Elizabeth*, an Engliſh lady, who publiſhed ſome poems, beſides Suſannah, or innocence preſerved; a ſacred drama, and died unmarried 1754, aged 60.

TOLLIUS, *Jacobus*, a phyſician, born at Ingra. He was profeſſor of eloquence and Greek at Brandenburg, and died 1696. He edited Auſonius in 8vo. and Longinus, in 4to. and wrote epiſtolæ itinerariæ.

TOMPION, *Thomas*, a celebrated mechanic. His name is mentioned with thoſe of Graham and others, as an able clock and watch maker. He died 1696.

TONSTALL, *Cuthbert*, of Tackford, Hertfordſhire, ſtudied at Oxford, Cambridge, and Padua, and was employed in ſeveral embaſſies by Henry VIII. and for his ſervices made biſhop of London 1522, lord privy ſeal 1523, and in 1530, tranſlated to Durham. He was deprived of his honors by Elizabeth, for denying her ſupremacy, and he died in confinement, 1559, aged 84. He was author of a treatiſe de arte ſupputandi, 4to.—on the preſence of Chriſt in the euchariſt, 4to, &c.

TOOKE, *Andrew*, was born in London, 1673, and educated at the Charter-houſe and Clare-hall, Cambridge. In 1695 he was made uſher of the Charter-houſe, and in 1704 profeſſor of geometry at Greſham college, and though he inherited much property from his brother, the bookſeller in Fleet ſtreet, he accepted the headſhip of the ſchool, 1728. He died of a dropſy, 1731, aged 58. He publiſhed ſynopſis Græcæ linguæ—Ovid's faſti—the pantheon, or hiſtory of the heathen gods tranſlated, without acknowledgment, from Pomey.

TOOKE, *George*, of Popes in Hertfordſhire, was born 1595. He was captain of a band of volunteers againſt Cadiz in 1625, of which he wrote a poetical account. He retired to his ſeat, and devoted himſelf during the civil wars to literary purſuits. He loſt his wife 1642, and wrote various canzonets to her memory. He died 1675, aged 80.

TOOKE, *Thomas*, was born in Kent, and educated at St. Paul's ſchool, and Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge. He was appointed maſter of the ſchool at Biſhop Stortford, and by his influence a new ſchool was erected by contributions, and raiſed to celebrity. He died 1721, after 30 years uſefully employed in the labors of his ſchool.

TOPHAM, *Thomas*, a publican of Iſlington, of whoſe prodigious ſtrength curious particulars are related in Hutton's hiſtory of Derbyſhire. It is ſaid that he could ſqueeze together a pewter quart pot at arm's length; lift over his head with his little finger a weight of 200lbs. and with his teeth raiſe an oak table ſix feet long, at the extremity of which was ſuſpended half a hundred weight. He ſtabbed himſelf in 1749 in conſequence of a quarrel with his wife, and after wounding her in a dangerous manner.

TOPLADY, *Auguſtus Montague*, of Farnham in Surrey, was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Dublin univerſity. He became in 1768 vicar of Broadhembury, Devon; but finding the air of the place unfavorable, he ſettled in London, and officiated in a chapel, Orange-ſtreet, Leiceſter fields. He was author of hiſtoric proofs of the doctrinal calviniſm of the church of England, and other theological works. He died in London, 1778, aged 41.

TORFÆUS, *Thormodus*, of Miſnia, hiſtoriographer to the king of Denmark, is known for his hiſtory of the Orcades from 850 to 1206, publiſhed 1715, folio—and his hiſtory of Norway, 4 vols. folio, 1711, in Latin, poſſeſſing great merit. He died 1720, aged 81.

TORRE, *N.* of the Milaneſe, from low beginnings, roſe to eminence as a chemiſt, and an artiſt in fire works. The friendſhip of Reaumur, rendered him expert in the conſtruction of barometers, and in the knowledge of pneumatics. His artificial fire-works, exhibited at Paris on the marriage of Lewis XVI. were much admired, and in his experiments in pyrotechny, it is ſaid, that he diſcovered the method of preparing an unextinguiſhable fire, which might conſume an enemy's fleet. This was revealed to the French government, who refuſed to practiſe it againſt the Engliſh fleet, and the inventor at laſt ſenſible of the terrible conſequences of this engine of deſtruction, expreſſed great contrition for his diſcovery. The ſudden death of his wife had ſuch an effect upon him, that he ſoon followed her to the grave, 1780.

TORRENTIUS, *John*, a painter of Amſterdam. He unfortunately was ſo laſcivious in his ideas, that he employed himſelf in delineating naked and obſcene figures, in the moſt licentious and diſguſting attitudes. He alſo became the founder of a ſect of Adamites, and for his heretical opinions was ſeized by the magiſtrates, and tortured. He expired under the ſeverity of his torments, 1640, and his offenſive pieces were burnt by the hangman.

TORRICELLI, *Evangeliſte*, a mathematician, born at Faenza, 1608. He learned philoſophy under Caſtelli, who had been the pupil of the great Galileo. His progreſs was ſo great that he was recommended to Galileo, and went to live with him, but the death of that venerable philoſopher three months after left him to his own purſuits. He ſettled at Florence patronized by the duke Ferdinand II,

and he devoted himself to the construction and improvement of telescopes and microscopes. To his experiments we are indebted for the discovery of ascertaining the weight of the atmosphere by quicksilver in the barometer or Toricellian tube. He died 1647, aged 40. He published opera geometrica, 4to. 1644.

Tory, *Geoffry*, of Bourges, settled at Paris, as professor of philosophy in the college of Burgundy, and afterwards became printer. He improved the art of printing, and published an useful book on the proportion and distance of letters, called champ fleuri, 4to. and 8vo. He also translated the hieroglyphics of Horus Apollo, 8vo., &c. He died 1550.

Toscanella, *Paul*, an astronomer, who erected in Florence cathedral a famous gnomon, of which a description has been published by Ximenes, in 4to. 1757. Some suppose that Toscanella formed an idea of the possibility of a passage to the East by the Cape of Good Hope, and by mentioning the circumstance to Martenz of Lisbon, the Portuguese, it is said, were animated in making discoveries. He died about 1490.

Tottie, *John*, canon of Christ-church, and archdeacon of Worcester, was an able preacher, much admired at St. Mary's Oxford. His sermons are deservedly esteemed. He died after 1775.

Toup, *Jonathan*, a critic, born at St. Ives, in Cornwall, 1713. He was educated in the school of his native town, and at St. Merryn's and Exeter college, Oxford. His master's degree was taken at Cambridge 1756. His "emendationes in Suidam," in 1760, continued in another volume 1764, recommended him to the notice of Warburton, by whose means bishop Keppel bestowed on him a prebend in Exeter cathedral, and the vicarage of St. Martyn's. He published his appendiculum not. in Suidam, 1775, and in 1778 his edition of Longinus in 4to. and afterwards in 8vo. He died 1785, aged 72.

Tournefort, *Joseph Pitton de*, a botanist, born at Aix in Provence 1656. Though devoted to theological pursuits by his father, he did not abandon botanical studies, and when his own master, he applied himself to philosophy and medicine. In 1678 he explored the mountains of Dauphiné and Savoy in quest of plants, and in 1679 perfected himself in medicine at Montpellier. He 1681 he visited the mountains of Catalonia and the Pyrenees, and in 1683 he was appointed botanical professor. He afterwards travelled over Spain, Portugal, Holland, and England, and in 1700 was sent by the king to examine the plants of Greece, Asia, and Africa, and to make observations on the manners and the natural history of those countries. He returned after three years, and brought with him 1356 species of plants. He was soon after professor of physic in the college royal. He received an injury from the wheel of a cart which passed by him, and neglecting the proper remedies, he was seized with a spitting of blood, which carried him off, 1708. He published elements of botany, 3 vols. 8vo. enlarged to 3 vols. 4to —history of plants near Paris, 12mo enlarged to 2 vols.—voyage to the Levant, 2 vols. 4to. and three in 8vo.—a treatise on the materia medica, 2 vols. 2 vols. 12mo. &c.

Tournely, *Honoré*, was born at Antibes 1658. He rose from the mean office of a swine-herd to be professor of theology at Douay, and a popular preacher. He was much engaged in the controversy about the bull Unigenitus, which he ably defended. He died of an apoplexy 1729. The best of his works is a course of theology in Latin, 16 vols. 8vo.

Tourrette, *Mark Anth. Lew. Claret de la*, of Lyons, studied in the jesuits' college, and became one of the magistrates of his native city. He formed a valuable collection of insects and of herbs, and cultivated in his garden not less than 3000 of the rarest plants. He was attacked by an inflammation in his lungs at the siege of his native town in the autumn of 1793, and he survived it but few days. He died aged 64. He published demonstrations elementaires de botanique, 2 vols. 8vo.—voyage au mont Pila, 8vo. &c.

Tourville, *Anne Hilarion de Cosentin de*, a French admiral, born at Tourville, near Coutances, 1642. He first distinguished himself against the Algerines, and afterwards at Palermo, and against the Spanish fleet. He defeated in 1690 the fleets of England, and Holland, but in the battle of la Hogue, two years after, he lost fourteen of his largest ships. He died 1701, aged 59.

Toussaint Louverture, a mulatto of St. Domingo, who by his abilities rose to command in the French army under Rochambeau in 1796. His influence among the blacks induced him to aspire to sovereign power, and the cruelties which the French exercised against the natives increased the numbers which flocked to his rebellious standard. After establishing a constitution, and being acknowledged the head of all power civil and military, he consolidated his authority by the wisest regulations; but his confidence in the French, who still kept an army in the province, proved fatal to him. He trusted his person among them, and instead of being respected, he was seized as a criminal, and sent to France by le Clerc. This ill-treated, but truly valiant chieftain, died in his prison 1803, either of poison or violence.

Towers, *Joseph*, of Southwark, followed the printing business at Sherborne, and then settled as a bookseller in London, and in 1774 became pastor of a presbyterian congregation at Highgate. Four years after he was with Dr. Price, in Newington-green meeting, and in 1779 received the Edinburgh degree of LL. D. He wrote British biography, 7 vols. 8vo.—observations on Hume's history of England—

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the life and reign of Frederic III. of Prussia, 2 vols. 8vo.—a vindication of Locke—sermons—an answer to Burke's famous pamphlet, and other political tracts. He died 1799, aged 62.

Townley, *Charles*, was born at Townley-hall, Lancashire. With genuine taste in the knowledge of antiquities, and with an independent fortune, he devoted his labors to the formation of a noble collection, and his house in Park-street became the depository of the bulky fragments of Egyptian architecture, and the more beautiful specimens of the Grecian and Roman models. His medals were also numerous and valuable. The Etruscan vases, and other antiquities of his collection, were illustrated in 2 vols. 4to by d'Ancarville. Mr. Townley, who was fellow of the antiquarian and royal societies, and one of the trustees of the British museum, died at his house Park-street, 1805, aged 67. By his will he left 4000l. for the building of a museum at Standish, for his valuable antiquities, but as the bequest has not been complied with, the whole collection is, agreeable to his further directions, now deposited in the British museum.

Townson, *Thomas*, *D. D.* was born in Essex 1715. From Christ church, Oxford, he removed to Magdalen college, and afterwards was presented successively to Hatfield Peverel, in Essex, Blithfield, Staffordshire, the lower moiety of Malpas, Cheshire, and Richmond archdeaconry, Yorkshire. He is known for his valuable discourses on the four gospels, and three tracts in answer to the confessional, and since his death in 1792, a discourse on the evangelical history has appeared.

Tozzetti, *John Targioni*, a botanist, of Florence. He was educated at Pisa, and succeeded his master Micheli in the care of the botanic garden of Florence. In 1737 he was made professor of botany there. He was one of the first who introduced inoculation in Tuscany. He died at Florence 1780, of an atrophy. His publications in Latin, as well as in Italian, are respectable. He published a thesis "de præstantiâ & usu plantarum in medicinâ," fol.—a work on the improvement of medicine in Etruria, in 4 vols. 4to. &c.

Tradescant, *John*, a Dutchman, who travelled over Europe, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, and Barbary, and at last settled in England as superintendant of the gardens of Charles I. It is said that he was the first who formed in England a collection of medals and objects of natural history. His son was also a great traveller. They had a large garden at Lambeth, well stocked with various exotic plants. An account of their valuable collection appeared under the name of museum Tradescantium. The father died 1652.

Trapp, *Joseph*, was born 1672 at Cherington, Gloucestershire. He was educated by his father and then entered at Wadham college, Oxford. He was the first poetry professor on the Birkhead foundation, and he published his lectures, called "prælectiones poeticæ," a very elegant work. As he had given excellent rules for the forming of a poet, he afterwards attempted to act up to those rules in the translation of the Æneid, but in this he failed. Virgil, as has been well observed, viewed through the medium of Trapp, appears an accurate writer, and the Æneid a well conducted fable; but discerned in Dryden's page, he glows as a fire from heaven. Dr. Trapp was rector of Harlington, Middlesex, of Christ-church, Newgate-street, and St. Leonard's, Foster-lane, and lecturer of St. Lawrence, Jewry, and of St. Martin's in the fields. He died 1747, and left behind him an excellent character, as a critic, a scholar, a preacher, and as a man. He published Milton's paradise lost, in Latin verse—4 vols. of sermons—Abramule, a tragedy—a treatise on being over righteous—besides 2 vols. of his prælectiones, &c.

Travis, *George*, of Royton, Lancashire, was educated at Manchester school, and St. John's college, Cambridge. He obtained Eastham vicarage, Handley rectory, Cheshire, and the archdeaconry of Chester, and a prebend in that church. He ably attacked Gibbon's history, and showed himself a strenuous assertor of the genuineness of the famous passage in 1 John v, v. 7. against Griesbach, Porson, Marsh, and Pappelbaum. He died 1797.

Trembley, *Abraham*, of Geneva, retired to Holland, not to embrace the ecclesiastical profession, as his father wished. After being private tutor in Holland, he came to London, and undertook the education of the duke of Richmond. He returned to Geneva 1757, and died there 1784, aged 74. His works are memoirs on polypus, 4to.—instructions from a father to his children, on natural religion, 2 vols. 8vo.—instructions on natural religion, 3 vols. 8vo. &c.

Tremoille or Trimouille, *Louis de la*, *viscount de Thouars*, a French general, born 1460. At the age of 18 he was made general of the French forces, and at the battle of St. Aubin-du-Cormier in 1488, he took prisoner Orleans, afterwards Lewis XII. He possessed equal abilities as a negociator, and was employed as ambassador in Britany, at Vienna and Rome. Lewis XII., when raised to the throne, forgot the injuries he had received and entrusted him with his armies in Italy. Tremoille was wounded at Novara, but bravely defended Dijon against the Swiss, and protected Picardy and Provence. He fell gloriously at the battle of Pavia 1525, aged 65.

Trenchard, *John*, was bred to the law, and was commissioner of forfeited estates in Ireland. He distinguished himself as a political writer, and in 1720 began with Gordon to publish in the London, and the British journal, letters under the name of "Cato," which attracted much attention. He was member of parliament for Taunton, Somersetshire, and died 1723 of an ulcer in his kidneys. He

published some pamphlets now forgotten. He is described by Gordon as a man of extraordinary talents, and great probity.

TRENCK, *Francis, baron de*, a Prussian nobleman, imprisoned for his imprudent conduct. He published his memoirs, which contain a curious account of his adventures, but not always in the language of truth. He came to France during the revolution, and wishing to acquire popularity, he was arrested as a suspected person, and guillotined 1794, aged 70.

TREVISANI, *Francis*, of Trieste, is eminent as a painter. He settled at Rome, where he acquired celebrity for his historical pieces and landscapes. He died 1746, aged 90.

TREVISI, *Jerome*, of Treviso, came to England, and was noticed by Henry VIII. to whom he was appointed painter and chief engineer. He was killed at the siege of Boulogne, 1544.

TRISSINO, *John George*, a poet, born at Vicenza 1478 He studied at Milan and at Rome, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. The death of his wife, by whom he had two sons, drew him into public life, and at Rome he soothed the sorrows of his domestic misfortunes by writing a tragedy, Sophonisba, which was received with universal applause. He was afterwards employed in some embassies by the pope. His second marriage 1526, and his fondness for a son, the fruit of this marriage, proved the source of misery to him. His eldest son was jealous of his partiality for this younger child, and sued his father for the property of his departed mother in which he prevailed. This had such effect upon Trissino, that he died of chagrin 1550. His works were published 2 vols. fol. Verona, 1720. His chief poem is Italy delivered from the Goths by Belisarius, in Italian, a work which displays genius and felicity of invention, though not the flights or beauties of Tasso.

TRIVULCE, *John James*, of Milan, was banished for his attachment to the Guelfs. He entered into the service of the king of Arragon, and afterwards of Charles VIII. of France, and was marshal of the kingdom. He distinguished himself at the battle of Aignadel in 1509, but the defeat of the French before Novara was attributed to his negligence. He afterwards distinguished himself at the battle of Marignan, and died at Arpajon 1518, aged about 80.

TROMP, *Martin Happertz*, of Brille, at the age of eight embarked for the Indies in the naval service of his country. He distinguished himself before Gibraltar 1607, and rose from the lowest station to be admiral of Holland. He defeated a numerous Spanish fleet in 1639, and signalized his valor in 32 other naval battles. He was killed on the quarter deck while commanding the fleet, which engaged the English ships under Albemarle, 10th August 1653, and he was honored by his countrymen with a most splendid funeral This brave man refused all titles except that of father of the sailors.

TROMP, *Cornelius*, son of the above, distinguished himself also against the corsairs of Barbary in 1650, and against the English in 1653 and 1665. He behaved with great valor in the two naval battles fought with the English in 1673, and three years after he succeeded Ruyter as admiral of the United Provinces. He died 1691, aged 62.

TRONCHIN, *Theodore*, a physician, born at Geneva 1704. He came to England with lord Bolingbroke, and after studying at Cambridge he went to Leyden. He settled at Amsterdam as physician, but returned to Geneva in 1754, and two years after removed to Paris, where he inoculated some of the royal family. He was much respected in that capital, and died there 1781, deservedly lamented. He wrote de nymphâ, 8vo.—de colicâ pictorum, 8vo. &c.

TROOST, *Cornelius*, of Amsterdam, is distinguished as an historian and a painter. He died 1750, aged 53. His chief piece is preserved in the school of surgery at Amsterdam, where he represents an anatomical professor dissecting a body before his attentive pupils.

TROY, *Francis de*, of Toulouse, became professor, and afterwards director of the academy of painting. His female figures were particularly pleasing, so that it was said of him, that he had stolen the cestus of Venus. He died 1730, aged 85.

TROY, *John Francis*, son of the above, died at Rome 1752, aged 76. He also excelled as a painter. His Niobe changed into a rock, his Esther and his Jason, are admired pieces.

TRUBLET, *Nicholas Charles Joseph*, of St Malo, published reflexions on Telemachus, which introduced him to la Mothe and Fontenelle, and he enjoyed the patronage of cardinal de Tencin, but preferred retirement to the honors of the court. His essays on literature and morality, 4 vols. 12mo. possess great merit. He wrote memoirs of la Mote and Fontenelle, &c. and died 1770, aged 73.

TRUCHET, *John*, of Lyons, applied himself to divinity, but mechanics proved his favorite pursuit. Under Colbert, he paid attention to geometry and hydraulics, and was consulted in the construction of canals and aqueducts. He also improved the mode of bleaching, and invented various machines for purposes of commerce, &c. He died 1729, aged 72.

TRUMBULL, *William, LL.D.* a statesman, born in Berkshire. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, and afterwards fellow of Allsouls. He was advocate in doctors' commons, was knighted 1684, and the next year sent envoy to France. He was member for East Loo, and afterwards for Oxford university, and in 1695 was secretary of state, but resigned two years after. The time of his death is not ascertained. He is described by Burnet

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as a moſt able civilian, and a very virtuous man. He is, however, chiefly known as the friend of Pope.

TUCKER, *Abraham*, author of "the light of nature purſued," 9 vols. 8vo. publiſhed under the aſſumed name of Search, died at his ſeat, Betchworth caſtle, near Dorking, Surrey, 1775.

TUCKER, *Joſiah*, an able divine, born at Laugharn, Caermarthenſhire, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford. He became rector of St. Stephen's, then prebendary of the cathedral, and in 1758 dean of Glouceſter. During the American war, he drew much of the public attention upon himſelf by his pamphlets, in which he aſſerted the neceſſity of granting independence to the colonies, rather than to attempt to ſubdue them by arms. As a writer on ſubjects of government, of commerce, and of politics, his opinion was highly reſpectable. In his treatiſe on civil government he oppoſed Locke, and proved himſelf no mean antagoniſt in the field of philoſophy and reaſoning. He publiſhed ſome ſermons, &c. and died at an advanced age, 1799.

TULL, *Jethro*, is ever to be celebrated as the firſt Engliſhman who beſtowed particular attention to agriculture, and endeavoured to reduce it to a regular ſyſtem. He is the inventor of the drill plough. He travelled into France, and other parts of Europe, earneſtly attentive to the improvements made in agriculture in foreign countries. Though baffled by the ſtupidity of his laborers and the mechanics whom he employed, he demonſtrated that by careful labor and due arrangement, the ground would produce in the courſe of 13 years more plentiful crops than by the uſual methods of manuring and of fallow. His neighbours who obſerved the rapid improvements of his land, prevailed upon him to publiſh his theory, which appeared in 1733. His eſſay on horſe-hoeing huſbandry, fol. was ſo popular that it was tranſlated into French by du Hamel He publiſhed other agricultural tracts, and died 1740.

TULLY, *Thomas*, of Carliſle, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was in 1642 elected maſter of Tetbury grammar ſchool, and in 1657 was made head of St. Edmund hall, and at the reſtoration he became chaplain to the king. He was made dean of Rippon, 1675, and died the next year, aged 56. He was author of logica apodeictica, 8vo. and ſome other theological tracts.

TULLY, *George*, a relation of the preceding, born alſo at Carliſle, and educated at Queen's college. He was author of a diſcourſe on the government of the thoughts, 8vo.—and publiſhed a tranſlation of Plutarch's morals, &c. He publiſhed beſides ſome ſermons and theological tracts. He obtained a prebend of Rippon, and the rectory of Galeſide, near Newcaſtle, &c. He died 1695, aged 42.

TUNSTALL, *James*, was born 1710, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was preſented 1739 to Sturmer rectory, Eſſex, and in 1741 elected public orator of the univerſity. He was chaplain afterwards to Potter, the primate, who gave him Great Chart rectory in Kent. He died 1772. He wrote epiſtolæ ad virum erudit. Conyers Middleton, &c.—academica, or diſcourſes on natural and revealed religion, &c.

TURENNE, *Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, viſcount de*, ſecond ſon of the duke of Bouillon, was born at Sedan, 1611. From his earlieſt years he found particular delight in reading Curtius on the exploits of Alexander the Great. He learned the art of war under his maternal uncle Maurice of Naſſau, and firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſiege of la Mothe in Lorraine, in 1634. In 1635 he reduced with rapidity Sulre in Hainault, with a garriſon of 2000 men, and the next year ſo ſignalized himſelf at Briſach, that Richelieu offered him his niece in marriage, which, as a proteſtant, he declined. In 1642 he aſſiſted at the conqueſt of Rouſſillon, and two years after, in reward for his ſervices during 17 years, he was made marſhal of France, and commander in chief. He croſſed the Rhine with a ſmall force, and though defeated at Mariendal, 1645, he recovered, three months after, at the victory of Northlingen, the honor of his army. In 1645 he re-eſtabliſhed the elector of Treves, and the following year he formed an union with the Swediſh army under Wrangel, after a march of 140 leagues, and by this manœuvre obliged the duke of Bavaria to ſue for peace. When the duke ſoon after violated the peace, Turenne again attacked him, and gained over him the famous battle of Zumarthauſen. In the civil wars of France, Turenne embraced the party of the rebellious princes, and was defeated near Rhetel, in 1650, but the following year he was reconciled to the court. He checked the progreſs of Condé, to whom he was oppoſed, and after ſome ſkilful manœuvres on the Loire, the Seine, and the Marne, he went in 1654 to raiſe the ſiege of Arras. In 1657 he took St. Venant, &c. and joined the forces of Cromwell in taking Dunkirk, which was followed by the fall of Oudenard, Ypres, and other Flemiſh towns. In 1667 he was placed at the head of military operations, and inſtructed the king his maſter in the art of war. His ſucceſs was ſo rapid, that the Spaniards ſued for peace the next year, and about this time the general renounced the tenets of the proteſtants for the catholic faith. In the war againſt Holland he took 40 Dutch towns in 22 days, in 1672 and the following year, he purſued to the gates of Berlin the elector of Brandenburg, and obliged him to ſue for peace. His conqueſt of Franche Comté, in 1674, occaſioned a powerful league, againſt Lewis XIV. but Turenne, ever active, ſuddenly marched into the palatinate, and defeated at Sintzein a German army, and ſo laid waſte the country, that from the top of his caſtle at Manheim the elector could ſee two

cities and 25 villages around him in flames. After this campaign, Turenne retreated to Lorraine, and defeated the imperialists at Mulhausen, and again in a more terrible battle at Turkheim, and compelled them to recross the Rhine. These disasters did not dishearten the cabinet of Vienna, who opposed Montecuculli to Turenne, and these two illustrious characters were going to decide the valor of their troops near Saltzbach, when the French hero, examining a spot to erect a battery, was unfortunately killed by a cannon ball, 1675, aged 64. Deservedly reckoned as the first general of his age, he was honored with a most splendid funeral by his master, and was buried among the French kings at St. Denys. In 1781 a superb trophy was erected on the very spot where he fell at Saltzbach, by cardinal de Rohan. In his private conduct he was modest and unassuming, and when at the treaty of the Pyrenees, the kings of Spain and France introduced to each other the chief persons of their court, Turenne was found concealed among the crowd, and when presented to the Spanish monarch, Philip observed to his sister, Anne of Austria, "that is the man who has made me pass so many sleepless nights."

TURGOT, *Michael Stephen*, president of the parliament at Paris, contributed to adorn Paris, and to promote the comforts of its inhabitants. He died 1751, aged 52.

TURGOT, *Anne Robert James*, youngest son of the preceding, was born 1727. He studied divinity at the Sorbonne, and at the age of 24 he began a translation of the Georgics of Virgil. His abilities recommended him to the court, and for 12 years he was intendant of Limoges, where he promoted commerce, and opened sources of opulence by the making of new roads, and the digging of canals. Called by Lewis XVI. to the office of comptroller-general of the finances, he improved the resources of the kingdom, and lessened the burdens of the people. His plans were grand, liberal, and useful; but unfortunately he was opposed by those who were possessed of power rather than of an enlightened mind, and he at last retired from a situation which he had adorned by his talents and integrity. His ministry was, indeed, short, but very popular and useful. He died of the gout, 1781, aged 69. Memoirs of his life and of his works were published by Condorcet, 8vo.

TURNEBUS, *Adrian*, was born 1512, at Andely in Normandy. He studied at Paris, and taught polite literature at Toulouse, and in 1547 became Greek professor at Paris. In 1552 he superintended the royal press for Greek books, but resigned three years after, and died 1565. Not only his erudition, but his amiable manners, entitled him to the general praise bestowed upon his character. His works chiefly consist of valuable notes on Cicero, Varro, Thucydides, Plato, &c.—Latin poems—translations from Aristotle, Theophrastus, &c.

TURNER, *William*, of Morpeth, Northumberland, was educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. Embracing the tenets of the reformation, he preached to various congregations, till Gardiner, jealous of him, imprisoned him. When liberated he went to the continent, and returned to England, on Edward's accession, and was made dean of Welis, but he went into exile, under Mary, till under Elizabeth he was restored to his ecclesiastical honors. He wrote a treatise on the baths of England and Germany—a complete herbal, or history of plants, fol.—and other botanical works, and died 1568.

TURNER, *Thomas*, was born at Reading, Berks, and educated at St. John's college. He was in 1629 made residentiary of St. Paul's, and chaplain to Charles I. whom he accompanied to Scotland, and in 1641 was made dean of Rochester, and soon after of Canterbury. These dignities rendered him very suspected to the parliament, and during the civil wars, he was stripped of his preferment, with every mark of insult. He died 1672, aged 81.

TURNER, *Francis*, son of the above, was educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, and afterwards obtained a prebend of St. Paul's, and the deanery of Windsor He was, in 1683, made bishop of Rochester, and the next year removed to Ely, but his opposition to the king rendered him unpopular, and he was one of the seven bishops sent to the tower. At the revolution he refused to take the oaths to William, and was consequently deprived. He wrote some sermons, besides religious poems, &c. and died 1700.

TURNER, *Robert*, quitted the kingdom to preserve his attachment to the Romish church. He was in the service of the duke of Bavaria, and afterwards became canon of Breslaw, and died at Gratz; 1597. He wrote commentaries on scripture, &c.

TURPIN, *F. H.* of Caen, became professor of belles lettres there, and afterwards at Paris. He published the lives of the great Condé, and of marshal Choiseul—history of the government of ancient republics—life of Mahomet, 3 vols. 12mo.—universal history, 4 vols.—history of the alcoran, 2 vols. &c. He died 1799, aged 90.

TURRETIN, *Francis*, of Geneva, was professor of theology at Geneva, 1653, and was in 1661 envoy from the republic to Holland. He died 1687. He wrote institutio theologiæ elenchticæ, 3 vols. 4to.—theses de satisfactione J. C. 4to. &c.

TURRETIN, *John Alphonsus*, son of the preceding, was born at Geneva, 1671. After travelling over Holland, France, and England, much respected by the learned and the great, he died at Geneva, 1737. He wrote dissertations,

tations, 3 vols. 4to.—ſermons—an abridgment of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, &c.

TUSSER, *Thomas*, of Raven hall, Eſſex, was educated at Eton and Cambridge. He was introduced to the court of queen Elizabeth, but he preferred a rural life. His five hundred points of good huſbandry, 4to. is an intereſting picture of the agricultural progreſs of thoſe days. He died about 1580.

TWINING, *Thomas*, a Greek ſcholar, well known for his tranſlation of the poetics of Ariſtotle, 4to. He was a native of London, and finiſhed his education at Sidney college, Cambridge. He was preſented to the living of St. Mary's, Chicheſter, and died there in 1804.

TWISS, *William*, of Newbury, Berks, was educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and New college, Oxford. He defended the tenets of the preſbyterians, and was preſident of the Weſtminſter aſſembly of divines, and rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He wrote vindiciæ gratiæ poteſtatis & providentiæ Dei, fol.—four diſſertations de ſcientiâ mediâ, fol. &c. He died 1645.

TYE, *Chriſtopher*, muſical preceptor to Edward VI. and organiſt of the royal chapel under Elizabeth, was born at Weſtminſter and educated at Cambridge. He ſet to muſic the acts of the apoſtles, and other things. The time of his death is not known.

TYERS, *Thomas*, the friend of Johnſon, and the proprietor of Vauxhall gardens, was brought up to the bar, but never practiſed. He died 1787. He wrote ſome ſonnets, paſtorals, beſides political tracts, &c. 8vo.

TYNDALL, *William*, an Engliſh reformer, born on the borders of Wales, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he imbibed the doctrines of Luther. He afterwards went to Cambridge, and then to the continent, that he might with greater ſecurity print his tranſlation of the new teſtament into Engliſh. His tranſlation was well received in England, though the catholics wiſhed to ſuppreſs it. He afterwards tranſlated the five books of Moſes, but the papiſts were ſo enraged againſt him, that they employed a ſpy to betray him, and he was ſeized as an heretic at Antwerp. Though the Engliſh merchants in Antwerp intereſted themſelves in his favor, and lord Cromwell wrote for his releaſe, he was condemned to die. He was firſt ſtrangled, then burnt near Filford caſtle, 18 miles from Antwerp, 1536.

TYRWHITT, *Thomas*. was ſent from Kenſington to Eton, and then entered at Queen's college, Oxford, from whence he was, in 1755, elected fellow of Merton. He was, in 1756, under ſecretary at war to lord Barrington, and in 1761 became principal clerk of the houſe of commons, which he reſigned, ſix years after to Mr. Hatſell. In 1784 he was elected curator of the Britiſh muſeum, and died 1786, univerſally reſpected, as well for learning, as for gentleneſs and amiableneſs of temper. His works, 12 in number, diſplay labor, as well as taſte and judgment. The beſt known, are obſervations on ſome paſſages in Shakeſpeare—poetical tranſlations of Pope's Meſſiah, of Philips' ſplendid ſhilling, into Latin, and Pindar's eighth Iſthmian ode into Engliſh—Chaucer's Canterbury tales, 5 vols. 8vo.—Rowley's poems, written by Chatterton, with a vindication againſt Bryant, the dean of Exeter, and others—Ariſtotle's poetics, &c.

TYSON, *Edward*, of Briſtol, was educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He ſettled in London, and acquired a very extenſive practice. He became phyſician to Bethlehem and Bridewell hoſpitals, and died very ſuddenly, 1708, aged 58. His works are phocæna, or anatomy of a porpoiſe, 4to.—ephemeri vita, or the natural hiſtory of the ephemeron, 4to.—ourang outang, or compariſon of the anatomy of the pigmy, the ape, the monkey, and man, &c. 4to.

TYTLER, *William*, was born at Edinburgh, 1711. He publiſhed the poetical remains of James I. of Scotland—a diſſertation of Scottiſh muſic—an enquiry into the evidence againſt Mary queen of Scots, &c. an able work, which in reflecting on the concluſions of Robertſon and Hume, endeavoured to turn away the tide of unpopularity from that unfortunate queen. He died 1792 advanced in life, and highly reſpected for his private and public character.

TZETZES, *John*, a grammarian of Conſtantinople, about the 12th century, He ſhone as a great ſcholar, and it is ſaid that his memory was ſo retentive that he could repeat all the ſcriptures by heart. He wrote valuable commentaries on the Alexandra of Lycophron, publiſhed by Potter in his edition of that poet, 1697. He wrote alſo "Chiliades," an elaborate work—ſcholia on Heſiod—epigrams and poems—pieces on grammar, &c.

V.

VACQUERIE, *John de la*, first president of the parliament of Paris, is celebrated for the firmness of his address to Lewis XI. when he wished to enforce some unpopular taxes. Sire, exclaimed he, at the head of the parliament, we resign our offices into your hands, determined rather to endure the severity of your displeasure, than wound our consciences.

VADE', *John Joseph*, a native of Ham, in Picardy, who made amends for the irregularities of his youth by the excellence of his poetical productions. He is the author of that kind of poetry which the French called Poissard, which paints in low, but natural characters, the occupations of vulgar life. He was, among poets, what Teniers is among painters, and his parodies, songs, bouquets, fables, epistles, &c. possess great merit. His dissipated life shortened his days, and he died 1757, at the early age of 37.

VADIAN, *Joachim*, of St. Gal, in Switzerland, was honored with the laurel crown for his literary merits, by the emperor of Germany, and died 1551, aged 66. He wrote commentaries on Pomponius Mela, fol.—a treatise on poetry, and other works in Latin.

VAILLANT, *John Foy*, a French medallist, born at Beauvais 1632. He studied jurisprudence, and afterwards medicine, but the sight of a number of medals, which a peasant found in digging in a neighbouring field, fixed the bent of his genius. On a visit to Paris he was introduced to Colbert, who engaged him to travel over Italy, Sicily, and Greece, in quest of medals. On a second voyage from Marseilles, he was taken by pirates, and was carried as a slave to Algiers; but after five months of slavery, he returned to France for his ransom. At sea, the sight of another pirate threatened fresh slavery; but to preserve the medals which he had collected at Algiers he swallowed them. He landed soon after at the mouths of the Rhone, and nature discharged the favorite medals. He undertook another voyage, and visited Egypt and Persia, and returned loaded with curiosities. His labors were liberally rewarded by Lewis XIV.; he was made associate of the academy of inscriptions 1701, and died of an apoplexy 1706, aged 76. The best known of his works are, numismata imperatorum Roman. præstantiora a J. Cæsar. ad Posthumum & tyrannos, 4to.—enlarged to 3 vols. 4to.—Seleucidarum imperium, &c. 4to. a valuable work—numismata ærea Augustorum & Cæsar. in coloniis, &c. 2 vols. folio, numismata imperatorum, &c. apus Græcos, folio, &c. —His son *John Francis* was born at Rome, and educated at Paris among the jesuits. He took his degrees in medicine, but studied the science of metals. He died 1708, aged 44, of an abscess in the head, occasioned by a fall. He is author of a treatise on the nature and use of coffee, &c.

VAILLANT, *Sebastian*, a botanist, born near Pontoise. From organist at a convent he became secretary to Fagon, the king's physician, and was made director of the royal gardens. He enriched the garden by the addition of curious plants, and had a seat in the academy of sciences. He published remarks on Tournefort's institutions of botany—botanicon Parisiense, containing an account of the plants which grow near Paris, with 300 plates, &c. He died of an asthma, 1722, aged 53.

VAISSETTE, *Don Joseph*, of Gaillac, quitted the office of king's procureur in Albigeois, for the ecclesiastical profession. He came to Paris 1713, and with Claude de Vic, wrote an history of Languedoc, of which the first volume appeared in 1730, folio. After the death of his coadjutor he published four other volumes. He wrote besides, an abridgement of his great work, 6 vols. 12mo.—universal geography, 4 vols. 4to. and 12 vols. 12mo. He died 1756, aged 71.

VALAZE, *Charles Eleonore Dufriche*, of Alençon, after being in the military profession, was called to the bar, and sent as deputy to the convention. He was violent in his reflections against the unhappy Lewis, but as attached to the Girondists, he was condemned 1793, at the age of 42, but as the sentence was pronounced, he stabbed himself to the heart. He was intelligent on subjects of law, commerce, and agriculture, and published, lois penales, 8vo. 1784—le reve, conte philosophique, &c.

VALDO, *Peter*, of Vaux, in Dauphiné, became in 1180, the head of a sect called from him Vaudois. Lewis VII. endeavoured in vain to convert them, and his son Philip Augustus considering the sword as more powerful than the tongue, destroyed their houses, and put above 7000 to the sword. Dispersed through Languedoc, Dauphiny, Bohemia, &c. they still adhered to their principles.

VALENTIN,

VALENTIN, pope after Eugenius II. died 40 days after his election, 827.

VALENTIN, *Basil*, an able chemist in the 16th century. His works are in German, and so popular that they have been translated into Latin and English. The best known are currus triumphalis antimonii Amsterd. 12mo. —azoph of philosophers with the twelve keys of philosophy, 8vo. &c.

VALENTIN, *Michael Bernard*, of Giessen, studied botany, and became professor of medicine in his native town. He died 1729, aged 72. He is author of historia simplicium reformata, with 23 plates 1723—amphitheatrum zootomicum, in German, 3 vols. fol. translated into Latin by Becker—medicina nova antiqua, 4to. &c.

VALENTINE, daughter of John Galeas, of Milan, married Lewis of Orleans, who was basely murdered by the duke of Burgundy. Unable to avenge his death, she died of a broken heart 1408, recommending to her children the natural ten of her husband.

VALERIANUS. *Pierius*, of Belluno in the Venetian states, studied under Valla and Lascaris, and was entrusted with the care of the two nephews of Leo X. He had the modesty to refuse two bishoprics, and remained satisfied with the office of apostolic notary. After the death of his pupils, he retired to literary ease at Padua, where he died 1558, aged 83. He was author of various treatises on curious subjects, both in Italian and Latin.

VALESIUS HENRICUS, or HENRY DE VALOIS, of Paris, after studying under the jesuits at Verdun, and afterwards at Paris, and at Bourges, embraced, to please his father, the profession of the law. Literature, however, had greater charms for him, and he studied history and antiquities. He published the ancient ecclesiastical historians, for which he received the honorable reward of a pension, and in 1670 was appointed by the king historiographer of France for his publication of Eusebius. He died 1676, aged 73. Besides his ecclesiastical historians, 3 vols. fol. he edited, with valuable notes, Ammianus Marcellinus, &c.—His brother *Adrian* distinguished himself also as a learned historian, and died 1692, aged 85. He published gesta Francorum from 254 to 752, 3 vols. fol. a work of great labor. He published besides, notitia Galliarum, fol.—a panegyric on the king, &c.

VALETTE PARISOT, *John de la*, grand master of Malta 1557, bravely defended the island against Solyman II and an army of 80,000 men. After a siege of four months, and the loss of 20,000 men, the Turks retreated, and the Maltese raised from its ruins their city, to which they gave the name of their heroic defender. He died 1568.

VALETTE, *John Lewis de Nogaret, duke d'Epernon*, a French general, the friend of Henry III. After his death, though attached to the interests of the enemies of Henry IV. he was reconciled to him. He was loaded with honors, and maintained the same influence with Lewis XIII. in spite of the intrigues of Richelieu. His attack upon the archbishop of Bourdeaux, whom he struck, exposed him to the censures of the church, but his own submission restored him to favor. He died 1642, aged 88.—His brother *Bernard* shared his honors, and was killed at the siege of Roquebrune, near Frejus, 1592.

VALINCOUR, *John Baptist Henry de Trousset de*, a French writer, secretary of marine to admiral de Toulouse at the battle of Malaga; in which he was wounded. He was appointed by Lewis XIV. his historian, in the room of Racine. He died at Paris 1730, aged 77. He was author of a letter to la marquise de .... 12mo.—the life of Francis de Lorraine, duke of Guise—critical observations on the œdipus of Sophocles, 4to. &c.

VALKENBURGH, *Theodore*, of Amsterdam, was eminent as a painter. He lost his property in a voyage to the West Indies, and died poor in Holland, 1721, aged 46. His dead game and fruit pieces are admired.

VALLA, *Laurentius*, of Placentia, possessed great powers as a critic. Violent in his remarks, and contentious in his character, he raised against himself a host of enemies, and without confining his reflections to literature, he ventured to attack the traditions of the church, and to declare that in his quiver he had arrows even against Christ himself. He was patronized by Alphonsus of Naples, who at the age of 50 learned Latin of him; and when he was persecuted for the boldness of his opinions, and condemned to be burned alive, he was saved from the flames by his royal protector, and submitted only to a private correction in the convent of the Jacobines. He was invited from Naples to Rome by Nicholas V. who knew his literary merit. He died at Rome 1465, aged 50. Though censured by Poggius and others, Valla has had among his defenders Erasmus, and if he cannot be exculpated from asperity of language, he yet possesses the merit of indefatigable zeal in the cause of science, of correct judgment, and acute discernment. His works are, elegances of the Latin language, a valuable work, folio and 4to.—treatise against the false donation of Constantine—history of the reign of Ferdinand of Arragon, 4to—translations of Thucydides, Herodotus, Homer's Iliad, &c. not of much value—notes on the Greek testament—fables, &c.

VALLE, *Peter della*, of Rome, was from 1614 to 1626 employed in visiting Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land, Persia, India, and other eastern countries, of which he published an account in a series of 54 letters. He died 1652, aged 66.

VALLÉE, *Simon*, a French engraver. His Venus in her car from Troy—the resurrection of Lazarus, by Raphael—Jesus bearing his cross, from Sacchi, are much admired. Lewis XIV. granted him a pension, but the artist,

artiſt, lying on his death bed, declined it, exclaiming, "it is too late," and expired.

VALLIERE, *Louiſe Francoiſe, ducheſſe de la*, a French lady, was one of the maids of honor to Henrietta of England, the wife of the duke of Orleans, and ſhe became miſtreſs to Lewis XIV. by whom ſhe had a ſon and a daughter. When madame de Monteſpan alienated the affections of her fickle lover, ſhe retired to a cloiſter, where for 35 years ſhe atoned by acts of piety for the licentiouſneſs of her youth. She died 1710, aged 66.

VALLISNIERI, *Anthony*, an Italian naturaliſt, who ſtudied under Malpighi, and was appointed by the Venetian republic profeſſor of medicine at Padua. He died 1730, aged 69. He wrote in Italian, dialogues on the origin of various inſects, 8vo.—experiments on the worms of the human body—hiſtoire de la generation de l'homme and des animaux, 4to. &c.

VALSALVA, *Anthony Marie*, a phyſician of Imola, who taught anatomy, at Bologna. He died 1723, aged 57. His works are, anatomical diſſertations in Latin, 2 vols. 4to.—de aure humana, 4to. the labor of 16 years.

VALVERDA, *John*, a Spaniſh phyſician, ſaid to have introduced the knowledge of anatomy into Spain, where he publiſhed the tables of Veſalius with remarks, &c in Spaniſh. Indefatigable more than ingenious, his labors were highly uſeful. He wrote a treatiſe on anatomy, &c.

VANAKEN, *Joſeph*, of Antwerp, is eminent as a painter. His ſatins, velvets, lace, embroidery, &c. poſſeſſed peculiar beauty. He died 1749, aged 50.

VANBRUGH, *ſir John*, of Cheſhire, was diſtinguiſhed for his poetical talents, and his knowledge of architecture. He was in the army, and in 1697 produced his firſt play, the "relapſe, or virtue in danger," received with great applauſe, and the following year he again claimed the public approbation by his "provoked wife." Soon after his Æſop, a comedy abounding with ſatire, appeared, and in 1702 the "falſe friend." His character was now become ſo reſpectable, that he was knighted by queen Anne, and appointed Clarencieux king at arms, and afterwards he held ſucceſſively the offices of ſurveyor of the works at Greenwich hoſpital, of comptroller-general of his majeſty's works, &c. Nothing, however, could compenſate the want of economy, and the poet, ſuffering under indigence, exerted his genius to amuſe the town. He had undertaken the building of the new theatre in the Haymarket, but the plan did not ſucceed, though he rapidly produced the triumph of love—the confederacy—the cuckold in conceit—ſquire Treelohy—and the miſtake. Sir John died of a quinſey 1726. Though ridiculed by Pope, ſir John is yet acknowledged by the ſatiriſt to be a man of wit and of honor. The moſt remarkable monument of his architectural abilities is Blenheim houſe, which, though admired as a perfect whole, muſt be conſidered as a heavy pile, with ſcarce an apartment of magnitude ſufficiently proportioned to the ſize of a ſplendid manſion. The dramatic pieces of Vanbrugh, from their wit, eaſe, and vivacity, poſſeſs merit; but they muſt be condemned for that licentiouſneſs, which, though palliated by the indelicate taſte of the times, are yet unbecoming a man of virtue, of refined ſenſe, and of honorable principles.

VAN CEULEN, *Ludolph*, a mathematician of Leyden, of great merit in the 17th century. He publiſhed fundamenta geometriæ, 4to.—de circulo & adſcriptis, 4to. The 36 cyphers by which he expreſſed the proportion of the circumference and the diameter of a circle, were engraved on his tomb in St. Peter's church, Leyden.

VANCOUVEUR, *George*, a captain in the navy, who made a voyage in the North Pacific ocean, and round the globe in 1790-5, of which he publiſhed an account in 4to He died 1797.

VANDALE, *Anthony*, a Dutch phyſician. He practiſed with great reputation at Haerlem, where he died 1708. He wrote diſſertations on the heathen oracles, abridged and improved by la Fontenelle—a treatiſe on the origin and progreſs of idolatry, 4to.—diſſertations on important ſubjects, 4to. &c.

VANDEN-VELDE, *Iſaiah*, a Flemiſh painter, whoſe battles and attacks of robbers are highly admired. He died about 1640. His brothers, *John* and *William*, were alſo eminent. The former excelled as an engraver, and the latter for his repreſentation of ſea views and ſea fights, for which he was patronized by Charles I. He died in London 1693. The ſon of William, alſo called *William*, poſſeſſed the genius of his family. His water pieces are finiſhed in the higheſt characters of grace, correctneſs, and nature.

VANDER-DOES, *Jacob*, a Dutch painter, who died 1673, aged 50. His animals and landſcapes were highly finiſhed, and as his temper was of gloomy caſt, he infuſed the melancholy feelings of his mind into his pieces.

VANDER-HEYDEN, *John*, of Gorcum, chiefly excelled in the repreſentation of ruins, temples, diſtant towers. &c. He was minutely correct, and in an open bible, only four inches high, introduced in one of his pieces, the characters of the whole page were perfectly legible. He died 1712, aged 75.

VANDER KABEL, *Adrian*, a painter and engraver, of Ryſwick, near the Hague. He excelled in ſea views and in landſcapes, but his coloring was bad. He was fond of low company, and died at Lyons 1695, aged 64.

VANDER-LINDEN, *John Antonides*, was profeſſor of medicine at Leyden. His grandfather *Henry*, who was maſter of the learned languages, and who, in the Spaniſh maſſacre at Naerden, loſt ſeveral relations, was divinity profeſſor of Franeker, where he died 1614, aged 68 His ſon *Anthony* practiſed phyſic at Amſterdam,

Amſterdam, where he died 1633, leaving *Antonides*. Antonides, who was born at Enckhuyſen 1609, finiſhed his medical ſtudies at Amſterdam under his father, and for 12 years he filled the profeſſorial chair of medicine at Franeker, and next removed 1651 to Leyden, where his reputation followed him. He died at Leyden 1664. His works are, de ſcriptis medicis, 8vo.—ſelecta medica, 4to.—editions of Hippocrates, Celſus, and Spigelius.

VANDER MERSCH, general of the inſurgents of Brabant in 1789, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valor and prudence. When betrayed, he retired to Bruſſels, and was impriſoned in the citadel of Antwerp. He was afterwards reſtored to liberty, and died at Antwerp 1792.

VANDER-MEULEN, *Anthony Francis*, a painter of Bruſſels. His pieces exhibit all the graces, and delicacy of the moſt admired performances of Teniers. The ſubjects are chiefly hunting parties, ſieges, battles, &c. He attended Lewis XIV. in his military expeditions, and gave an accurate repreſentation of the towns which he beſieged, &c. He died at Paris 1690, aged 56.

VANDER-MONDE, *Charles Auguſtus*, a phyſician, born at Macao in China, of European parents. He became cenſor royal at Bologna, and died at Paris 1762, aged 35. He publiſhed a collection of obſervations on medicine and ſurgery, 12mo. which were the origin of the journal of medicine, &c. 12mo.—pocket dictionary of health, 2 vols. 12mo. &c.

VANDER-MONDE, *N.* a French mathematician, who died at Paris, Jan. 1796, aged 61. He contributed much to the memoirs of the academy of ſciences, in his obſervations on equations, on muſic, &c.

VANDER-SPIEGEL, a Dutch ſtateſman, whoſe ſervices from 1785 to 1795, tended much to eſtabliſh order and regularity. He left Holland in conſequence of perſecution, and died at Lingen in Weſtphalia 1800.

VANDYCK, *Anthony*, a painter, born at Antwerp 1599. He was the pupil of Rubens, and in Italy ſtudied the beauties of the Venetian ſchool. On his return the reputation of his hiſtorical pieces procured him invitations from the court of France, but he preferred the patronage of Charles I. The monarch, pleaſed with his merits, knighted him, and allowed him a penſion, and the painter, flattered by the court, and grown rich by the exertion of his pencil, married the beautiful daughter of earl Gowry, and ſupported the dignity of her rank by the oſtentatious diſplay of a magnificent equipage and a ſplendid table. He died in 1641, aged 42. The moſt celebrated of his pictures is a deſcent from the croſs, preſerved at Antwerp. His pieces in England are numerous but chiefly portraits, and from them he derived a more ſubſtantial remuneration, than from hiſtorical ſubjects. Of all the pupils of Rubens, he, according to Freſnoy, beſt comprehended the rules and general maxims of his maſter, and he even excelled him in the delicacy of his coloring. His pictures preſerve in high perfection the dreſs and the coſtume of the times.

VANDYCK, *Peter*, a Dutch painter. His portraits of the ſtatholder and his family are much admired. He died at the Hague 1758, aged 78.

VANE, *ſir Henry*, eldeſt ſon of the ſecretary of ſtate to Charles I. was born 1612. From Weſtminſter ſchool, he removed to Magdalen hall, Oxford, and afterwards viſited Geneva. He diſplayed ſentiments ſo hoſtile to the church, that to avoid his father's diſpleaſure he went to New England 1635, but came back to Europe two years after. By his father's intereſt he obtained the place of treaſurer of the navy, but a quarrel with the earl of Strafford, who had aſſumed in a title the name of their family ſeat, engaged the father and the ſon in oppoſition to the government. Eager to ruin his political enemy, Vane united with Pym and others, and during the civil wars he ably promoted the views of the republicans, and aſſiſted at the conferences at Uxbridge and in the iſle of Wight. Though he diſapproved of the violence offered to the king, he accepted of a ſeat at the council board, but his oppoſition to Cromwell was ſo determined that he was ſent a priſoner to Cariſbrook caſtle. At the reſtoration, though both houſes voted for his indemnity, his conduct to Strafford, and his perſeverance in the republican cauſe were not forgotten, and he was arraigned on pretence of having compaſſed the late king's fate, and beheaded on Tower-hill, 1662. He is repreſented by Clarendon as a man of deep diſſimulation, of quick conception, and great underſtanding, but Burnet ſpeaks of him as a fearful man, whoſe head was darkened in his notions of religion. From his fanatical mode of preaching he and his adherents were called Seekers, and in his writings on moral and theological ſubjects, he clothed his thoughts in ſuch affected language that his meaning were totally unintelligible.

VAN-EVERDINGEN, *Albert*, a painter and engraver, of Alkmaer. His landſcapes and water falls poſſeſſed peculiar beauty, and eſpecially his agitated ſeas. He died 1675, aged 54.

VAN-HUYSUM, *John*, a painter, of Amſterdam, 1682. Inſtead of ſeeking reputation in his profeſſion, he applied his genius in the delineation of flowers, fruit, and landſcapes. He was ſo ſucceſsful, that in the repreſentation of the down and bloom of fruit, and the varied tints of flowers, no painter ever poſſeſſed greater delicacy, or more taſte in tracing the beauties of nature. His pieces were ſo much admired, that he ſold them for a very high price, and at laſt only princes and nobles could afford to become purchaſers. The violent temper of his wife, and the ill conduct of his ſon, ruffled his ſpirits in the laſt part of life, and produced habits of intemperance and of melancholy.

lancholy. He died at Amsterdam 1749, aged 57.

VANIERE, *James*, a jesuit, born at Causses 1664. The best known of his poems is his "prædium rusticum," in 16 cantos, a work in imitation of Virgil's georgics, though not always interesting. He wrote besides, eclogues, epistles, epigrams, hymns, &c. and a poetical dictionary in Latin, in 4to. He died 1739, aged 76.

VANINI, *Lucilio*, an atheist, born at Taurozano in Otranto 1585. When in orders he soon disregarded divinity for the writings of Aristotle, Averroes, Cardan, and Pomponatius. In the pages of these philosophers it is supposed that he drew his principles of atheism, which he laboured so earnestly to disseminate. After visiting Germany and the Low Countries, he came to Geneva, and passed into England from which he returned to Italy and next to France, where he propagated his opinions sometimes openly, and sometimes as the secret friend of truth and religion. Preferring the freedom of a wandering life, he gained some celebrity as a professor of physic, philosophy and divinity, at Toulouse. The impious tenets, however, which he taught, drew upon him the public indignation, and he was tried before the parliament and condemned to be burnt as an irreligious atheist. The sentence was executed 1619. His works are amphitheatrum æternæ providentiæ, 8vo. 1615—de admirandis naturæ, reginæ, deæque mortalium arcanis, 8vo. 1616, works which abound with impiety, &c.

VANLOO, *John Baptist*, a painter of Aix. He was patronized by some of the princes of Europe, but he preferred a settlement at Paris, where his pencil was successfully employed on portraits and on historical pieces. He died at Aix 1745, aged 61. His sons *Lewis Michael*, and *Charles Amadeus Philip*, were also good artists.

VANLOO, *Charles Andrew*, brother and pupil of the preceding, was born 1705. After visiting Italy he settled at Paris, and became painter to the king, and professor in the academy of painting. The best of his pieces are a lame man healed by St. Peter, Jesus washing his disciples' feet, the graces, the sacrifice of Iphigenia, &c. He died 1765, aged 61.

VAN-MENDER, *Charles*, of Courtray, is eminent as a landscape and historical painter. He died 1606, aged 58. His best pieces are Adam and Eve in paradise, and the deluge.

VAN-OSTADE, *Adrian*, a painter of Lubeck. His taverns, stables, &c. possessed great merit. He died at Amsterdam 1689, aged 75.

VAN-SWIETEN, *Gerard*, a physician, born at Leyden 1700, and educated under Boerhaave. Declining the liberal offers of patronage in England, he settled at Vienna, where he became first physician to Maria Theresa. To an extensive practice he joined the labors of a public professor, and the most celebrated practitioners of Vienna regard him still as the cause of their eminence. His experiments, and his successful mode of treating diseases, laid the foundation of that superiority which his school has so justly acquired over other medical institutions. Though called the tyrant of the mind, and the assassin of the body, by those extravagant philosophers of France, whose works he censured, it is admitted that to encourage merit, and to patronize rising talents, he employed with alacrity his powerful influence. He died 1772. His chief work is commentaries on Boerhaave's aphorisms de cognosc. et curand. morbis, 5 vols. 4to.

VAN-UDEN, *Lucas*, a painter, of Antwerp. His landscapes are worthy of admiration, as his trees, his figures, and other objects, are represented with all the delicacy and correctness of nature. He died 1660, aged 65.

VARCHI, *Benedict*, of Fiesole, became professor of morality at Padua. He preferred the patronage of Cosmo de Medicis to the invitation of Paul III., and showed himself so correct a speaker, that the Florentines said, if Jupiter wished to talk Italian, he would speak the language of Varchi. Though admired, he was not without enemies who censured him, perhaps with justice, for obstinacy of opinion, and for debauchery of morals. He died at Florence 1666, aged 63. He wrote an history of the present events of his time in Florence and in Italy, &c.

VARDES, *Francis René du Bec, marquis de*, a favorite at the court of Lewis XIV. As acquainted with the debaucheries of his master, he revealed them to the queen in a letter supposed to come from her mother the queen of Spain, but after procuring the disgrace of Noailles by fixing the suspicion upon him, he was at last discovered and sent to exile. He died 1688.

VARENIUS, *Augustus*, of Lunenburg, is known for his deep acquaintance with Hebrew. It is said that he could repeat the Hebrew bible by heart, and he spoke the Hebrew tongue with greater fluency than his own. He wrote a commentary on Isaiah, 4to. and died 1684, aged 64.

VARENNE DE FENILLE, *P. C.* of Brescia, published observations on the cause why fishes die in pools—memoirs on forests, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. He was guillotined at Lyons 1794.

VARGAS, *Francis*, a Spanish lawyer, employed by Charles V. and Philip II. in various embassies. Disgusted with the world, he retired to the monastery of Cissos, where he died about 1560. He wrote on the jurisdiction of the pope and of bishops, a work which gave offence at Rome—and memoirs of the council of Trent.

VARGAS, *Lewis de*, a painter, born at Seville. The best of his pieces are, a Jesus bearing his cross, and Adam and Eve, still preserved at Seville. He died at Seville 1590, aged 62.

VARIGNON, *Peter*, of Caen, is known as an architect and mathematician. He was pro-

feſſor of mathematics in the college of Mazarin, and died ſuddenly at Paris 1722, aged 68. He wrote nouvelle mecanique, 2 vols. 4to.—conjectures on gravity—elements of mathematics, 4to. &c.

VASARI, *George*, a painter of Arezzo, who though he paid much attention to the nobleſt monuments of antiquity, was deficient in the coloring of his pieces, though his knowledge of architecture was reſpectable. He was patronized by the Medicis, and publiſhed ſome uſeful works. His memory was ſo retentive that at the age of nine he could repeat the whole of the Æneid. He wrote the lives of the moſt illuſtrious painters, ſculptors, and architects, 3 vols. 4to. He died at Florence 1574, aged 62.

VASCONCELLOS, *Michael*, a Portugueſe ſtateſman, devoted to the intereſts of the court of Spain. When a conſpiracy was formed to place the duke of Braganza on the throne of Portugal, he was the firſt ſacrificed to the ſafety of the ſtate, and his body was thrown into the ſtreet, 1640.

VASSOR, *Michael le*, of Orleans, retired to England where he embraced the proteſtant tenets. He was patronized by the duke of Portland and by biſhop Burnet, and died 1718, aged 71. He publiſhed an hiſtory of Lewis XIII. 20 vols. 12mo. and 7 vols. 4to. 1756, &c.

VATABLUS, *Francis*, of Gammache, in Picardy, was Hebrew profeſſor of the ſcriptures were ingenious, and they were preſented to the public from the notes of Robert Stephens, and though cenſured by the divines of Paris, they were applauded by the univerſity of Salamanca. The moſt correct edition of theſe commentaries is that of 1729, in 2 vols. fol. He died 1547.

VATTEL, *N.* of Neuchatel in Switzerland, was author of ſome valuable treatiſes on metaphyſics and jurisprudence. The beſt of his works is the "right of nations, or the principles of the natural law applied to the conduct of nations and of ſovereigns," 1758, 2 vols. 4to. From this compoſition, which abounds with ſingular ideas, and treats religion as merely a political ſyſtem, the author has derived celebrity, and ranks with Grotius and Puffendorff, among the moſt intelligent writers on legiſlation and general policy. It is ſaid, that in conſequence of the popularity of his work, he applied in 1765 to the Auſtrian government to introduce a reformation in the public adminiſtration at Bruſſels, but his ſolicitations were received not only with indifference but jealouſy by Maria Thereſa. He died about 1770.

VAVASSEUR, *Francis*, a jeſuit, who came to Paris, where during 36 years he read lectures on the holy ſcriptures, and cultivated poetry and claſſical literature. He died 1681. He wrote de ludicrâ dictione, 1658, a work of great merit, in which he aſſerted that the Greeks and Romans knew nothing of the burleſque ſtyle—de epigrammate, 1669, a work cenſured by Rapin another jeſuit, who declared that an epigram is the moſt inſipid of all poetry, except it be admirable, and that the compoſition is ſo rare, that to make an excellent one is ſufficient for the whole of a man's life. He publiſhed beſides, Job, a heroic poem, &c.

VAUBAN, *Sebaſtian le Preſtre, ſeigneur de*, a celebrated engineer, born 1633. He early entered into the Spaniſh army, under Condé, and was taken priſoner by the French, and prevailed upon by Mazarin to enter into the ſervice of the French king, and he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſieges of St. Menehould, Stenai, Landrecies, Valenciennes, &c. His ſuperior knowledge of fortifications, and of the defence of towns, was employed in raiſing impregnable ramparts around the French monarchy. He was appointed governor of Liſle, which he had ſtrongly fortified, and his genius next planned citadels for the defence of Verceil, Verue, Turin, &c. In the wars of 1672, and of 1683, he contributed much to the victories of Lewis XIV., and for his many ſervices he was rewarded with the rank of marſhal of France. During his laborious and uſeful life he was engaged in 140 actions, conducted 53 ſieges, aſſiſted in repairing the fortifications of 300 ancient citadels, and erected 33 new ones. He died 1707, aged 74. Immortalized as an engineer, he was remarkable for his attachment to his country, and for his heroiſm in danger, and in the midſt of victory he diſplayed the man of benevolence and humanity. He collected 12 large MS. volumes of obſervations, thoughts, &c. which he called his oiſivetés. His works are, a treatiſe on fortification, or the French engineer, 8vo.—new treatiſe on the attack and defence of places, 8vo.—eſſays on fortification, 12mo. &c.

VAUCANSON, *James de*, of Grenoble, is celebrated for his knowledge of mechanics. He conſtructed various automata, and improved and ſimplified the machinery of ſilk mills, and made ſeveral curious and uſeful inventions. He died at Paris 1782, aged 73.

VAUGELAS, *Claude Favre lord de*, of Bourg in Breſſe, was member of the French academy, and was engaged in their famous dictionary. In his ſtyle he was elegant and accurate, and his tranſlation of Quintus Curtius, 4to. in which he was employed for 30 years, was regarded as the moſt correct compoſition in the French language, ſo that Balzac ſaid that the Alexander of Curtius was invincible, and that of Vaugelas inimitable. He wrote beſides, remarks on the French language, afterwards enriched with the notes of T. Corneille, 3 vols. 12mo, and died 1650, aged 65, in indigent circumſtances.

VAUGHAN, *ſir John*, an Engliſh lawyer, author of "reports," publiſhed by his ſon *Edward*. After the reſtoration Clarendon offered him his patronage, but he refuſed it, and joined his enemies. Though a man of abilities, he

he was haughty, and more admired for his talents, than beloved for his courteous manners. He died 1674.

VAUVENARGUES, *Luke Chapier de*, a French writer, who died 1747, aged 35. He loft in his youth his eye fight by the fmall-pox, and fupported the reft of his life, in the moft chriftian refignation. His introduction to the knowledge of the human mind, with reflections, and maxims, 12mo poffeffes merit.

VAUVILLIERS, *John Francis*, profeffor of Greek for 20 years, ftruggled through the revolution, and at laft, when proferibed, fled from the country He was invited by Paul I. to Ruffia, but the climate of Peterfburg proved too rigorous for his conftitution, and he died there 1800, aged 74. He publifhed eflay on Pindar, 12mo.—letters on Horace, 12mo.—&c.

VAUX, *Nicholas lord* of Harrowden, Northamptonfhire, diftinguifhed himfelf at the battle of Stoke, near Newark 1487, and was knighted. He continued a favorite at the court of Henry VIII, and attended his mafter in his interview with Francis I., and was raifed to the rank of baron He wrote poems called the paradife of dainty devices, and died in Northamptonfhire 1522.

VAUX, *Noel Jordan de*, a French general, who diftinguifhed himfelf by his valor in the battles of Parma and Guaftalla, of Fontenoy and Rocroux, and at the fieges of Prague, Oudenarde, and Bergen-op-Zoom, at which laft place he was wounded by the burfting of a fhell. In 1769 he was made governor of Corfica, and completed the conqueft of the ifland; but in his adminiftration he was charged with cruelty. He was in confequence of his fervices made marfhal of France, 1783, and in 1788 he was fent to Dauphiné to quell the troubles of that province. He died the fame year, at Grenoble, aged 83. He had been preient at 19 fieges and 14 battles.

UBALDINI, *Petruccio*, an illuminator on vellum. The book in which he wrote, and illuminated, in beautiful letters, various fentences from fcripture, at the requeft of Nicholas Bacon, has been long preferved at Gorhambury. He died in the 16th century.

VECELLI, *Francis*, of Cador, was brother of Titian, who faw his genius, and dreading in him a powerful rival, perfuaded him to apply himfelf to commercial purfuits. His nephew *Horace*, the fon of Titian, was alfo an eminent artift. He died young, of the plague, 1576.

VEGA, *Lopez Felix de*, a Spanifh poet, born at Madrid 1562. He entered at the univerfity of Alcala, and became fecretary to the duke of Alva. He embarked in the Armada to invade England, but efcaped, though his brother perifhed in the expedition. He next was in the fervice of Lemos, and though unfortunate in the levities of his firft wife, he took another, whofe early death fo affected him, that he quitted the world. When admitted into orders, Urban VIII. beftowed on him the degree of D. D, the crofs of the order of Malta, and a lucrative office. He died 1635, aged 72. His compofitions are numerous, and form upwards of 70 volumes of profe and lyric pieces. His mufe was fo prolific, that he often wrote a play in the courfe of one day, and fome of his comedies even in the fhort fpace of five hours, and in a ftyle correct, elegant, and animated. His dramatic pieces were fo popular, that he acquired above 150,000 ducats. His poetical pieces are faid to amount to the number of 1800.

VEIL, *Charles Marie de*, fon of a Jew at Metz, was converted to chriftianity by Boffuet, and entered among the Auguftines. He came to England 1679, where he abjured the catholic faith, and after marrying the daughter of an anabaptift, became a preacher of that perfuafion. He wrote, commentaries on Matthew and Mark, 4to.—on the acts of the apoftles, 8vo.—on Joel, 12mo.—on the fong of Solomon, and the minor prophets. His brother *Lewis* was alfo a proteftant, and became known as the author of catechifmus judæorum in difputatione & dialogo magiftri & difcipuli, &c.

VELASQUEZ, *Don Diego de Sylva*, a Spanifh painter, was born at Seville, and died at Madrid, 1660, aged 66. Philip IV. appointed him his firft painter, knighted him, and beftowed on him a liberal penfion, and honored his remains with the moft magnificent obfequies. His pieces are preferved in the churches and palaces of Spain, and the moft celebrated is the repreftentation of a man returning from a well with bare breaft, and giving water to drink to a little boy.

VELTHEIM, *A. F. count*, of Brunfwick, was in confequence of his knowledge of mineralogy, fuperintendant of the mines of Hartz. He wrote differtations on the formation of baltes—on the vafes of the antients—on Memnon's ftatue—on the Barberini vafe, &c. He died 1801.

VENCE, *Henry Francis de*, a French eccleftaftic, author of fome differtations and analyfes on the old teftament. He died at Nancy 1749.

VENDOME, *Cæfar, duke de*, fon of Henry IV. and Gabrielle d' Eftrées, was governor of Bretagne. He died 1665, leaving two fons and a daughter. His grandfon *Louis Joſeph*, alfo duke of Vendome, who was born 1654, was diftinguifhed as a warrior, at the taking of Luxemburg, Mons, and Namur. He was fent into Catalonia, where he took Barcelona 1697, and in 1702 he in Italy fucceeded Villeroy, who had been unfortunate, and his preference turned the tide of victory in favor of the French. The imperialifts were defeated at St. Vittoria, and Luzara, Mantua was relieved, Savoy was invaded, Eugene was defeated, and Turin was going to open its gates to the conqueror, when he was recalled to

head

head the armies in Flanders. From Flanders he paſſed to Spain, and Philip V. ſaw himſelf ſurrounded with ſoldiers at the call of his generous defender, and replaced on his throne at Madrid. The Engliſh forces were next purſued, and lord Stanhope, and 5000 men, ſurrendered priſoners of war, and on the morrow, 10th Dec. 1710, Stahremberg and the imperialiſts were defeated at Villavicioſa. Theſe ſervices were rewarded by Philip, who created him prince of the blood. Vendome continued his ſervices againſt the imperialiſts in Spain, but died ſuddenly of an indigeſtion 1712, aged 58.

VENDOME, *Philip de*, brother to the preceding, was born 1655. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf under Lewis XIV. in the conqueſt of Holland, at the paſſage of the Rhine, and at the ſieges of Maeſtricht, Valenciennes, Cambray, &c. He afterwards ſerved under his brother in Catalonia, but he fell under the diſpleaſure of the French king, for not having joined the army at the battle of Caſſano. He retired to Rome, and died at Paris, 1727, aged 72.

VENERONI, *John*, of Verdun, in the 17th century, altered his name of Vigneron to the Italian word Veneroni. He taught Italian at Paris, and contributed much to render the Italian poets popular in France. He wrote a method to learn Italian, 12mo. 1770—a dictionary, French and Italian, 4to. 1768— fables choiſies, &c.

VENIERO, *Dominic*, a Venetian noble, known as a poet. His puttana errante, in three cantos, is a compoſition diſhonorable to his character as a moral man. His three brothers, *Jerome*, *Francis*, and *Lewis*, wrote ſome poetry and proſe works. He died 1581.

VENIUS, or VEEN, *Otho*, a painter of Leyden, patroniſed by the emperor. He ſettled at Antwerp, and afterwards retired to Bruſſels, where he died 1634, aged 78. He was well acquainted with the claro obſcuro, and very animated in his pieces, the beſt of which are his triumph of Bacchus, and the laſt ſupper, preſerved in the cathedral of Antwerp. He publiſhed bellum Batavicum ex Tacito, with plates—Horace, with plates, &c.

VENN, *Henry*, of Barnes in Surrey, was educated at Jeſus college, Cambridge. He became fellow of Queen's, and in 1759 obtained the living of Huddersfield, Yorkſhire, which he exchanged in 1770 for Yelling, Huntingdonſhire. He publiſhed ſermons on various ſubjects, 8vo.—the complete duty of man, and other tracts. He died 1796, aged 71.

VENNER, *Tobias*, author of via recta ad longam vitam, a popular work—of a treatiſe on the Bath waters—and of a cenſure on Britiſh water, was a native of Petherton near Bridgewater. He ſtudied medicine at St. Alban's hall, Oxford, and ſettled at Bridgewater, and afterwards at Bath, where he died 1660, aged 83.

VENNER, a wine-cooper, who became a fanatical preacher, and perſuaded his followers, who were called fifth monarchy men, that all human government was ſoon to ceaſe, to make room for the coming of Chriſt and his ſaints. After repreſenting Cromwell and Charles II. as uſurpers, he headed a mob, and proclaimed the kingdom of Jeſus. This inſurrection called for the civil power, and Venner and 12 followers, who conſidered themſelves as invulnerable, were executed 1660, exclaiming, "that if they were deceived, the Lord himſelf was their deceiver."

VERDIER, *Cæſar*, of Molieres, near Avignon, was an eminent anatomical profeſſor, and died at Paris, 1759. He wrote an abridgement of anatomy, 2 vols. 12mo.—memoires on the hernias of the bladder,—&c.

VERE, *Edward*, *earl of Oxford*, received his education at St. John's, Cambridge, and was one of the judges in the trial of Mary of Scotland, 1588. He diſplayed great valor in the deſtruction of the Spaniſh armada, and was alſo admired for his poetical talents. Some of his poems are preſerved in Percy's reliques, and in England's Parnaſſus. He died 1604.

VERE, *ſir Francis*, ſerved under Leiceſter in Holland, 1585, and was made governor of Fluſhing in 1596. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Bergen-op-Zoom, at the battle of Nieuport, in the defence of Oſtend, and againſt the Spaniards. He died governor of Portſmouth, 1608, aged 54. His brother *Horace*, ſerved on the continent, and alſo ſhared his honors. He was intruſted by James I. with the forces ſent to the aſſiſtance of the duke palatine, and his retreat from Spinola was regarded as a moſt glorious exploit. He was created baron Tilbury by Charles I. in reward for his ſervices, and he died 1635.

VERELST, *Simon*, a Flemiſh painter, who excelled in the repreſentation of fruits and flowers. He died 1710.—A woman of that name was alſo eminent for her knowledge of muſic and painting, and the facility with which ſhe ſpoke the ſeveral languages of Europe. She was born at Antwerp, 1680, and ſhe ſettled in England.

VERGENNES, *Charles Gravier*, *count de*, a French ſtateſman. He in 1755 was ſent as ambaſſador from France to Conſtantinople, where his good conduct merited the thanks of his maſter, and the apprpbation of Maria Thereſa, and of Catharine of Ruſſia. He was in 1771 ambaſſador in Sweden, and promoted the revolution which made Guſtavus maſter of his country, and on the acceſſion of Lewis XVI. he was recalled to be miniſter of foreign affairs. Whilſt he ſpread the influence of France through Europe, he eagerly promoted general tranquillity. In his politics towards the Engliſh he greatly erred, and by ſupporting the Americans laid the foundation of a ſyſtem which hurled his maſter from his throne. His treaty of peace with England, in 1783, was followed by a commercial treaty, which proved beneficial to both countries. He died 1787, aged 68, and was magnificently buried by the

order of Lewis XVI. who ſhed tears of affection on the aſhes of his favorite miniſter.

VERGER DE HAURANE, *John du*, abbé de St. Cyran, an eminent eccleſiaſtic, born at Bayonne 1581. He obtained in 1620 the abbey of St. Cyran, and by reading the works of the fathers, he formed a new ſyſtem of faith. At Paris his manners, and his virtues procured him adherents, and while he regarded confeſſion as uſeleſs, except it was attended with total reformation, he failed not to inculcate that confirmation was a more powerful ceremony than baptiſm, or the ſacrament of the lord's ſupper. His maxims ſoon became popular, and at laſt drew upon him the jealouſy of Richelieu who cauſed him to be impriſoned in 1638. The death of his perſecutor reſtored him to liberty, but he ſoon after himſelf fell ſick, and died 1643, aged 62. His works are la ſomme des fautes, &c. de gareſſe, 5 vols. 4to—ſpiritual letters, 2 vols. 4to. &c.

VERGIER, *James*, of Lyons, poſſeſſed great poetical talents, and was patroniſed by Colbert. His fondneſs for licentious pleaſures ſtood in the way of his advancement. He was ſhot dead at Paris by ſome robbers, 1720, aged 63. His works are odes, ſonnets, madrigals, epigrams, fables, parodies.

VERGNIAUD, *Peter Victorin*, of Limoges, left his profeſſion of advocate at Bourdeaux, to attend the national aſſembly. With commanding eloquence he recommended the violent meaſures againſt the emigrants, he propoſed the ſuſpenſion of the monarch, and ſuggeſted the convoking of a national convention. By degrees, however, his virulence abated, and in the convention, he ſhewed himſelf the friend of order, but his views did not eſcape Robeſpierre, who ſaw in him a powerful rival. He was accuſed, and ſent to the ſcaffold, 1793, aged 35.

VERHEYEN, *Philip*, ſon of a peaſant at Verrebrouck in Waes, was born 1648. After working in the fields, he was drawn from this occupation by the curate of the pariſh who obſerved his ſuperior powers, and he made a rapid progreſs at the college of Louvain. He publiſhed treatiſe de corporis humani anatomiâ, 2 vols. 4to, tranſlated into German—de febribus, and other medical works. He died at Louvain, 1710, aged 62.

VERMEYEN, *John Corneiles*, a painter born near Haerlem. He was ſurnamed the Bearded, becauſe he wore his beard ſo long that it touched the ground. He was patroniſed by Charles V., whom he accompanied in his Tunis expedition. He died 1559, aged 59.

VERNET, *Joſeph*, of Avignon, from a common cart painter became the firſt marine artiſt in France. He viſited the different ſea ports of France which he painted with aſtoniſhing effect. He died 1789, aged 77.

VERNEUIL, *Catherine Henrietta de Balzac Marquiſe de*, a French lady who ſo captivated Henry IV. that he promiſed to marry her. When the monarch gave his hand to Mary de Medicis, this haughty miſtreſs was ſo offended that ſhe conſpired with the Spaniſh court to dethrone him, and to place the crown on the head of her own ſon, by Henry. Their intrigues were diſcovered. She died in exile 1633, aged 54.

VERNON, *Edward*, an Engliſh admiral, ſent, 1739, againſt Porto-Bello, which he took, and with a ſmall force, as he had often boaſted in the Commons, but he was unſucceſsful in his attack on Carthagena. His name is beautifully introduced in the moſt pathetic lines written by Thomſon. He died ſuddenly 1757, aged 73.

VERONESE, *Paul Caliari*, a painter born at Verona 1532. He acquired ſuch reputation as to rival Tintoret and the moſt illuſtrious artiſts. The beſt of his pieces are the marriage of Cana, and the ſupper in the houſe of Simon the leper. From a ſtrong imagination he painted with all the truth of nature, his characters were repreſented with dignity, his female figures exhibited grace and elegance, and in his draperies appeared ſplendor and magnificence. In commendation of his abilities, Guido ſaid that he wiſhed to be what Veroneſe was, rather than acquire the celebrity of any other artiſt, for, as he obſerved, others diſplay their art, but he paints nature in all her real charms. He died at Venice 1588, aged 51.

VERROCHIO, *Andrew*, of Florence, united in his own perſon the various knowledge of the painter, the goldſmith, the geometrician, the ſculptor, the engraver, &c. He firſt introduced the art of taking caſts in plaſter of the faces of dead or living perſons. His heads of Alexander, Darius, &c. in bronze are much admired. He died 1488, aged 56.

VERSCHURING, *Henry*, of Gorcum, ſtudied painting under Bols, and in the Italian ſchools. He followed the Dutch army in 1672, and drew views of its various encampments, &c. He was drowned in a ſtorm on the coaſt near Dordrecht 1690, aged 63.

VERSTEGAN, *Richard*, was of London. His parents were of Flemiſh deſcent, and after ſtudying at Oxford he ſettled at Antwerp, where he died 1625. He wrote a reſtitution of decayed intelligence in antiquities concerning the noble and renowned Engliſh nation, 4to. a curious work—the regal government of England, &c.

VERT, *Dom Claude de*, an eccleſiaſtic of the order of Cluni, who devoted himſelf to enquiries on the eccleſiaſtical ceremonies of Rome. He died 1708, aged 63. He wrote a ſimple and hiſtorical hiſtory of the ceremonies of the church, 4 vols. 8vo. &c.

VERTOT D'AUBOEUF, *René Aubert de*, of Bennetot in Normandy, quitted the capuchins in 1677, to be admitted among the canons of Premontre. In 1701 he abandoned the monaſtery for an eccleſiaſtical life at Paris, where he found great patrons. He became in 1715, hiſtoriographer to the order of Malta, and was ſelected to be ſub-preceptor to Lewis XV. but the appointment never took place. He ſuffered much from the infirmities of age,

and

and died 1735, aged 80. He wrote the hiſtory of the revolutions of Portugal, 12mo.—hiſtory of the revolutions of Sweden, 2 vols. 12mo.—hiſtory of the revolutions of Rome, 3 vols. 12mo. his chief work—hiſtory of Malta, 4 vols. 4to. and 7, in 12mo.—hiſtory of the ſettlement of the Britons in Gaul, 2 vols. 12mo.—origin of the greatneſs of the court of Rome, 12mo. &c.

VERTUE, *George*, of London, was apprentice to an engraver of arms, and afterwards ſtudied painting and engraving, and emerged into reputation by the patronage of Kneller and lord Somers. He made a collection of materials for an hiſtory of painting and painters, which was bought of his widow and publiſhed from his MSS. by Horace Walpole, in 4 vols. 4to. 1762, &c. He died 1757, aged 73.

VERVEY, *John*, a Dutchman, who preſided with great reputation over the ſchool of Goude, and afterwards over that of the Hague, where he died about 1690. He is author of a medulla ariſtarchi Voſſiani—and nova via docendi Græce, 8vo. two grammars of merit.

VESALIUS, *Andrew*, an anatomiſt, born at Bruſſels. After ſtudying at Louvain, where he diſplayed the bent of his genius by diſſecting dogs, cats, moles, &c. he came to Paris and next viſited Piſa, Bologna, and the other univerſities of Italy, and in 1537 was appointed anatomical profeſſor at Padua. He was next phyſician to Charles V. and acquired the moſt extenſive reputation. From this high popularity, he however all at once formed the project of going to the Holy Land, and while ſome attribute it to the wiſh of flying from the perſecution of his enemies, or to the troubleſome peeviſhneſs of his wife, others aſcribe the cauſe to a more extraordinary circumſtance. He obtained, it is ſaid, permiſſion to open the body of a young nobleman, whom during a ſevere illneſs he had attended, but he no ſooner uncovered the heart than he perceived it ſtill palpitating with life. This ſo irritated the weeping family of the nobleman, that the phyſician was ſummoned before the inquiſition, but Charles V. interfered and ſaved him on condition that he ſhould undertake a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. On his return from Cyprus and Jeruſalem, which was haſtened by the invitations of the Venetians, who ſolicited him to fill the medical chair of Padua, vacant by the death of Fallopius, the wretched pilgrim was thrown upon the barren ſhores of Zante, where he ſoon after periſhed through famine 1674, aged about 60. The chief of his works is de humani corporis fabricâ, Leyden, 2 vols. fol. 1722. Veſalius may be truly conſidered as the great reſtorer of anatomy in Europe, as before his time the ſtudy of it was impeded by the groſs ſuperſtition and the prejudices of the age.

VESPUTIUS AMERICUS, the diſcoverer of the new continent, was of Florence. *Vid.* AMERICUS.

VICARS, *John*, of London, was educated at Chriſt's hoſpital and Queen's college, Oxford, after which he was undermaſter in Chriſt's hoſpital. He was author of God in the mount, or England's remembrancer, a poem 4to. &c. He died 1652.

VICARY, *Thomas*, a native of London, ſerjeant ſurgeon to Henry VIII. and his three ſucceſſors, and ſurgeon to Bartholomew's hoſpital, was the firſt anatomical writer in the Engliſh language. His book a treaſure for Engliſhmen, or the anatomy of a man's body, 12mo. and other medical tracts, are compiled from Galen, &c.

VICENTE, *Giles*, a dramatic poet of Liſbon in the 16th century, whoſe works have ſerved as models to Lopez de Vega, and to Quevedo. His pieces were ſo popular, that he was called the Plautus of Portugal. It is ſaid that Eraſmus learned the Portugueſe to read his works.

VICQ D'AZIR, *Felix*, of Valone, was like his father eminent as a phyſician. He came to Paris in 1765, and in 1775 was ſent by the miniſter Turgot to ſtop a contagious diſtemper among the people of Languedoc, in which he was ſucceſsful. He was one of the founders of the ſociety of medicine, and pronounced the eloges of Haller, Linné, Pringle, and other illuſtrious men. He died 1794, aged 46. Beſides his eloges he wrote memoirs—anatomical obſervations, &c.

VICTOR I. pope 193, ſuffered martyrdom under Severus 202.

VICTOR II. *Gebehard*, pope after Leo IX. 1055, died two years after.

VICTOR, III. pope 1086, hurled a bull of excommunication againſt the anti-pope Guibert, and died ſoon after 1087.

VICTOR, *Amadeus*, of Savoy, firſt king of Sardinia, was born 1666, and ſucceeded his father Charles Emanuel in 1675. By his marriage with the niece of Lewis XIV. he enſured the co-operation of France, but he ſoon declared againſt his new allies. He was defeated by Catinat at Staffarde 1690, and loſt all Savoy, but two years after he ſeized upon Gap and Embrun. Another victory at Marſeilles, obtained over him by Catinat, robbed him of all his dominions, but though he made peace in 1696, he took up arms again in 1701, encouraged by the promiſes of the emperor. His troops were defeated by Vendome, and Turin his capital beſieged by la Feuillade, but the ſuccour of Eugene ſaved him from ruin. Peace was reſtored in 1713, and Victor, acknowledged king of Sicily, ſoon after reſigned his title in favor of the emperor, who ſupported his aſſumption of the name of king of Sardinia. He in 1730, after a reign of 55 years, abdicated the throne in favor of his ſon, but the next year, with the ſame inconſiſtency, he reclaimed the regal honors. The ſon might have complied, but when he ſaw that the crown was claimed by the ſuggeſtions of an ambitious miſtreſs, he wiſely refuſed, and the fickle old man ſoon after died 1732.

VICTORIUS, or VETTORIN, *Peter*, was appointed by Cosmo de Medicis, professor of eloquence at Florence. He died 1585, aged 87. He is regarded as one of the first restorers of learning in Italy. His works are critical notes on Cicero, Cato, Varro, and Columella—commentaries on Aristotle's rhetoric, &c.

VIDA, *Mark Jerome*, a modern poet, born at Cremona 1470. After studying at Padua and Bologna, he entered among the canons of St. Mark at Mantua, which he soon after exchanged for the order of St. John Lateran at Rome. His poetical fame reached the ears of Leo X. who rewarded him with the priory of St. Silvester at Tivoli. In this retreat he devoted himself to the composition of his Christias, and though his labors were interrupted by the death of his patron, he received from Clement VII. the rewards due to his talents, and was made bishop of Alba, 1532. He died 27th Sept. 1566, aged 96. The tributes of praise paid to the genius of this great man, have been numerous, and among them the words of Pope are particularly striking. His works consist of ars poetica, a valuable poem—de bombyce libri duo, the most correct of his works—scacchia ludus—hymni de rebus divinis—christiados libri sex—bucolica, eclogæ, & carmina, &c.—dialogi de republicæ dignitate, &c.

VIETA, *Francis*, master of requests to queen Margaret, was born at Fontenay, 1540. He was the first who used in algebra the letters of the alphabet to mark known quantities, and he also introduced important improvements in geometry. He made afterwards some alterations in the Gregorian calendar, and showed himself so exact in deciphering the Spanish government's intercepted letters, that the divulging of the contents, which were obscurely clothed in 500 different characters, was ascribed to magic. He died 1603. He published Apollonius of Perga, &c.

VIEUSSENS, *Raymond de*, of Rouergue, was physician to the king of France, and his work on internal diseases, in 4 vols. 4to. was published by his grandson 1774. He died at Montpellier 1715.

VIGAND, or WIGAND, *John*, a Lutheran divine, engaged in the publication of the centuries of Magdeburgh, 13 vols. fol. 1562. He wrote several works in favor of the reformation, and died 1587, aged 64.

VIGILIUS, was elevated to the papal throne, 537, by the intrigues of Theodora wife of Justinian, to whom he promised that he would cancel all the decrees of the council of Constantinople against the Eutychian bishops. He afterwards opposed Theodora, for which he was banished, and died at Syracuse 555.

VIGNES, *Peter des*, of Capua, rose from obscurity to be chancellor of the German empire. It is said that he attempted to poison Frederic his master, for which his eyes were put out, but others attributed this severe treatment to the malice of his enemies. Disgusted with the confinement of a prison he dashed his head against the column to which his galling chains were fastened, and thus expired 1249. Some of his works have been printed.

VIGNOLE, *James Barozzio*, an architect, born at Vignole 1507. He was employed by Francis I. in the construction of several splendid edifices, after which he returned to Italy to finish the palace of cardinal Farnese. He died 1573, aged 66. He wrote a treatise on the five orders of architecture in Italian, 3 vols. 4to.—and another, sur la perspective pratique.

VIGNOLES, *Stephen de*, better known by the name of *la Hire*, was a general in the service of Charles VII. and he obliged Bedford to raise the siege of Montargis, and assisted Joan of Arc in the relief of Orleans. He died at Montauban, 1447.

VIGNOLES, *Alphonso de*, of Aubais in Languedoc, left France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and retired to Prussia. He was made director of the royal academy of sciences at Berlin, where he died 1744, aged 95. He wrote the chronology of the holy scriptures, &c. 2 vols. 4to.—epistola chronologica, &c.

VILLARET, *Claude*, of Paris, became known by his romance of la belle allemande. In consequence of some domestic distresses he quitted Paris, and to support himself began the life of an actor at Rouen, Compiegne, Liege, &c. He again settled at Paris, and obtained the place of first commissary of the chamber of accounts. On the death of Velly he was appointed his successor in the completion of an history of France, which he ably continued from the 8th volume to the 17th volume. He wrote besides, considerations sur l'art du theatre, 8vo. &c. and died at Paris, 1766, aged 61.

VILLARS, *Andrew de Brancas de*, a general, who espoused the interests of the league against Henry IV. He was afterwards gained over by Sully, and when taken prisoner at Dourlens by the Spaniards 1595, he was basely murdered.

VILLARS, *Louis Hector, marquis and duke of*, peer of France, was born at Moulins 1653. He distinguished himself on the Rhine, at the siege of Maestricht, at the battle of Senef, and on various occasions. At the peace of Ryswick, he went ambassador to Vienna, and when afterwards placed at the head of the French armies, he defeated the prince of Baden, and gained the battle of Hochstet; but was at last routed and dangerously wounded at the battle of Malplaquet, 1709. He afterwards regained his reputation at Denay, and by the fall of Douay, Quesnoy, &c. and he assisted in the establishment of peace at Radstadt, 1714. After the death of Lewis XIV. he supported the administration of Orleans, and in 1733, when a new war broke out, he commanded

commanded the French armies in Italy. He took Piſighitone, but ſoon after was taken ill, and died at Turin 1734, aged 82.

VILLENA, *marquis of*, a Spaniſh poet. He preferred retirement and ſolitude to the court, and tranſlated at the requeſt of his relation John, king of Navarre, Virgil's Æneid into Spaniſh verſe. His gaya ſciencia, a ſyſtem of poetry, rhetoric, and oratory, deſcribing the ceremonies and public exhibitions of the Troubadours, is his moſt celebrated performance. He alſo tranſlated Dante into proſe, and died of the gout 1434.

VILLENEUVE, *Gabrielle Suſanne Barbot de*, is diſtinguiſhed as an intereſting novel writer. Her romances are numerous, the beſt known of which are, la jeune Americaine, 12mo.—le phenix conjugal, &c. She died 1755.

VILLETTE, *Charles marquis de*, of Paris, married Voltaire's niece, and was one of the members of the convention. He died 1793. His eloges of Charles V. Henry IV.—poetical pieces, &c. were collected together 1784, 8vo.

VILLIERS, *George, duke of Buckingham*, was born at Brookeſby, Leiceſterſhire, 1592, and after receiving an indifferent education, travelled into France, where he acquired all the accompliſhments of the gentleman. He was introduced to the notice of James I. at the play repreſented by the ſtudents of Cambridge, and the monarch was ſo captivated with his perſon and his fine clothes, that he ſoon made him his cup-bearer. He was knighted, and rapidly roſe to the rank of a baron, an earl, a marquis, and a duke, and was made maſter of the horſe, warden of the cinque ports, and obtained the diſpoſal of all the offices of honor and emolument in the church and ſtate. In 1620 he married the earl of Rutland's daughter, the richeſt heireſs in the kingdom, and three years after he perſuaded the prince of Wales to go to Spain, in diſguiſe, to ſolicit the hand of the infanta. On the death of James, Villiers retained his influence with Charles, but while the favorite of the court, he was regarded with odium by the people. His unpopularity was encreaſed by adviſing his maſter to diſſolve the parliament and to raiſe ſupplies without the conſent of the people. In the war with France, the duke carried hoſtilities into the enemy's country, but inſtead of landing on the continent he made an imprudent attack on the iſle of Rhé, in which he loſt the flower of his army. This diſaſter was to be repaired by a more formidable armament for the relief of Rochelle; but before he ſailed he was ſtabbed at Portſmouth by Felton a lieutenant of the army, who had vowed his death. This happened 23d Aug. 1628, in the 36th year of his age. In his diſpoſition Buckingham was generous and humane, but in his attachments he was violent and headſtrong. Immoderately ambitious, he viewed the cautious meaſures of the parliament with contempt, and to carry into execution his favorite meaſures, he heſitated not to ſacrifice the intereſts of his maſter, and the happineſs of the people. For his information on public affairs, he was indebted to the monarch, who with ridiculous fondneſs for his perſon reſolved to make him a maſter-piece, and to mould him platonically to his own ideas.

VILLIERS, *George, duke of Buckingham*, ſon of the preceding, was born at Wallingford houſe, London, 1627. After being at Cambridge he went on his travels, and at his return he was preſented to the king at Oxford, and he entered at Chriſt church. He went with prince Charles to Scotland, and ſhared his dangers at the battle of Worceſter, but on his return to England he retrieved his fortunes by marrying, in 1657, the daughter of lord Fairfax. Though connected with republicans, he did not loſe the royal favor, but at the reſtoration he was poſſeſſed of an eſtate of 20,000l. a year, and was maſter of horſe to the king. Though he joined a conſpiracy againſt the government, ſo forgiving was the king that he was reſtored on his ſubmiſſion, to his honors. The attempt which he made with Blood on the duke of Ormond, did not again expoſe him as he deſerved to the royal diſpleaſure, but he was made chancellor of Cambridge, and ſent ambaſſador to Lewis XIV. He afterwards favored the cauſe of the nonconformiſts, and was ſent to the tower for contempt by the houſe of lords. He died at Kirkby Moorſide, Yorkſhire, 1688, after a ſhort illneſs of three days, of an ague in conſequence of ſitting on the ground when fatigued with hunting. Though a man of abilities, of great vivacity, and of quickneſs of parts, he did not poſſeſs a ſingle virtue. His wit was malevolence, his generoſity was profuſeneſs, and ſo debauched was his character that the whole buſineſs of life ſeemed to be the gratification of the moſt ſenſual appetites. His character has been well delineated in Zimri in Dryden's Abſalom and Achitophel, but though a debauchee he has acquired celebrity as a poet and a man of letters. His poems though few in number are great in merit. Beſides the rehearſal a comedy of merit, in which he ridicules the dramatic writers of his age, he wrote the chances from Fletcher—the reſtoration—the battle of Sedgemoor—the militant couple—an eſſay on reaſon and religion—on human reaſon—diſcourſe on the reaſonableneſs of a religion and worſhip of God, &c.

VINCENT, *Thomas*, author of God's terrible voice in the city, by plague and fire, 8vo.—of an explanation of the catechiſm, and other religious tracts, was ejected from the living of St. Mary Magdalen in Milk-ſtreet, and died at Hoxton 1671.

VINCENT, *Nathaniel*, author of the converſion of a ſinner, and the day of grace, 8vo. and other religious books, was of Magdalen college, Oxford, and was ejected from Langley Marſh, Bucks. He died 1697.

VINCI, *Leonard*, a painter, born in the

caſtle of Vinci near Florence 1445. He became a moſt accompliſhed painter, well ſkilled in the knowledge of anatomy, of optics, of geometry, and of all the arts which could add correctneſs, grace, and delicacy to the efforts of a great genius. He was patronized by Sforza, duke of Milan, and not only introduced the ſimplicity of the Greeks over the rude Gothic, but he contributed much to ornament the city, and ſupplied it with water by a new canal 200 miles in length. The wars of Milan, and the captivity of the duke, influenced the deſtinies of the painter, and Leonard quitted the city. He removed to Florence where he found protection with the Medicis. From Florence he went to Rome, and ſoon after viſited France. The fatigues of the journey however were too much for his conſtitution, he languiſhed for ſome months at Fontainebleau, and during one of the viſits which he frequently received from Francis, he raiſed himſelf in his bed to ſhow his gratitude, and at that moment being ſeized with a fainting fit, he expired in the arms of the monarch, who had eagerly ſtooped to ſupport him, in 1520. The beſt of his pieces was our Saviour's laſt ſupper, painted in oil, on the wall of a church of Milan, long ſince defaced from moiſture and the ravages of time, though a copy of it taken by order of Francis I. is preſerved at St. Germain's. At Florence he was engaged with Michael Angelo in painting the council chamber of the city, but this union of talents produced laſting jealouſy. According to Rubens, his chief excellence was in giving every thing its proper character. His pieces are moſtly preſerved at Florence and in France. He wrote treatiſes on the nature, equilibrium, and motion of water—on anatomy,—on perſpective—on painting, &c.

VINER, *ſir Robert*, a goldſmith of London, much noticed by Charles II., to whom he lent large ſums of money. When he was lord mayor of the city, the monarch honored him with his preſence at dinner.

VINES, *Richard*, of Blaſton, Leiceſterſhire, was educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, and became maſter of Hinckley ſchool, and obtained the living of Weddington, Warwickſhire. The civil wars drove him to Coventry, but in 1644, he was one of the aſſembly of divines, and proved himſelf an able champion of the republican cauſe. From London, where he obtained St. Clement Danes, and St. Lawrence Jewry, he removed to Cambridge, where he was appointed maſter of Pembroke hall, which he reſigned as he would not take the engagement. In the conferences with the monarch as deputy from the parliament, he conducted himſelf with reſpect towards his ſovereign, and on the morning of his execution he offered him his ſpiritual conſolation. He died 1655. Though a violent Calviniſt, he was a benevolent man, void of pride and flattery, and as a ſcholar diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge of Greek. He often preached before the parliament, and of the ſermons which he compoſed 32 have been publiſhed.

VIOT, *Marie Ann Henrietta Payan de, l'Eſtang*, of Dreſden, was diſtinguiſhed for her learning, her wit, and the verſatility of her genius. She married d'Antremont at 12, and was a widow at 16, and afterwards ſhe took for her ſecond huſband de Bourdic of Niſmes. Her mental accompliſhments recommended her to the learned, ſhe was honored with a ſeat in the academy of Nimes, and read on her admiſſion an eloge on her favorite author Montaigne. Among her compoſitions are ode to ſilence,—the ſummer—ſauvette, a romance,—la foret de brama, an opera, &c. She died of a fever 1802, aged 56.

VITRINGA, *Campegio*, of Leewarde, in Frieſland, became profeſſor at Franeker, where he died of an apoplexy 1722, aged 63. He was author of a Latin commentary on Iſaiah, 2 vols. fol.—apocalypſeos anachriſis, 4to.—typus theologiæ practicæ, 8vo.—ſynagoga vetus, &c.

VIVALDI, *Antonio*, a famous muſician. His execution on the violin was particularly admired, and his ſymphonies, and four ſeaſons, are ſtill popular pieces. He died about 1743, at Venice.

VIVARES, *Francis*, an engraver of eminence, who came to London in 1727 with the intention of following the buſineſs of his uncle, a maſter tailor, but his partiality to engraving prevailed, and he acquired an extenſive reputation. His landſcapes and trees were particularly admired. He died 1780, aged 71.

VIVENS, *Francis de*, a phyſician, who died at Clairac 1780, aged 80. He was author of tracts on the flight of birds—on the principles of phyſics, &c.

VIVES, *John Lewis*, of Valencia, in Spain, taught belles lettres at Louvain, and came to England, where he taught Latin to Mary the daughter of Henry VIII. When he preſumed to ſpeak and to write againſt the divorce of Catherine of Arragon, he was arreſted, and ſent to priſon. When he recovered his liberty he returned to Spain, and died 1540, aged 48. He wrote commentaries on Auguſtin's civitas dei—a treatiſe on the corruption, and decline of arts and ſciences—treatiſe on religion, &c.

VIVIANI, *Vincent*, a mathematician, born at Florence, 1622. He acquired ſuch reputation that he received a penſion from Lewis XIV., and was appointed firſt mathematician to the grand duke of Tuſcany. He died 1703. He publiſhed divination on Ariſteas, a work of merit, fol.—de maximis & minimis geometriæ divinatio, &c. fol.—enodatio problematum univerſis geometris propoſitorum, &c.

VIVIEN, *Joſeph*, a painter of Lyons. His pieces are much admired for correctneſs of deli-

delineation, and a happy manner which gave to the features the very feelings of the soul. He died at Bonn 1735, aged 78.

ULFELD CORNIFIX, *count de*, son of the Danish minister, was patronized by Christian IV. of Denmark, whose natural daughter he married. His intrigues rendered him suspected to the next monarch Frederic III. and he fled to Sweden, to Christina. After that queen's death he returned to Copenhagen, but was again obliged to fly abroad. He lived for some time at Basil, but being discovered he sailed down the Rhine, and died of cold in the vessel in which he had embarked, 1664, aged 60.

ULLOA Y PEREIRA, *Lewis de*, a Spanish poet, born at Toro in Leon. He gained the protection of Philip IV. by his poetical pieces, and obtained the government of Leon. He died 1660. Though great in the comic and the burlesque, he was equally successful in the grave and the serious. The best of his poems is Rachel, or the loves of Alphonso VIII.

ULLOA, *Dom Antonio*, a Spanish mathematician, sent to Peru, to measure a degree of the meridian. On his return he was taken by the English, and when released was again sent to America, as governor of Louisiana. He died 1795, aged 79. His historical voyages in South America, have appeared 2 vols. 4to.

VLODOMIR, grand duke of Russia, embraced christianity in 989. His good intentions were seconded by his daughter-in-law, the daughter of Boleslaus, duke of Poland, who brought in her retinue Reimbern, bishop of Colberg. Vlodomir, by an old age of repentance, made amends for the cruelties and the debauchery of former years, and after death was regarded as an apostle and a saint. An order of merit was established by the second Catherine, which bears his name.

ULRICA, *Eleonora*, second daughter of Charles XI. of Sweden, governed the kingdom during the absence of her brother Charles XII. and after his death she was proclaimed queen, 1719. The following year she resigned the crown to her husband Frederic of Hesse-Cassel; but such was the ascendancy of the nobles, that they obliged their sovereigns to acknowledge their right as the election of the people. Ulrica, by a wise administration, contributed to restore prosperity to the nation, and died 1741. The wife of Charles XI. of Sweden, and the mother of the preceding, also bore the name of Ulrica, and died 1693. When she supplicated her husband's compassion in favor of those whom his government oppressed, he spurned her from him, observing that he had taken her to give him children, not advice.

ULUG-BEIG, a Persian prince, celebrated for his knowledge of astronomy. His catalogue of fixed stars, rectified for 1434, was published by Hyde at Oxford in 1665 in 4to. with learned notes. He was put to death by his own son 1449, after reigning 40 years at Samarcand.

VOETIUS, *Gisbert*, of Heusden, was professor of theology, and of oriental languages at Utrecht, where he continued an active instructor for 40 years, and died 1677, aged 87. His accusation of Descartes, whom he charged with atheism, was believed by the magistrates of Utrecht, and the two apologetical letters of the philosopher were condemned to ignominy. His followers were called Voetians. He published exercitia & bibliotheca studiosi theologi—politica ecclesiastica, 4 vols. 4to. &c. His son *Paul* was professor of law at Utrecht, and died 1667, aged 48. He wrote de usu juris civilis & canonici, &c.—de jure militari, &c.

VOISENON, *Charles Henry de Fusée de*, of Voisenon, quitted the ecclesiastical profession for the pleasures of the world. He was author of various romances—fugitive pieces of poetry—several comedies—lyric poems—historical fragments, &c. written in an easy style. He died 1775, aged 67.

VOISIN, *Daniel Francis*, counsellor of the parliament of Paris, rose to the highest offices, and in 1714 was made chancellor of France. His integrity was eminently displayed in a conference with Lewis XIV. The monarch, who had promised pardon to some worthless culprit, directed his chancellor to affix the seals to the pardon, and when he refused, he took the seals, and sealed the pardon himself. When Lewis desired his minister to take the seals back, he declined it, saying, "they are contaminated, I wish no longer to hold them." Astonished at this, the king, with admiration, threw the pardon into the fire; "now," rejoined the chancellor, "I can properly resume the seals, as fire purifies every thing." He died suddenly, 1718, aged 62.

VOITURE, *Vincent*, an eminent writer, born at Amiens, 1598. His literary reputation recommended him to the court. He was sent to Spain on political affairs, and during his stay he wrote verses in Spanish with such elegance that they were ascribed to Lopez de Vega. He afterwards visited Rome, where he was courteously treated, and he was the bearer of the information of the birth of Lewis XIV. to Florence. Though loaded with pensions, he was, in consequence of his fondness for gaming, always poor. He died 1648. Though he wrote verses with elegance in French, Spanish, and Italian, yet few of his poetical pieces are preserved. His letters form nearly the whole of his works. They are elegant, polite, and easy, and have deserved the highest commendations of Boileau, who regards him not only as a polisher and refiner of the French language in a barbarous age, but as a sensible and graceful writer. Voltaire, however, speaks differently of his merits.

VOLKOF, *Feodor*, the Garrick of Russia, was the son of a tradesman at Yaroslaf, and

born 1729. He was educated at Moſcow, but inſtead of devoting himſelf to the buſineſs of a manufacturer of ſalt petre and ſulphur in the houſe of his mother's ſecond huſband, he frequented the German theatre at Peterſburg, and on his return to Yaroſlaf, he erected a ſtage. His four brothers ſhared his theatrical labors, and by degrees acquired ſuch reputation, that a regular theatre was built. His fame was no ſooner reported at Peterſburg, than the empreſs in 1752 ſent for him, and nobly allowed him a handſome penſion, and enabled him to repreſent with magnificence the fineſt productions of Sumorokof and of Moliere. Not leſs than 2200l. were annually granted for the ſalaries of the actors, and Volkof and his brother were ennobled, and preſented with extenſive eſtates. The laſt character which this eminent actor performed was in Zemira at Moſcow, and he died ſoon after 1763, aged 35.

VOLMAR, *Iſaac*, a German ſtateſman, who aſſiſted at the conferences before the peace of Weſtphalia. He wrote in Latin memoirs of the tranſactions at Munſter and Oſnaburgh between the catholics and proteſtants, and died 1662.

VOLTAIRE, *Marie Francis Arouet de*, a French writer of celebrity, born at Paris, 20th Feb. 1694. He was ſo feeble at his birth, that it was long doubtful whether he could be reared. From his earlieſt years he evinced ſuperior powers, ſo that he ſaid, he wrote verſes before he left his cradle. He was educated in the college of Lewis the Great, where he made ſuch progreſs, that Ninon de l'Enclos left him 2000 livres to buy him a library. He was intended for the law; but the muſes had greater charms, and among the courtiers of Lewis XIV. he acquired thoſe graces of delicate humor and eaſy expreſſion by which he was ſo much diſtinguiſhed. His fondneſs for ſatire procured his impriſonment in the Baſtille for one year, from which he was liberated by Orleans, who was pleaſed with the repreſentation of Œdipus, the firſt tragedy which he wrote 1718. Some of his plays were afterwards unſucceſsful, and the poet indignant at the cenſures of his countrymen, left Paris, and came to England, where he was noticed by George I. and queen Caroline, under whoſe patronage he publiſhed his Henriade. Flattered with this and with the handſome property which he had realized by the liberality of his ſubſcribers, he in 1728 returned to Paris, and while he labored by commerce to improve his income, he devoted the beſt part of his time to literary purſuits. His Brutus, the moſt nervous of his tragedies, appeared in 1730, and was ſoon ſucceeded by Zara, the moſt pathetic of his pieces. His lettres philoſophiques at this time gave ſuch offence for their indecent witticiſms, that they were burnt by a decree of the parliament, and the author withdrew to the ſeat of madame de Chatelet. His Alzire, Mahomet, and Merope, produced ſoon after, placed him at the head of the dramatic poets of France, and introduced him to the court as the favorite of madame Pompadour. He was appointed gentleman of the bed chamber to the king, and hiſtoriographer of France, and in 1746 had a ſeat in the academy of ſciences. Though thus popular, he yet found a hoſt of rivals, and to fly from them, he retired to Berlin. The confidence of the Pruſſian monarch, and a liberal penſion of 22,000 livres, for a while commanded his attachment, but a quarrel with Maupertuis, who was at the head of the Berlin academy, and that ſpirit of independence which always marked his conduct, ſoon after brought on his diſgrace, and after being diſpoſſeſſed of a volume of royal verſes, which he wiſhed to carry away, he left the kingdom. The publication of an obſcene poem at that time rendered his return to Paris dangerous, and therefore after ſtaying one year at Colwar, he purchaſed an eſtate near Geneva, where he fixed his reſidence. This place he ſoon abandoned for Ferney, on the borders of France, where he eſtabliſhed a colony of induſtrious artiſans, and received in progreſs of time the homage and the reſpect of the learned of Europe. He received the adulation of the great, and the liberal preſents of crowned heads, eſpecially of the king of Pruſſia, and of the empreſs Catherine, and continued long to direct the taſte and the literature of the world. At laſt, in 1778, he ventured to exchange the tranquillity of Ferney for the capital, and ſurrounded with glory and with wealth, he appeared at Paris, where he was received with unuſual honors by all the learned bodies, and crowned with the poetic wreath in the theatre, amidſt applauding thouſands. Theſe honors, and the complimentary viſits of ceremony which they produced, were, however, too burdenſome for his great age and change of regimen, and continued fatigue inflamed his blood and brought on a hæmorrhage. As if foreboding his end, he declared when he reached Paris, that he came to ſeek glory and death, and when preſented by an artiſt with a picture of his triumph he obſerved, "a tomb would be fitter for me than a triumph." When unable to enjoy his uſual reſt he took a large doſe of opium, which deprived him of his ſenſes, and he died ſoon after, 30th May, 1778. He was buried at Sellieres, between Nogent and Troyes, and his remains were, during the revolution, removed to the church of St. Genevieve, at Paris, by a decree of the convention. Voltaire as the leader of a new ſect has cauſed a revolution in wit and morals, and whilſt he has often exerted his powerful talents to promote the cauſe of reaſon and of humanity, to inſpire princes with toleration, and with a horror for war, he has too often exerted himſelf in extending principles of irreligion, anarchy, and libertiniſm. Ever inconſtant he was the free thinker at London, the Carteſian at Verſailles,

failles, the chriſtian at Nancy, and the infidel at Berlin. From the high character of the moraliſt, he frequently deſcended into the buffoon, from the philoſopher he became an enthuſiaſt, from mildneſs he paſſed to paſſion, from flattery to ſatire, from the love of money to the love of luxury, from the modeſty of a wiſe man to the vanity of an impious wit, and from the faith of the humble chriſtian to the foul language of a blaſphemous atheiſt. It has been ſaid, that his phyſiognomy partook of that of the eagle and of the ape, and his character exhibited him occaſionally with ſenſibility, but void of affection, voluptuous, but without paſſions, open without ſincerity, and liberal without generoſity. As a man of letters he muſt ſtand on very high ground for verſatility of talent, for brilliancy of imagination, for aſtoniſhing eaſe, for exquiſite taſte, and for vaſt extent of knowledge. He wrote, beſides, ſeveral tragedies, the laſt of which was Irene—ſeveral comedies, the beſt of which are, l'indiſcret, l'enfant prodigue, and Nanine—operas—fugitive pieces—eſſai ſur l'hiſtoire generale—les ſiecles de Louis XIV. and Louis XV.—hiſtory of Charles XII.—of the czar Peter—melanges de literature—dictionaire philoſophique—philoſophie de l'hiſtoire, and other works of impious tendency—theatre of Peter and Th. Corneille, &c. The moſt correct edition of his works is that of Geneva, in 30 vols. 4to. and the moſt copious, that of Baſil, in 71 vols. 8vo.

VONDEL, *Juſtus*, or *Joſſe du*, a Dutch poet, born 1587. His parents were anabaptiſts, but he quitted their ſect for the Roman catholic tenets. With ſtrong natural powers, he diſregarded the rules of art, and at 30 began to learn Latin. He wrote various poems, collected together in 9 vols. 4to. The beſt known of theſe are, the taking of Amſterdam by Florent V. of Holland, a work of merit—the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, a tragedy—Palamedes, or innocence oppreſſed, a work which deſcribed the fate of Barneveldt, and for which the author was fined 300 livres by Maurice—ſatires, bitterly ſevere againſt the miniſters of the reformed religion, &c. He lived regardleſs of worldly affairs, and died poor 1679, aged 91.

VORSTIUS, *Conrad*, of Cologne, ſucceeded Arminius in the divinity chair at Leyden, 1611, an appointment which ſo diſpleaſed the calviniſts, that James I. not only cauſed his book de deo to be burnt publicly in London, but prevailed upon the ſtates of Holland to baniſh him. He found protection in Holſtein, and died at Toningen 1622. His works are chiefly on controverſial and theological ſubjects.

VORTIGERN, a Britiſh chief, king after the departure of the Romans 445. To repel the Picts and Scots, he called to his aſſiſtance the Saxons, and when they landed under Hengiſt and Horſa, he granted them large domains. He afterwards married Rowena, Hengiſt's daughter, and granted him Kent, after which he retired to Wales, and was it is ſaid burned in his caſtle about 484.

VOSSIUS, *Gerard John*, a learned writer, born near Heidelberg 1577. He ſtudied at Dort, and 1595 removed to Leyden, and acquired ſuch reputation that though young, he was 1599 elected director of the college of Dort. He was in 1614 appointed director of the theological college of Leyden, and four years after raiſed to the chair of eloquence and chronology. Though he endeavoured to avoid controverſy, he incurred the diſpleaſure of the Gomariſts in his hiſtory of Pelagianiſm, and was expelled from among the anti-remonſtrants. He found friends in England, and obtained a prebend in Canterbury cathedral, and the degree of doctor of laws at Oxford 1629. On the erection of the univerſity of Amſterdam in 1630, Voſſius was regarded as moſt proper to ſupport by his learning the new eſtabliſhment, and he was called to fill the chair of hiſtory. He died there 1649, aged 72. His works were publiſhed in 6 vols. fol. 1695. The beſt known of theſe are, etymologicon linguæ Latinæ—de origine & progreſſu idololatriæ—de hiſtoricis Græcis—de hiſt. Latinis, &c.

VOSSIUS, *Francis*, brother of the preceding, was author of a poem on a naval triumph obtained by Tromp, and died 1645.

VOSSIUS, *Dionyſius*, ſon of Gerard John V. wrote valuable notes on the work of Moſes Maimonides, with a Latin tranſlation, and died 1633, aged 22.

VOSSIUS, *Gerard*, third ſon of Gerard John V. edited, with notes, Velleius Paterculus, 1639, in 16mo. and died 1640. His brother *Matthew* wrote a chronicle of Holland and Zealand, and died 1646.

VOSSIUS, *Iſaac*, youngeſt of the children of Gerard John V. was born at Leyden 1618. He was educated under his father, and acquired ſuch celebrity that he was invited to Sweden to teach Chriſtina Greek. He received in 1663 a preſent from Lewis XIV. with a flattering letter from Colbert, and on his viſit to England in 1670, he was courteouſly received by Charles II. made doctor of laws at Oxford, and appointed canon of Windſor, with apartments in the caſtle, where he died 1688. The valuable library which he left was regarded as the beſt in the world, and was purchaſed by the univerſity of Leyden. Though learned, Voſſius was weak and credulous, and though he wrote a book to prove the ſeptuagint to be the work of inſpired writers, he in private converſation diſputed the truths of revelation, in conſequence of which Charles, well acquainted with his belief in fabulous ſtories, exclaimed, "there is nothing which Voſſius refuſes to believe, except the bible." His works are numerous, but leſs valuable than thoſe of his father. The character of theſe two men has been drawn by the journaliſts of Trevoux, with great accuracy. Nothing, ſay they, is more

different

different than the make of their understandings. In the father judgment prevails, imagination in the son; the father labors slowly, the son goes with ease; the father distrusts the best founded conjectures, the son loves nothing but conjectures; bold and daring, the father's aim was to instruct, the son's to parade and to make a noise; truth was the father's object, and novelty the son's. The father was a man of probity and religion, and regular in his manners, the son was a libertine in principle and practice, he made religion the object of his insults, and only studied to find the weak sides of it, and as to his morality his obscene notes on Catullus will too fully prove the licentiousness of his heart.

VOSSIUS, *Gerard*, an ecclesiastic, distantly related to the preceding. He died at Liege, where he was born 1609. He enriched, with Latin versions and notes, the works of Gregory Thaumaturgus, and some of the pieces of Chrysostom, &c.

VOUET, *Simon*, a celebrated painter, born at Paris 1582. After studying under his father, he visited Constantinople, Venice, and Italy, and was patronized by Urban VIII. and made prince of the Roman academy of St. Luke. He was recalled in 1627, after a residence of 14 years at Rome, by Lewis XIII. and was employed in adorning the Louvre, Luxemburg, and other places. Though he had no genius for grand compositions, and was unacquainted with the rules of perspective, he was a great master in coloring, and to him France is indebted for banishing the insipid manner which then prevailed. As the founder of the French school he had numerous pupils. He died, worn more with labor than with years, 1641, aged 59.

UPTON, *James*, of Cheshire, was elected from Eton to a fellowship at King's, Cambridge. He obtained the headship of Taunton grammar school, Somersetshire, and died there 1749, aged 79. He published an edition of Aristotle's art of poetry, and also Ascham's schoolmaster, with notes, 8vo. His son *James* was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and obtained Rissington rectory, Gloucestershire, and a Rochester prebend. Besides observations on Shakespeare, 8vo he published an edition of Epictetus, 2 vols. 4to—and Spenser's fairy queen, 2 vols. 4to. and died 1760.

URBAN I. pope 223, was beheaded seven years after.

URBAN II. pope after Victor III. 1088, held the council of Clermont, where the crusade against the infidels was first published. He died 1099.

URBAN III. was elected pope after Lucius III. 1185, and died two years after.

URBAN IV. of Troyes, rose from obscurity, and was elected pope 1261. He died 1264.

URBAN V. of Grisac in the Gevaudan, was elected pope 1362, after Innocent VI. He removed in 1367 from Avignon, where the popes had constantly resided since 1304, and by fixing his abode at Rome he became popular. In 1370 he again retired to Avignon, and died there that year. He was a liberal patron to learned and religious bodies, and founded several churches and colleges.

URBAN VI. *Bartholomew Prignano*, of Naples, was elected pope in a popular sedition 1378. The cardinals soon after chose Robert de Geneva, who assumed the name of Clement VII. and this double election was the source of schism. Urban died 1389.

URBAN VII. *John Baptist Castagna*, was pope 1590, and died 12 days after.

URBAN VIII. *Maffeo Barberini*, of Florence, was elected pope after Gregory XV. 1623. He united the duchy of Urbino to the holy see, and published a bull against the Jansenists. He died 1644. He was an excellent poet, and so good a Grecian that he was called the Attic bee. His poems consist of paraphrases from the psalms, odes, hymns, epigrams, &c.

VROON, *Henry Cornelius*, of Haerlem, in a voyage to Spain was shipwrecked on the coast of Portugal. As well skilled in painting, he drew a representation of the storm, which had nearly proved fatal to him. When the earl of Nottingham wished to have the defeat of the armada transmitted to posterity on a suit of tapestry, Vroon was selected, and his execution was equal to the celebrity of the subject. It remains still in the house of lords a monument of his genius, and of the glorious victory of Elizabeth.

URSINS, *Anne Mary de la Tremouille*, lady of honor to the queen of Spain, was a woman of great powers of mind, and of such influence that she guided the affairs of the nation. She was banished 1712 on the marriage of Philip V. with Elizabeth Farnese, and after seeking in vain an asylum at Paris, Genoa, and Avignon, she at last settled at Rome, where she died 1722, aged 80.

URSINUS, *Zachary*, of Breslau in Silesia, attended Melancthon at the conference of Worms 1557. The next year he was appointed over the academy of Breslau, but when he declared himself a calvinist he with difficulty found an asylum at Zurich. He was in 1561 invited at Heidelberg to fill the chair of theology, but on the death of his patron Frederic, the elector, he abandoned his situation, and removed to Neustadt, where he was appointed divinity professor, and where he died 1583, aged 49. He was a man of great learning, but in his disposition violent. His works are in 3 vols. fol.

URSINUS, *John Henry*, a Lutheran divine, eminent for his learning. He was superintendant of the churches of Ratisbon, and died 1667, author of exercitationes de Zeroastre, Hermete, &c. 8vo.—sylvæ theologiæ symbolicæ, 12mo.—de ecclesiarum German. origine, &c. His son *George Henry*, was author of diatribe de Taprobanâ, Cerne, &c.—disputatio de Locustis, &c.

URSUS, *Nicholas Raymarus*, a Danish mathematician.

thematician. Though originally a ſwine-herd, and unacquainted with the alphabet, before his 18th year he became a very eminent aſtronomer. He taught mathematics at Straſburg, and afterwards removed to Prague, where he died about 1600. He publiſhed ſome mathematical works, and made ſome diſcoveries in aſtronomy, &c.

USHER, *James*, was born in Dublin 1580, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin. He ſtudied with ſuch aſſiduity, that before his 16th year he had completed a chronicle of the bible as far as the book of Kings, which became the foundation of his great work the "annals." To be more perfectly acquainted with chriſtianity, he applied himſelf to the reading of the fathers, and in 18 years, in his 38th year, he completed this laborious undertaking. Though his friends wiſhed him to follow the law, he preferred divinity, and after his father's death, gave up the whole of his patrimony to his brothers and ſiſters to avoid family quarrels. He viſited England to purchaſe books and MSS. for Dublin college, and in 1607 was appointed chancellor of St. Patrick's church, and divinity profeſſor. He was in 1610 unanimouſly elected provoſt of Dublin college, but he declined the honor. Though repreſented as a puritan, he was, in 1620, nominated by James I. to the ſee of Meath. His reputation was now ſo great, that the king promoted him to the ſee of Armagh, and here he ſhowed himſelf vigilant againſt the extravagant claims of the catholics, and maintained the dignity of the churchman, and the meekneſs of the chriſtian. He viſited England in 1640; but the breaking out of the rebellion prevented his return, as his palace was nearly deſtroyed, and his property plundered. To compenſate his loſſes, the king granted him the biſhopric of Carliſle; but as the Scotch armies were quartered there, he derived little or no benefit from it. He retired in conſequence of the ruined ſtate of the king's affairs to Cardiff, and then to the caſtle of St. Donate's, in Wales. So great was his attachment to his unfortunate maſter, that he was conſulted by him in the treaty of the iſle of Wight about the church, but though his zeal was unſhaken, he remained unmoleſted. During the uſurpation Cromwell deſired once to ſee him, and treated him with civility; but never fulfilled the promiſes which he had made to him in favor of the church. He died 1656, at Ryegate, Surrey, aged 80, and though he directed to be buried privately, Cromwell ordered his remains to be depoſited in Weſtminſter abbey. His library, conſiſting of 10,000 volumes, printed and manuſcript, though ſolicited by the king of Denmark, and by cardinal Mazarin, was, as he wiſhed, beſtowed on Dublin college. As a ſcholar, Uſher was highly reſpectable, acute as a critic, well informed as a divine, and as a prelate, meek but dignified, the friend of order, religion, and morality. His reputation was ſo well eſtabliſhed, that during the civil wars, he was ſolicited to accept a profeſſor's chair at Leyden, and in France. His works are, annals of the old and new teſtament, beſt edited at Geneva, 2 vols. fol.—a body of divinity, folio—the hiſtory of Goteſchalc, in Latin—antiquitates eccleſiarum Britan. folio—editions of the letters of Ignatius, Barnabas, and Polycarp, with notes, 2 vols. 4to.—ſermons, &c.

UTENHOVIUS, *Charles*, of Ghent, ſtudied at Paris, and afterwards went to England, where he defended the government of Elizabeth. He returned to Cologne, where he died of an apoplexy, 1600, aged 64. He was the friend of Turnebus, and publiſhed Latin poems—epiſtolarum centuria—mythologia Æſopica, &c.

UXELLES, *Nicholas Chalons du Blé, marquis d'*, a French general, diſtinguiſhed for his defence of Mayence for 56 days. He was afterwards plenipotentiary at Gertruydenberg and Utrecht, and continued long a favorite at the court of Lewis XIV. and at that of the regent, and died 1730.

W.

WACE, *Robert*, of Jerſey, was clerk of the chapel to Henry II. of England, and canon of Baveux, in the middle of the 12th century. He wrote Rhon, or the dukes of Normandy, in French verſe.

WADING, *Peter*, of Waterford, in Ireland, entered among the jeſuits, and was profeſſor of theology at Prague, and afterwards at Louvain. He was alſo chancellor of the univerſities of Prague and Gratz, in Stiria, and wrote poems, and other works in Latin, and died at Gratz 1644, aged 58.

WADSWORTH, *Thomas*, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, was educated at Chriſt college, Cambridge,

Cambridge, and obtained Newington Butts. At the reſtoration he was ejected from the living of St. Lawrence Pulteney. He afterwards preached at Newington Theobald's, &c. and died of the ſtone 1676, aged 46. His works are the immortality of the ſoul, and on theological ſubjects.

WAFFER, *Lionel*, a ſurgeon of London who made ſeveral voyages to the ſouth ſeas, of which he publiſhed an account 1699.

WAGENSEIL, *John Chriſtopher*, of Nuremberg, travelled as tutor to ſome perſons of diſtinction, with whom he viſited Holland, France, Spain, England, and Italy, and received every where thoſe marks of reſpect which his learning deſerved. Louis XIV. treated him with liberality, and the univerſity of Orleans honored him with the title of doctor of laws, but he preferred literary diſtinction at home, and after an abſence of ſix years he was placed in the chair of law and hiſtory at Altorf. He died 1705, aged 72. He wrote a treatiſe de urbe Noribergæ, 4to.—pera librorum juvenil. 12mo.—tela ignea ſatanæ, 2 vols. 4to. &c.

WAGSTAFFE, *Thomas*, of Warwickſhire, was educated at the Charter-houſe, and New Inn hall, Oxford. He obtained Martinsthorp rectory in Rutlandſhire, and in 1684 was made chancellor of Lichfield, and rector of St. Margaret Pattens, London. At the revolution he was deprived of his preferment, and practiſed phyſic for ſome years. He was in 1693 conſecrated ſuffragan biſhop of Thetford, and died 1712, aged 67. He wrote ſeveral tracts in defence of the conſtitution, according to the tenets of the non-jurors, and ſupported the title of Charles I. to be author of the Eikon Baſilike.

WAILLY, *Noel Francis de*, of Amiens, wrote a French grammar of merit—principles of the Latin tongue—on orthography—tranſlations of Cæſar's commentaries, &c. He died 1801.

WAKE, *William*, was born at Blandford, Dorſetſhire, 1657. He was in 1672 admitted at Chriſt-church, and became preacher to the Gray's Inn ſociety. He was next deputy clerk to the cloſet, and chaplain to William and Mary, and ſoon after canon of Chriſt-church, rector of St. James's, Weſtminſter, dean of Exeter, biſhop of Lincoln 1705, and tranſlated to Canterbury 1716. He was engaged in controverſy with Atterbury with reſpect to the rights of convocation, but though ſeveral of the clergy entered the liſts on both ſides, "the ſtate of the church and clergy of England," &c. fol. by Dr. Wake, was the moſt luminous and ſatisfactory performance on the ſubject. In other writings he ably vindicated the church againſt the papiſts, and while he wiſhed to form an union between the churches of England and France, he was indefatigable in ſupporting the rights of the proteſtants. He died at Lambeth 1737. Beſides his controverſial works, he publiſhed a tranſlation of the epiſtles of the apoſtolical fathers, 8vo.—expoſition of the church catechiſm—ſermons and charges, &c.

WAKE, *Iſaac*, of Northamptonſhire, was educated at Merton college, Oxford. He was public orator to the univerſity, and afterwards ambaſſador from England to Venice, Savoy, and France. He was knighted, and died abroad 1632. He was author of rex Platonicus—diſcourſe on the thirteen Helvetic cantons—on the ſtate of Italy, &c.

WAKEFIELD, *Robert*, was born in the north of England, and educated at Oxford. He travelled abroad, and acquired ſuch reputation that the emperor appointed him, 1519, profeſſor of Hebrew at Louvain. He left the continent for the patronage of Henry VIII., and became Hebrew profeſſor at Oxford, 1530, and canon of Chriſt church. He was author of ſeveral Latin pamphlets on the abuſes of the papal power—on the celibacy of the clergy, &c. and died 1537.

WAKEFIELD, *Gilbert*, of Nottingham, was educated at Kingſton on Thames, and Jeſus college, Cambridge. When in deacon's orders he obtained Stockport curacy, Cheſhire, and next removed to Liverpool. He quitted the church in 1779 to be tutor in the diſſenting academy at Warrington, and on its diſſolution he removed to Hackney college. The French revolution gave riſe to ſeveral political publications, and among others Mr. Wakefield excited the public attention by the animoſity of his obſervations on government. Theſe publications were diſregarded by the miniſtry, but his letter to the biſhop of Landaff appeared ſo hoſtile to the eſtabliſhment, that he was proſecuted by the attorney-general, and immured for two years in Dorcheſter gaol. His impriſonment expired May 1801, but a fever carried him off the following September, in his 45th year. As a ſcholar he is intitled to high praiſe, and had his talents been always directed in the paths of claſſical literature, he might have added much to his domeſtic happineſs from the reſpect of men of all parties, and of every denomination. Unfortunately, however, attached to levelling principles, he was reſtleſs and diſſatisfied under a government which afforded him protection and ſafety; and while he wiſhed to proſtrate in the duſt the nobleſt monuments of human wiſdom in legiſlation and in government, he boldly claimed the exerciſe of an unlimited ſway over the opinions, and the attachment of his fellow ſubjects. The beſt of his publications are a collection of Latin poems, with notes on Homer, 1776—inquiry into the opinions of the chriſtian writers of the three firſt centuries concerning the perſon of J. C. 4 vols. 8vo.—ſylva critica—a pamphlet againſt public worſhip, anſwered chiefly by diſſenters—tranſlation of the new teſtament, 2 vols. 8vo.—tragœdiarum Græcarum delectus, 2 vols. 12mo.—Lucretius edited, 3 vols. 4to.—Horace edited, &c.

WALDECK, *Chriſtian Auguſtus, prince of*, was employed in 1789 againſt the Turks, and

in 1792 againſt the French. He loſt an arm at the ſiege of Thionville, and afterwards was diſtinguiſhed in carrying the lines of Weiſſemburg. He in 1798 paſſed into Portugal where he was named commander in chief. He died 1798, aged 54, highly reſpected.

WALDO, *Peter*, a merchant of Lyons, in the 12th century, the founder of the new ſect of the Waldenſes. The ſudden death of a friend by his ſide had ſuch an effect upon him that he made a vow of conſecrating himſelf to the ſervice of God. He diſtributed his goods to the poor, and collected around him thouſands of followers in Dauphiné, and other provinces of France, but notwithſtanding the inoffenſive morals of his ſect, as he entertained opinions contrary to the intereſts of Rome, he was declared an enemy to the church. Though thouſands fell in the bloody conteſt, the ſect ſpread from France to Piedmont, and long maintained itſelf.

WALES, *William*, a mathematician, who accompanied Cook in his firſt voyage round the world, as aſtronomer, and was recommended to the place of mathematical maſter at Chriſt's hoſpital. He was author of account of aſtronomical obſervations in the ſouthern hemiſphere, 4to.—remarks on Foſter's account of Cook's voyage—enquiry into the population of England and Wales—Robertſon's elements of navigation improved, &c. and died 1799.

WALKER, *Clement*, of Cliffe, Dorſetſhire, was educated at Chriſt church, Oxford. He was uſher to the exchequer, and member for Wells. His oppoſition to the republican government was ſo determined that Cromwell ſent him to the tower, where he died 1651. He was author of the hiſtory of independency, 4to. a curious work—the high court of juſtice, or Cromwell's ſlaughter-houſe, 4to. &c.

WALKER, *Edward*, of Somerſetſhire, was ſecretary of war 1639, and aſſiſted the king at the battle of Edgehill. He was alſo garter-king at arms, and received from Charles I. the honor of knighthood, and at the reſtoration was made clerk of the privy council. He was author of hiſtorical diſcourſes, folio—order of the ceremonies obſerved at the celebration of St. George's feaſt at Windſor 1674, &c. and died 1676.

WALKER, *Robert*, chief painter to Cromwell, died before the reſtoration. One of his pictures of the protector was ſold to the grand duke of Tuſcany for 500l.

WALKER, *John*, of Devonſhire, was educated at Exeter college, and made rector of St. Mary's, Exeter, where he died 1725. His attempt towards recovering an account of the ſufferings of the clergy in the rebellion, fol. was ſo honorable that Oxford complimented him with the degree of D. D.

WALKER, *William*, the maſter of ſir Iſaac Newton, was maſter of the grammar ſchools of Lowth and of Grantham, and rector of Colſterworth, Lincolnſhire, where he died 1684, aged 61. He was author of a treatiſe on Engliſh particles, 8vo—and other uſeful books in grammar, &c.

WALKER, *Samuel*, an Engliſh divine, born at Exeter 1714. He ſtudied at Exeter college, Oxford, and became in 1740 miniſter of Lanlivery, and in 1746 obtained the living of Truro in Cornwall, where he died 1761. He was author of 2 vols. of ſermons, 8vo.—and diſcourſes on the catechiſm, 2 vols. 8vo.

WALKER, *George*, born of Engliſh parents in the county of Tyrone, is celebrated as the governor of Londonderry, which he defended againſt James II. till relieved by the Engliſh. His valor was rewarded by king William, whom he accompanied in his Iriſh campaigns. He was ſlain at the battle of the Boyne, as he croſſed the water.

WALKER, *Obadiah*, of Yorkſhire, was educated at Univerſity college. Though deprived of his fellowſhip by the parliament in 1648, he was made maſter of the college at the reformation, and turned papiſt to keep his place under James II. He was diſmiſſed at the revolution, and continued in the houſe of his pupil Dr. Radcliffe till his death 1698. He wrote a violent pamphlet againſt Luther and his opinions—life of Chriſt, &c.

WALKER, *John*, author of "the pronouncing dictionary of the Engliſh language," and other works of excellence, on grammar and elocution, was for nearly 40 years teacher of elocution. He had among his particular friends Dr. Johnſon, Edmund Burke, and other eminent characters. He died 1807, in his 76th year.

WALL, *Martin*, *M. D.* of Powick, Worceſterſhire, was educated at Worceſter ſchool, and Worceſter college, Oxford. He was in 1735 elected fellow of Merton, and ſettled at Worceſter, and died at Bath 1776, aged 68. He had a ſtrong genius for painting. Two of the frontiſpieces to Harvey's meditations were by his pencil. He wrote a treatiſe on the Malvern waters—ſome medical tracts, &c.

WALLACE, *ſir William*, a celebrated Scotchman. Feeling for his country, he determined to free it from Engliſh ſlavery, and collecting a ſmall band, fell unexpectedly upon the enemy's troops amounting to 40,000 men, and ſlew their leader Warren. Thus regarded as the ſaviour of his country, he was made regent during the captivity of John Baliol, and penetrating into England, laid waſte Durham with fire and ſword. Theſe victories recalled Edward I. from Flanders, he haſtened to meet the Scotch, and totally routed their forces, but though defeated, Wallace retired to the faſtneſſes of the mountains, and defied the Engliſh. Diſguſted with the jealouſy of the nobles, Wallace abdicated his offices, and lived in privacy, but his valor was ſo formidable that he was meanly betrayed to the Engliſh, and treated as a traitor, and after being executed in

1303, his four quarters were hung in derision in the four principal towns of England.

WALLER, *Edmund*, an English poet, born 1625, at Coleshill, near Amersham. He was educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, and was chosen, when scarce seventeen, member for Amersham, in the last parliament of James I. He became early known to the public by carrying off a rich heiress against a rival, whose pretensions were espoused by the court, but his happiness was of such short duration that he was a widower at 25. Though noticed and flattered on account of his wit and vivacity, he did not neglect the muses, but imbibed a deep taste for the beauties of ancient writers. In his parliamentary conduct he opposed the measures of the court, and in the impeachment of judge Crawley, he spoke with such eloquence that 20,000 copies of his speech were sold in one day. He was in 1642 one of the commissioners from the parliament to the king at Oxford, but the following year he was accused of a conspiracy to reduce London, and the tower. In this he was assisted by some members of parliament, and others; but though they were condemned to death, only two were hanged, and Waller purchased his life, after one year's imprisonment, by a heavy fine of 10,000l. After this he retired to France, and lived chiefly at Rouen, and on his return he paid his court to the men in power, and became a favorite with Cromwell. So great was the versatility of his talents, that after being in confidence with the usurper, he became the favorite of the second Charles. He continued also in the good graces of James II., and died of a dropsy at Beaconsfield 1st Oct. 1687. In his character Waller was agreeable, his discourse was admired for its vivacity, and in the house of commons his speeches were heard with unusual attention, not only from the elegance of his delivery, but the force of his wit. Though courted as a man of the world, he was in other respects, says Clarendon, of an abject temper, without courage to support him in any virtuous undertaking, and of the most insinuating flattery. The virulence which he showed in joining the persecution of Clarendon is not free from censure, and though he lost by his means the office of provost of Eton, he ought to have shrunk from the appearance of an accuser against him. As a poet Waller is entitled to the highest praise. He may be called the parent of English verse, and the first who showed us that our language had beauty and numbers. The English tongue came into his hands like a rough diamond, he polished it first, and to that degree, that all succeeding artists have admired the workmanship, without pretending to mend it.

WALLIS, *John*, a mathematician, born at Ashford in Kent, 1616. From Felsted school, he removed in 1632 to Emanuel college, Cambridge, and was elected fellow of Queen's. He became in 1644 secretary to the Westminster assembly of divines, and in 1649 was appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and he removed thither from London where he had long resided, and laboriously assisted in laying the foundation of the learned body, afterwards called the royal society. He entered at Exeter college, and in 1654 was made D. D., and four years after appointed keeper of the university archives. At the restoration he was received with kindness by Charles II., and not only confirmed in his offices, but selected to review the liturgy. He died at Oxford 1703, aged 88. Respected as a man of learning, Wallis was, during the turbulent times in which he lived, universally esteemed for the moderation of his principles, and his mild demeanour. Whilst he regarded only the advancement of religion, of virtue, and of the public good, he lamented the miseries which afflicted his country, and endeavored, in the enjoyment of privacy, to live useful and not great. His works are numerous; but, though what he wrote on divinity is respectable, yet it is from his mathematical labors that he claims celebrity. The best of his works are, animadversions on lord Brooke's nature of truth, &c.—animadversions on Baxter's aphorisms, &c.—grammatica linguæ Anglicanæ, &c.—elenchus geometriæ Hobbianæ, &c.—mathesis universalis, 4to.—commercium epistolicum de quæstionibus mathem. 4to.—de cycloide, &c.—de æstu maris hypothesis, &c.—the works of Archimedes edited, &c.

WALPOLE, *sir Robert, earl of Orford*, was born at Houghton, Norfolk, 6th September 1674. He was educated at Eton, and elected to a fellowship at King's college, Cambridge; but he resigned it on the death of his elder brother, to whose estates he succeeded. He was elected into parliament in 1700, for King's Lynn, and in 1705 became one of the counsellors of George, prince of Denmark, and secretary at war, and in 1709 treasurer of the navy. He lost his places the next year on the change of the ministry, and in 1711 he was voted guilty of misdemeanors as secretary at war; but though expelled from the house, and confined in the tower, it is evident that he owed this disgrace not to misconduct, but to the violence of his political opponents. His ignominy was regarded as the cause of the whigs, he was returned for King's Lynn, and though the election was declared void, his constituents persisted in their choice. His attachment to the Hanoverian interest was rewarded, he was made paymaster-general of the forces, and a privy counsellor, and soon after chancellor of the exchequer, and first lord of the treasury. His zeal in the impeachment of Oxford, Bolingbroke, Ormond, and Strafford, had rendered him popular; but after two years sir Robert gave way to the more powerful influence of Stanhope. In opposition, he directed his nervous eloquence against the measures of the court, and even shared the honors of patriotism with Wyndham and Shippen; but by degrees his acrimony softened, and the zealous

defender

defender of public rights became again the courtier, and was restored to the high situation of premier. Thus the favorite minister of the king, he continued at the head of affairs during the reigns of the first and of the second George, till in 1742 opposition prevailed, and sir Robert, unable to carry a majority in the commons, retired and took shelter behind the throne. He was created earl of Orford, and for his long services the king granted him a pension of 4000l. This extraordinary character, who so long guided the destinies of England, and who, in the possession of ministerial influence, boasted that he knew the price of every man, was, in private life, amiable and benevolent, and fully deserved the impartial praises of Pope's elegant muse. The last years of his life were spent in retirement on his estate in Norfolk, where he died 18th March 1745-6, aged 71. He was author of various pamphlets on political subjects, which have now passed into oblivion.

Walpole, *Horace*, youngest son of the preceding, was born 1717, and educated at Eton, where his acquaintance with Gray commenced. In 1734 he went to King's college, Cambridge, and distinguished himself by his verses in honor of Henry VI. Under his father, he obtained in 1738 the office of inspector of exports and imports, which he exchanged for that of usher to the exchequer, with which he held the place of comptroller of the pipe, and of clerk of the estheats in the exchequer for life of the annual value of nearly 5000l. In 1739 he travelled on the continent, and with Gray made the tour of France and Italy; but a dispute at Reggio unfortunately separated the two friends, whose intimacy was again renewed in 1744 to the honor of both. On his return in 1741 he was elected into parliament; but though he was in the house above 25 years, he was never distinguished as a speaker, except on one occasion, in defence of his father in 1742. On giving up his seat he retired to Strawberry-hill, near Twickenham. which he had purchased in 1747, and tastefully adorned with all the features of Gothic times. In this charming spot he opened in 1757 a printing press, where he published first the two sublime odes of Gray, and afterwards edited other works in an elegant style. On the death of his nephew in 1791, he succeeded to the title of Orford, but rank had no charms for him. He never took his seat among the lords, and with reluctance submitted to the empty title, which he contemptuously called a new name for a superannuated old man of 74. Respectable as a man of letters, he was distinguished for his extensive information; he was polite in his manners, facetious in his conversation, and in his sentiments, lively, intelligent, and acute. If avarice and vanity were, according to one of his biographers, his leading foibles, affability and a companionable temper were his most distinguishing virtues. He was of a charitable disposition; but it must be confessed, that no man ever existed who had less the character of a liberal patron. He died 2d March 1797, aged 80. The best of his works are, a catalogue of royal and noble authors, republished 5 vols. 8vo. 1806—historic doubts concerning Richard III.—anecdotes of painting enlarged from Vertue—the castle of Otranto, an interesting romance, written in eight days—essay on modern gardening—the mysterious mother, a tragedy, &c.

Walsh, *William*, a poet, born at Abberley, in Worcestershire, about 1663. He was of Wadham college, Oxford; but though he left the university without a degree, he so applied himself to literature, at home, and in London, that he became, in Dryden's opinion, the best critic of the nation. He was for several years member of parliament, and gentleman of the horse to queen Anne; but he derives his greatest celebrity from the acquaintance of Dryden and of Pope. He has been praised by Pope in his essay on criticism, and though he possesses not the fame of a great poet, he is to be admired for the correctness of his language, and the sportive graces of his muse. The time of his death is not certain, though it happened about 1709. His works are, a dialogue concerning woman, being a defence of the sex, 8vo—letters and poems, amorous and gallant, 8vo.—essay on pastoral poetry—defence of Virgil—elegies, epitaphs, odes, and songs.

Walsingham, *Thomas*, a monk of St. Alban's, historiographer to the king in the 15th century. His works are, historia brevis from the conclusion of the third Henry's reign, where Matthew Paris ends—and hypodigma Neustriæ.

Walstein, *Albert*, duke of Friedland, was distinguished in the service of the emperor. When Germany was invaded by Gustavus Adolphus, he was placed at the head of the imperial armies, and defeated the enemy, though he was afterwards beaten at Lutzen, 1632. His popularity was such that the emperor, afraid of him, appointed him a successor; but Walstein demanded and received the sworn allegiance of his army, and declared himself independent, 1634. He was murdered a month after, by the cowardly suggestion of the emperor.

Walsyngham, *sir Francis*, a statesman, under Elizabeth, born at Chislehurst, Kent. He was educated at King's college, Cambridge, and was twice ambassador from England to France, and with difficulty was saved from the massacre of St. Bartholomew. His services abroad were rewarded with the office of secretary of state, and his vigilance was directed in establishing the protestant religion. He possessed such deep penetration, that he discovered the political intrigues of foreign courts, and by means of the 53 agents, and 15 spies whom he entertained abroad, procured the earliest intelligence of the designs of the enemies of his

country. He went in 1578 ambaſſador to the Netherlands, and afterwards viſited France and Scotland in the ſame capacity. He died ſo poor in 1589, that, on account of his debts, his remains were privately buried by night in St. Paul's church, without any funeral ceremony. He was in his 90th year.

WALTERS, *John*, *M. A.* a Welſh divine, educated at Oxford, and made rector of Llandocan, Glamorganſhire, where he died 1797. He publiſhed an Engliſh Welſh dictionary, 4to. —a diſſertation on the Welſh language—ſermons, &c.

WALTON, *Brian*, the learned editor of the Polyglott bible, was born at Cleaveland, Yorkſhire, 1600. He ſtudied at Magdalen college, and afterwards at Peterhouſe, Cambridge, and became rector of St. Martin's Orgar, London, and of Sandon, Eſſex. He was next chaplain to the king, and prebendary of St. Paul's. His activity in defending the rights of the church, rendered him obnoxious to the preſbyterians, ſo that he was accuſed before parliament as a great delinquent. He eſcaped to Oxford, where he was incorporated in 1645, and where he formed the noble ſcheme for his Polyglott bible. His laborious publication was completed in the midſt of perſecution and of civil war, and made its appearance in 1657, in 6 vols. folio, exhibiting the text in the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Æthiopic, Perſic, Greek, and Latin languages. His coadjutors in collating various copies, were Edmund Caſtell, Samuel Clarke, Thomas Hyde, Edward Pococke, Whelock, Thorndike, and others. For his ſervices Walton was made chaplain to the king, and biſhop of Cheſter. His reception in his dioceſe, in the midſt of the acclamations of thouſands of people, was moſt flattering to his virtues; but alas! he died on his return to London, at his houſe, Alderſgate-ſtreet, 1661. He publiſhed beſides, introductio ad lectionem linguarum oriental. 8vo.—an able defence of his bible, &c.

WALTON, *Izaak*, was born at Stafford, 1593. He for ſome time kept a ſhop in the royal exchange, and in Fleet-ſtreet, and retired with a comfortable competency. He was attached to angling, and publiſhed a moſt valuable treatiſe on his favorite amuſement, called the complete angler, or the contemplative man's recreation, 1653, in 12mo. with cuts, of which a fifth edition appeared in 1676. His time was afterwards employed in compiling accounts of the lives of ſeveral of his friends, and theſe exhibit a moſt pleaſing picture of the abilities of the author, and abound with intereſting anecdotes of men eminent in rank, in talents, and in learning. The characters mentioned are Dr. John Donne, ſir Henry Wotton, Hooker, author of eccleſiaſtical polity, George Herbert, and biſhop Sanderſon. Walton lived to a good old age, reſpected and beloved, and died 1683, aged above 90. The beſt edition of his angler is by ſir John Hawkins, and that of his lives is that by Zouch, in 4to.

WANLEY, *Nathaniel*, vicar of Trinity church, Coventry, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and died about 1690, author of a curious book, called the wonders of the little world, or the hiſtory of man.

WANLEY, *Humphrey*, ſon of the preceding, was born 1672 at Coventry. He preferred literature to trade, and went to Edmund hall, Oxford, and afterwards to Univerſity college. He obtained the office of ſecretary to the ſociety for propagating Chriſtian knowledge, and became librarian to lord Oxford, and arranged the Harleian collection, and kept a curious diary of every occurrence in which he was perſonally concerned. He made extracts from the MSS. of the Bodleian, and promiſed a ſupplement to Hyde's catalogue of the printed books, &c. He travelled through England in ſearch of Anglo-Saxon MSS. and died 1726.

WANSLEB, *John Michael*, of Erfurt, was employed by Ludolf to come to England, to print his Æthiopic dictionary. The work appeared 1661, and the author charged Wanſleb with inſerting ſeveral improper things without his permiſſion. Wanſleb afterwards aſſiſted Caſtell in his Lexicon Heptaglotton, and then was employed by Erneſt, duke of Saxe Gotha, to travel into Æthiopia to propagate the Chriſtian religion. He was diſſuaded from it by the patriarch of Alexandria, and after viſiting Egypt, he returned to Europe. He was next engaged by Colbert to go into the Eaſt in ſearch of curioſities, and he enriched the French king's library with 334 MSS. His conduct diſpleaſed the duke of Saxe Gotha, and he was recalled to Paris as he prepared going to Æthiopia, and he died a few years after, neglected by the government, 1679, aged 44. He publiſhed ſome account of Egypt, &c.

WARBURTON, *William*, a prelate, born at Newark, Nottinghamſhire, 24th Dec. 1698. He was educated at Okeham ſchool, and brought up to the buſineſs of his father, an attorney and town-clerk of the town of Newark. Though he practiſed for ſome years in his native town, it is believed that he had little buſineſs, and conſequently he applied his claſſical knowledge to purſuits more congenial to his taſte. In 1724 he publiſhed miſcellaneous tranſactions in proſe and verſe from Roman hiſtorians, &c. and three years after his critical and philoſophical inquiry into the cauſes of prodigies and miracles as related by hiſtorians. His learning recommended him to the notice of Theobald, and other wits, and by the friendſhip of Robert Sutton, to whom he had dedicated his two works, he was preſented to Burnt Broughton, worth 200l. a-year. In 1728 he was created maſter of arts in conſequence of the king's viſit to Cambridge, and in 1736 he publiſhed the alliance between church and ſtate, or the neceſſity and equity of an eſtabliſhed religion and a teſt law, &c.

and

and in 1738 appeared his divine legation of Moſes, demonſtrated on the principles of a religious deiſt, from the omiſſions of the doctrines of a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments in the Jewiſh diſpenſation, in ſix books. This work drew upon him ſeveral enemies, and he vindicated himſelf againſt them In 1739 he defended Pope's eſſay on man, and this enſured him the friendſhip of the poet, and a warm recommendation to the great, and among theſe to Mr. Allen of Prior park. At his death in 1744, Pope left the publication of his works to his friend, a bequeſt worth about 4000l. At that time Warburton publiſhed an anſwer to the objections raiſed againſt his divine legation, and directed his cenſures againſt Middleton. Pococke, and others. On the following year he cemented his intimacy with Mr. Allen by marrying his niece, Miſs Tucker, an event which procured to him the inheritance of that gentleman's property, and paved the way to preferment. Though acknowledged as an able divine, and a zealous advocate in favor of the church eſtabliſhment, he yet received no reward. In 1746, however, he was called by the ſociety of Lincoln's-inn to be their preacher; in 1754 was made king's chaplain, and prebendary of Durham. In 1757 he was advanced to the deanery of Briſtol, and two years after his ſervices to religion and literature were rewarded with the ſee of Glouceſter. In the laſt years of life he ſunk into deep melancholy, which was aggravated by the loſs of an only ſon, who fell a victim to a conſumption. He died at Glouceſter, 7th June 1779 aged 81. His works are numerous and reſpectable. Beſides the divine legation, a work often reprinted, in 3 vols. 8vo. and 2 vols 4to &c. he publiſhed Julian, or a diſcourſe on the earthquake and fiery eruptions which defeated that emperor's attempt to rebuild the temple of Jeruſalem—ſermons, 2 vols. 8vo. &c —a view of lord Bolingbroke's philoſophy—a tract on the lord's ſupper—a treatiſe againſt the methodiſts on the doctrine of grace—an edition of Shakeſpeare, ſeverely criticized in the canons of criticiſm by Edwards —Pope's works, 9 vols. 8vo. &c. His works have appeared together in 6 vols. 4to. edited by biſhop Hurd. Warburton founded in 1768 a lecture at Lincoln's-inn to prove the truth of revealed religion from the completion of the ſcripture prophecies. The character of Warburton is ſummed up by Dr. Johnſon. He was, as he obſerves, a man of vigorous faculties, a mind fervid and vehement, ſupplied by inceſſant and unlimited inquiry, with wonderful extent and variety of knowledge. To every work he brought a memory full fraught, together with a fancy fertile of original combinations, and at once exerted the powers of the ſcholar, the reaſoner, and the wit. His abilities gave him a haughty conſequence, which he diſdained to conceal or mollify; and his impatience of oppoſition diſpoſed him to treat his adverſaries with ſuch contemptuous ſuperiority, as made his readers commonly his enemies. His ſtyle is copious without ſelection, and forcible without neatneſs; he took the words that preſented themſelves; his diction is coarſe and impure, and his ſentences are unmeaſured.

WARD, *Samuel*, D. D. ſcholar of Chriſt college, fellow of Emanuel, and in 1609 maſter of Sidney, Cambridge, was alſo archdeacon of Taunton, and Margaret profeſſor of divinity. He was ſent to the ſynod of Dordt, where he relaxed from his attachment to the doctrines of Calvin. He ſuffered perſecution during the civil war, and was treated with ſuch harſhneſs, thathe died in conſequence, 1643. He was author of ſome theological tracts, &c.

WARD, *Edward*, in the 17th century, was an uncouth imitator of Butler's Hudibraſtic rhymes He wrote the reformation, a burleſque poem—the London ſpy—and Don Quixote in Hudibraſtic verſe. He was a great tory, and the public houſe which he kept was frequented by perſons of his political opinions.

WARD, *Seth*, well known as a mathematician and aſtronomer, was born at Buntingford, Herts, 1617, and after ſtudying in the ſchool of his native town, he removed in 1632 to Sidney college, Cambridge. After leaving Cambridge, he was tutor in various families, and on the expulſion of Greaves from the Savilian profeſſorſhip of aſtronomy at Oxford, he was appointed his ſucceſſor, and entering at Wadham college, he took the requiſite oaths in 1649. In 1654 he had a diſpute with Dr. Wallis about precedency in taking their degrees of D. D., and three years after he was choſen principal of Jeſus college, but was diſappointed by the nomination of Howell to that office by Cromwell. In 1659 he was elected preſident of Trinity college; but at the reſtoration reſigned it, and obtained the rectory of St. Lawrence Jewry, and the precentorſhip of Exeter church. In 1661 he was made fellow of the royal ſociety, and dean of Exeter, and the next year biſhop of that ſee. In 1667 he was tranſlated to Saliſbury and 1671 obtained the chancellorſhip of the garter, an honor which he had the intereſt to annex to his ſucceſſors at Sarum. In the laſt years of life he was deprived of his faculties, and died 1689, a melancholy inſtance of weak mortality. In his character he was a prudent, pious, and ingenious man, admirably ſkilled not only in mathematics, but alſo in all kinds of polite literature, and he was, as Burnet has obſerved, one of the greateſt men of his age. He was author of a philoſophical eſſay on the being and attributes of a God, &c.—exercitatio epiſtolica in Hobbii philoſophiam, 8vo. —ſermons—an idea of trigonometry—geometrical aſtronomy, &c.

WARD, *John*, L. L. D. of London, was educated at Utrecht, for the miniſtry among the diſſenters, but obtained the place of clerk in the navy office, which he afterwards reſigned, and kept an academy in Moorfields.

He was in 1720 elected profeſſor of rhetoric at Greſham college, and in 1751 created doctor of laws at Edinburgh, and in 1753 made a truſtee of the Britiſh muſeum. He died at Greſham college, 1758, aged 80. He was author of the lives of the Greſham profeſſors, 2 vols. folio—diſſertations on difficult paſſages of ſcripture, 8vo. &c. beſides editions of Lily's grammar.

WARE, *ſir James*, of Dublin, was educated at Trinity college there, and in 1629 was knighted, and three years after was, on the death of his father, appointed his ſucceſſor as auditor general of the kingdom. In 1639 he was made a privy counſellor; but during the rebellion he was a great ſufferer. He came in 1644 as deputy from lord Ormond to Charles I at Oxford, but was taken at ſea on his return. When liberated, he returned to Dublin, and after its ſurrender, when he was delivered as an hoſtage, he went to France. On the reſtoration he recovered his places of auditor general and of privy counſellor, and died at Dublin, 1666, aged 62. His works are chiefly on the hiſtory and antiquities of Ireland, the beſt known of which are, de præſulibus Hiberniæ, folio—the antiquities of Ireland, folio, &c.

WARGENTIN, *Peter*, knight of the order of the polar-ſtar, member of the learned ſocieties of Europe, and ſecretary to the academy at Stockholm, died at the obſervatory there, 1783, aged 66. He publiſhed tables for computing the eclipſes of Jupiter's ſatellites, a valuable work, &c.

WARHAM, *William*, of Okely in Hampſhire, was educated at Wincheſter ſchool and New college, Oxford. In 1488 he practiſed as an advocate in the court of Arches, and five years after was ſent as ambaſſador to the court of Burgundy, to ſolicit the duke not to ſupport Warbeck, and for his good conduct he was appointed chancellor of Wells, and maſter of the rolls. He was afterwards made lord chancellor and biſhop of London, and in 1504 tranſlated to Canterbury. The death of Henry VII. altered his ſituation, and Wolſey was raiſed in his room to the office of chancellor, and ſoon after acquired the ſuperiority in eccleſiaſtical affairs, by being nominated pope's legat. Warham remonſtrated in vain againſt the encroachments of his rival, and died at St. Stephen's near Canterbury, after filling the ſee 28 years. His memory is entitled to reſpect, not only from his munificence and moderation, but his liberal patronage of Eraſmus and other learned men.

WARIN, *John*, of Liege, was famous as an engraver and ſculptor. Lewis XIII. appointed him inſpector of the royal mint, and engraver general. He engraved the ſeal of the French academy repreſenting Richelieu, which is regarded as his moſt perfect piece. His two buſts of Lewis XIV. in bronze, and of cardinal Richelieu in gold, are alſo admired. He was ſo avaricious that he compelled his daughter to marry a man greatly deformed but rich, and this had ſuch an effect upon the unfortunate bride than ſhe poiſoned herſelf ten days after her nuptials. He was poiſoned himſelf by ſome rival artiſts, 1672.

WARING, *Edward*, of Shropſhire, was educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, and appointed Lucaſian profeſſor of mathematics in 1760, and two years after he publiſhed his miſcellanea analytica, 4to. He died 1798. He was author beſides of meditationes analyticæ, —proprietates algebraicarum curvarum, &c.

WARNER, *Ferdinando*, LL.D. vicar of Roude, Wilts, rector of St. Michael's Queenhithe, London, and of Barnes, Surrey, was author of a ſyſtem of divinity and morality, on natural and revealed religion, &c. 5 vols. 12mo. reprinted in 4 vols. 8vo. 1756. He publiſhed beſides ſome ſingle ſermons—life of ſir Thomas More—the hiſtory of Ireland, 1 vol. 4to.—hiſtory of the rebellion and civil war in Ireland, 4to. &c. He died of the gout, 1768, aged 68. His ſon *John*, was educated at Cambridge, and obtained Hockliffe and Chalton livings in Bedfordſhire, in 1771, and afterwards Stourton, Wilts. He was author of a learned treatiſe on the pronunciation of Greek, called metron ariſton, and he alſo tranſlated from the Spaniſh, the life of Friar Gerund, 2 vols. 8vo. He was for ſome time chaplain to the Engliſh embaſſy at Paris, and died 1800.

WARNER, *Richard*, was educated at Wadham college, Oxford. Though called to the bar he never followed the profeſſion, but chiefly paſſed his time at Woodford Green, Eſſex, employed in botanical purſuits. He wrote plantæ Woodfordienſis, or a catalogue of plants in his neighbourhood, 8vo.—letter to Garrick on a gloſſary to Shakeſpeare—tranſlations of ſome of Plautus' comedies, &c. He died 1775.

WARTON, *Thomas*, of Godalmin, Surrey, was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He was profeſſor of poetry at Oxford from 1718 to 1728, and obtained the living of Baſingſtoke, Hants, and Cobham, Surrey. He died 1745, and two years after appeared a volume of his poems, 8vo. He is known by his ingenious epigram on the occaſion of George the ſecond ſending a troop of horſe to Oxford, and books to Cambridge.

WARTON, *Joſeph*, ſon of the preceding, was born 1722, at Dunsfold, Surrey. He was educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and when ſuperannuated, he entered at Oriel college, Oxford. Diſtinguiſhed by his application and regularity, he publiſhed his enthuſiaſt, his dying Indian, and a ſatire on Ranelagh houſe. In 1751 he went to France as the companion of the duke of Bolton, and obtained from him Wynſlade rectory, in Hampſhire, to which was added in 1755 Tunworth living. In 1755 he was elected ſecond maſter of Wincheſter ſchool, and in 1766 was placed at the head of the foundation, which he reſigned in 1793. In 1782 he was preſented to a prebend of St. Paul's by

Lowth,

Lowth, and to Chorley, Hertfordshire, and in 1788 he obtained a ſtall in Wincheſter cathedral, and Eaſton rectory, which he afterwards exchanged for Upham. He died at Wickam in Hampſhire, 23d Feb. 1800, and his remains were depoſited in Wincheſter cathedral, where his pupils have erected a monument. His elegant eſſay on the genius and writings of Pope appeared in 1756, and he added a ſecond volume in 1782. He projected the hiſtory of the revival of literature but little progreſs was made in the work. In 1797 he publiſhed his edition of Pope's works, and ſoon after began an edition of Dryden's works, never completed, though the two firſt vols. were publiſhed. As a poet his character is reſpectable, but his merits are ſtill greater as a critic and commentator, and the ſervices which he has rendered to the public as an active and enlightened preceptor, have deſervedly endeared him in the eſteem and the affection of numerous pupils, on whoſe minds his ſuperior abilities, and his ſound judgment, deeply imprinted a laſting taſte for elegant literature. Memoirs of his life have been publiſhed in 2 vols. 4to. by his reſpectable pupil Dr. Wooll.

WARTON, *Thomas*, *D. D.* brother of the preceding, was born in 1728, and educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and Trinity college, Oxford. He had already diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his five paſtoral eclogues, when on the appearance of Iſis, a poem by Maſon, he was encouraged by Dr. Huddersford, the head of his college, to ſtand forth as champion of the univerſity, and he ſoon after produced the triumph of Iſis, a poem of merit, which rivalled the popularity of the Cantabrigian bard. In 1753 he publiſhed his obſervations on Spenſer's fairy queen, and the following year he was honored with the notice of Johnſon in his viſit to the univerſity. In 1756 he was elected profeſſor of poetry for 10 years. He edited the anthologia Græca by Cephala, in 1766, and four years after Theocritus, 2 vols. 4to. with valuable notes. He was admitted into the antiquarian ſociety in 1771, and in that year obtained the living of Kiddington, Oxfordſhire. The life of ſir Thomas Pope the founder of his college appeared in 1771, and in 1774 his firſt volume of the hiſtory of Engliſh poetry, and the ſecond which brings the account down to Elizabeth, four years after. Though in ſome reſpects a tedious performance from the long quotations of obſolete paſſages, the whole is a valuable acquiſition, and the records of our more ancient poets are preſented to view in a pleaſing form, whilſt the genius of the author enriches and diverſifies the dry narrative with acute remarks. On the death of Whitehead in 1785, he was appointed laureat, and afterwards choſen Camden profeſſor of hiſtory. His laſt publication was Milton's ſmaller poems, with curious notes, illuſtrative of the alluſions of the poet. Bleſſed with great flow of health, and in the poſſeſſion of comfort and independence in the ſociety of his college, Warton knew little of the concerns of life, till in his 62d year he felt an attack of the gout. A journey to Bath removed the complaint, and he promiſed himſelf more years of intellectual enjoyments, when, after ſpending a cheerful day in the common room of his college, he was ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke, 20th May, 1790, which terminated his exiſtence on the following day. In his character, Warton was affable and eaſy, his converſation was full of anecdotes, and he aſpired to the name of a ready and frequent punſter. As a critic he diſplayed great judgment, elegant taſte, and ſtrong diſcriminating powers, and as a poet he is entitled to no mean praiſe. In his imagery he is bold, clear, and lively, he paints with correctneſs, and in his deſcriptions of rural ſcenes he is ſingularly happy. The beſt of his poems are, the progreſs of diſcontent—the ſuicide—and the ode on the king going to Cheltenham; but it is remarkable that he never ſung of love. He has, as is obſerved, viſited many a Grecian iſle, but never touched at Paphos. His mons Catharinæ is alſo an elegant Latin poem; but his chief work, is his hiſtory of poetry, of which a third volume from his papers has appeared.

WARWICK, *ſir Philip*, was educated at Eton, and after travelling over France and viſiting Geneva he returned to England, and became ſecretary to Juxon, the treaſurer and clerk to the ſignet. He in parliament oppoſed the impeachment of Strafford, but on the breaking out of the civil war, he retired to Oxford with the king. He was in 1646 one of the royal commiſſioners to treat with the parliament, and the next year he attended his maſter in the iſle of Wight. At the reſtoration he was member for Weſtminſter, and was knighted and replaced in his ſituation of clerk to the ſignet. He died 1682. His chief work is, memoirs of the reign of Charles I. continued to the reſtoration, 8vo, 1701, a work of merit, &c.

WASHINGTON, *George*, the founder of American independence, was born 1732, in the county of Fairfax in Virginia. He was deſcended from an Engliſh family, which emigrated from Cheſhire, about 1630, for Virginia. He was educated under a private tutor, and embraced the military profeſſion. His abilities were firſt employed by Dinwiddie in 1753, in making remonſtrances to the French commander on the Ohio, for the infraction of the treaty between the two nations, and he afterwards negociated with the Indians on the back ſettlements, and for his ſervices was thanked by government. In the expedition of general Braddock he ſerved as his aide-de-camp, and he diſplayed great talents in conducting the retreat, and in ſaving the army from a dangerous poſition. He retired with the rank of colonel, but left the peaceful employments of an agriculturiſt at Mount Vernon, to become ſenator in the national council for Frederic county, and afterwards for Fairfax.

In the American war, he was early ſelected by the leaders of the inſurrection to command the provincial troops, and by his prudence, his valor, and his preſence of mind, he deſerved and obtained the gratitude of his country, and finally triumphed over all oppoſition. Diſtinguiſhed by the name of American Fabius, he ſhewed himſelf maſter of military ſtratagems, and while ſome blamed his precautions as cowardice, he proved that he could fight, whenever he calculated upon the proſpect of deciſive advantages or certain victory. A more rath general might have endangered the ſafety of his country, by facing openly the diſciplined troops of England, but the ſagacious general knew that cautious operations would prove more deciſive than the moſt brilliant victory over an enemy, whoſe reſources were ſupplied with difficulty from diſtant Europe. After ſeeing the indepenence of his country eſtabliſhed in 1783, the heroic chief reſigned his high office of commander to the congreſs, and in the midſt of the applauſes, the admiration, and the tears of his fellow citizens, he retired to a private ſtation. With firmneſs he declined the honors offered to him by the gratitude of America, he defrayed all his military expences, during the eight years of the war, and modeſtly declared himſelf ſatisfied with the recollection of his ſervices, and the good opinion of his fellow citizens. In 1789 he was named preſident, for which his wiſdom and moderation ſo fully qualified him. It was a period of difficulty, the unſubdued ſpirit of liberty in America was again kindled into a flame by the revolution of France, and not a few of the Americans ſighed at home for that equality, which ſeemed to promiſe more extenſive happineſs to the renovated ſubjects of Lewis XVI. Waſhington anticipated the plans of the factious, the prudence of his adminiſtration checked inſurrection, diſcontent was ſilenced, and the people, whom the intrigues of the French envoy roufed to rebellion, were convinced of the wildneſs of their meaſures, and of the wiſdom of their governor. The preſident completed in 1796 the buſineſs of his office by ſigning a commercial treaty with Great Britain, and then reſigned at a moment when all hearts and all hands were united again to confer upon him the ſovereignty of the country. Reſtored to Mount Vernon, he devoted himſelf to the cultivation of his lands, and though he accepted the command of the army in 1798, it was more to unite together his fellow citizens, to one general point, the good of the country, than to gratify ambition or pride. He expired at his ſeat, rather unexpectedly, after a few days' illneſs, 14th Dec. 1799. He was buried with national honors, America, in a public mourning, deplored in him the loſs of her father and of her friend, and a new city was erected on the borders of the Potomack, which, in becoming the capital of the united States, records to diſtant times in bearing his name, the patriotiſm, and the glories of her illuſtrious founder. Wiſdom, ſays a contemporary writer, was the predominant feature in the character of Waſhington. His patience, his forbearance, his firmneſs, in adverſe as well as in proſperous events, proved of more ſolid advantage to his country than his bravery and talents. Though perhaps inferior to other great characters in the extent of his ideas, and the boldneſs of his plans, he ſurpaſſed them far in wiſdom, in moderation, in integrity. The hiſtory of his life is the hiſtory of American independence, and though there may be men who decry his ſervices, while they forget his diſintereſted reſignation of ſovereign authority, it is much to be feared that many generations ſhall not elapſe, before ſome equally fortunate but more ambitious chief may boldly ſeize the reins of abſolute dominion, and eſtabliſh an uſurped power over the liberties of his enſlaved country. A copious account of his life has been publiſhed by judge Marſhall in five large vols. 8vo.

WASSE, *Chriſtopher*, author of a tranſlation of Grotius' catechiſm into Greek verſe, and of Gratius' cynegeticon into Engliſh, was fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards beadle in law at Oxford. He died 1690.

WATELET, *Claude Henry*, receiver general of finance, paid much attention to literature, and travelled to improve himſelf. He died 1786, aged 68. He is author of a poem on the art of painting, in 4to. and 8vo. and of ſome comedies—operas—and a proſe poem from the Aminta of Taſſo—a dictionary of painting, ſculpture, and engraving, &c.

WATERLAND, *Daniel*, was born 1683 at Waſely, Lincolnſhire, and educated at Lincoln ſchool, and Magdalen college, Cambridge, of which he became in 1713 maſter. He was ſucceſſively rector of Ellingham, Norfolk, chaplain to the king, rector of St. Auſtin, and of St. Faith, London, chancellor of York, archdeacon of Middleſex, canon of Windſor, and vicar of Twickenham. He died 1740, author of ſermons preached at Lady Moyer's lecture, of which he was the firſt preacher—treatiſe on the euchariſt—hiſtory of the Athanaſian creed—a vindication of the trinity againſt Dr. Clarke, &c.

WATRIN, *Henriette*, *Helen*, and *Agatha*, three ſiſters at Verdun, accuſed of having ſtrewed flowers in the way of the king of Pruſſia, when he entered their town. Tinville recommended to them to deny the charge, but they refuſed to purchaſe their liberty by a falſehood, and periſhed on the ſcaffold in 1793, pitied by thouſands.

WATS, *Gilbert*, *D. D.* of Yorkſhire, was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford. He tranſlated into Engliſh Davila's hiſtory of the civil wars, &c. and died 1657.

WATSON, *John*, of Rengworth, Worceſterſhire, was educated at All Souls college, Oxford. He ſtudied medicine, and then took

orders, and rose to the deanery and to the bishopric of Winchester. He wrote a Latin tragedy called Absalom, &c. and died 1589.

Watson, *Thomas*, *M. A.* minister of St. Stephen, Walbrook, was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and lost his preferment for nonconformity. He wrote the body of divinity, a course of sermons, on the assembly's catechism, fol. &c and died 1673.

Watson, *James*, of Aberdeen, in 1711 obtained a patent from queen Anne, with Mr. Freebairn, and then published several valuable works. He printed a bible in 8vo. 1722, and in 4to. 1726, and another in a very small size, of great beauty. He died 1728.

Watson, *David*, *M. A* of Brenchin, in Scotland, was educated at St. Leonard's and St. Andrew's, where he became professor of philosophy. On the union of his college with St. Salvador's in 1747, he retired to London, where he published his prose translation of Horace, 2 vols. with notes. His manner of life brought him into many difficulties, and he at last sunk a victim to licentious pursuits, and was buried at the expence of the parish, 1756. He published also the history of the heathen gods and goddesses.

Watson, *Robert*, of St. Andrew's, was educated in his native town, and at Glasgow, and at Edinburgh. He became professor of logic, rhetoric, and belles lettres at St. Andrew's, and afterwards principal of the college. He died 1780, and three years after appeared his history of the reign of Philip III. of Spain, in 1 vol. 4to. and in two vols. 8vo.

Watson, *John*, was born 1724, at Lymecum-Hanley, Cheshire. From Manchester-school he came to Brazen nose college, Oxford, and obtained the living of Meningsby, Lincolnshire, which he resigned in 1769, for Stockport. He devoted himself to the compilation of the history of Halifax, which appeared in 1775, and died 1783. He wrote besides an history of the ancient earls of Warren, and Surrey, to prove the claim of sir George Warren to these titles.

Watson, *Henry*, of London, was eminent as a lecturer in anatomy, and as the author of an account of the absorbents of the urinary bladder. He was surgeon of Westminster hospital, and died 1793, aged 91.

Watson, *sir William*, of London, was educated at Merchant Taylors'. He applied himself to the medical profession, and was complimented in 1757 with the degree of M.D. by the universities of Halle and Wittemberg. He was member of the college of physicians in 1784, and two years after was knighted by the king. He wrote various tracts on electricity, and as he had paid particular attention to that branch of philosophy, he was honored with the Copley medal. He died 1787.

Watteau, *Anthony*, of Valencienne, though self-instructed gradually rose to eminence, and after studying the beauties of Rubens, and other illustrious artists, he was admitted member of the French academy of painting, and obtained a pension. He afterwards visited England, which he quitted on account of ill health. He died soon after at Nogent near Paris, 1721, aged 37. His pieces are particularly striking for their originality, the grace of his attitudes, the lightness of his figures, and the delicacy of the whole. His conversation pieces are his best performances.

Watts, *Isaac*, a divine among the dissenters, born at Southampton, 1674. His great abilities early displayed themselves, and he was in 1690 placed under Thomas Rowe in London, where he completed his studies, and where he had among his fellow-students Horte, afterwards archbishop of Tuam. In 1696 he went into the family of sir John Hartop as tutor to his son, and in 1702 he was appointed successor to Dr. Chauncey. Though his constitution was weak, he not only paid particular attention to his office, but wrote some valuable works. In the latter part of life he became acquainted with sir Thomas Abney, in whose family he found an asylum, and where he died 1748, aged 75. He had been in 1728 honored in a very flattering manner by the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, with the degree of D. D. In his character he was an amiable man, mild, generous, and charitable, and it may be said of him that few have left behind such purity of conduct, or such monuments of laborious piety. His works are numerous and respectable, the best known are a treatise on logic—an essay on the improvement of the mind—introduction to astronomy and geography—hymns—and a poetical version of the psalms sung in dissenting congregations—horæ lyricæ, chiefly on religious subjects—scripture history in question and answer—miscellaneous thoughts 12mo.—two volumes of sermons—philosophical essays, &c, collected in 6 vols. 4to.

Weaver, *John*, author of the loves of Mars and Venus—of Orpheus and Eurydice—of Perseus and Andromeda, pantomimic dramas—of an history of the mimes and pantomimes of the ancients—of the art of dancing, &c. was a dancing master, and died in London about 1730.

Webb, *Philip Carteret*, was bred up to the law, and acquired eminence as a parliamentary and constitutional lawyer. He published in 1747 observations on the course of proceedings in the admiralty, and in 1751 he was employed in obtaining the charter of incorporation for the antiquarian society. He was member for Haslemere in 1754 and 61, and became one of the joint solicitors to the treasury; but during the question about general warrants, he expressed his disapprobation of the measures of the government, and published some pamphlets on the occasion,

He died 1770, aged 70. His library and MSS. were sold by public auction for 17 days. He wrote several pamphlets of considerable merit.

WEBB, *Benjamin*, son of a shoe-maker at Redcross, became master of Bunhill row school, where he died 1774, aged 49. He was ingenious in his calculations, &c. and was employed in writing copies of honorary freedoms bestowed by the city of London on eminent persons.

WEBSTER, *William*, a writing master author of a compendious course of mathematics, 2 vols 8vo. translated from the French of la Hoste—book-keeping—and a treatise on arithmetic, often edited. He died 1744, aged 60.

WECHEL, *Christopher*, a printer at Paris. He began to print Greek books in 1530, and with great correctness. This is attributed to his able corrector the learned Sylburgius. He exposed himself to the persecution of the church for printing some offensive books, and died soon after 1552. His son *Andrew* retired from Paris because he was a protestant, and settled at Frankfort, where he carried on with great success the printing business, and died 1581.

WEEVER, *John*, of Lancaster, was educated at Cambridge. He is author of funeral monuments, a work of singular service to antiquarians and historians. He died about 1632.

WEIMAR, *Bernard, duke of Saxe*, distinguished himself in arms against the house of Austria, whose severities to his family he resented by espousing the cause of Gustavus Adolphus. Though defeated at Nordlingen, he repaired his losses, and at the head of a large army he overran Franche Comté, Burgundy, and Alsace, and would have obtained more important advantages had not death stopped his career. He died 1639.

WELBY, *Henry*, of Lincolnshire, was a very eccentric character. In consequence of an attempt on his life by his brother, he quitted his native county, and retired to an obscure house in Grub-street, London, where for 44 years, he suffered himself to be seen by no one till his death in 1636.

WELLES, *Samuel*, M. A. was born at Oxford, 1614, and educated at Magdalen college there. During the civil wars, he settled at Remenham, Berks, from which he removed to Banbury, Oxfordshire. He was much beloved by his parishioners, and wrote a spiritual remembrancer, and died after the restoration.

WELLS, *Edmund*, of Corsham, Wilts, was educated at Westminster school, and Christchurch, Oxford. He became professor of Greek in the university, and obtained Cotesbach, Leicestershire, where he died 1730, aged 65. He wrote besides, pamphlets against the dissenters, and an answer to Clarke—a course of mathematics for young gentlemen, 3 vols. a work of merit—on the geography of the old and new testaments, 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

WELLWOOD, *James*, M. A. of Perth, was educated at St. Andrew's. The troubles of the times prevented him from entering into the ministry, and after concealing himself, he was attacked by a fever, and died 1680, aged 32. He was author of Immanuel's land, and other tracts.

WELLWOOD, *Thomas*, M. D. of Edinburgh, was educated at Glasgow. He fled to Holland with his father, who was suspected of being concerned in the murder of archbishop Sharpe in 1679, and after studying medicine at Leyden, he returned with William at the revolution, and was made a royal physician for Scotland. He acquired a respectable fortune and died at Edinburgh, 1716, aged 64. In his principles he strongly favored the republican government, and published memoirs of England from 1588 to 1688, well written.

WELSTED, *Leonard*, of Abington, Northamptonshire, was educated at Westminster school, and obtained a place in the ordnance office. He wrote epistles, odes, &c—a translation of Longinus on the sublime, from Boileau's version—the genius, or the duke of Marlborough's apoplexy—an epistle on the duke's death—the triumvirate, &c. which was considered as an attack on Pope, and procured him a place in the dunciad. He wrote besides, the dissembled wanton, a comedy, 1726, and other things, much applauded in his day, collected in one vol. 8vo. 1787, with a vindication of his character by a relation. His little poem called the apple pie, written at Westminster school, was for a long time attributed to Dr. King. Welsted was much noticed by the great, and his poetical talents were respectable, and displayed genius, and though he did not perhaps rise to the sublimer flights of the muse, his compositions were entitled to praise. He died at the house which he held in the Tower, 1747, aged 58.

WENCESLAUS, son of Charles IV. emperor of Germany, succeeded in 1378, at the age of 15. Though he promised the highest virtues, he became debauched and tyrannical, and at last he was deposed in 1400. He died king of Bohemia, 1419, aged 58. In his character he united the extravagance of Antony, the infamous cowardice of Heliogabalus, and the bloody passions of Tiberius.

WENTWOTH, *Thomas, earl of Strafford*, was born in London 1594. After finishing his education at Cambridge, he travelled and succeeding to a family estate of 6000l. per annum, in Yorkshire, he was elected into parliament. His eloquence in opposition to the court was so powerful that he was named sheriff of Yorkshire, that he might not be elected into parliament. He was afterwards gained over by the ministry, and the grant of a peer-

age, and the office of president of the council in the north, rendered him a loyal subject. This highly offended his political friends, and Pym, to whom he wished to justify his conduct, told him, "though you have left us, I will not leave you whilst your head is on your shoulders." In 1631, he went deputy to Ireland, and in his government he was most zealous and active. He redeemed the incumbrances of the royal revenue, he improved the yearly income 40,000l a year, and prevailed upon the clergy to conform to the English church. Notwithstanding these services, he was arbitrary in his conduct, and his severity towards lord Mountmorris, whom in two hours he caused to be condemned to death, because he had spoken disrespectfully of him, reflects disgrace on his memory. Whilst secure of the royal confidence he lost the good opinion of the nation. Pym, too true to his promise, inveighed against him, and at last accused him before the lords, as the greatest enemy to the liberties of his country. His impeachment, in 28 articles, engaged the attention of the nation for 18 days, but when his energetic defence seemed to influence the lords, the commons passed a bill against him, attainting him of high treason. The king used his influence to save him, but his compassion was answered by the cries of the factious, who insulted him with the exclamations of justice! justice! Charles was relieved from his distress; and when the earl, with ill requited generosity, entreated him not to hazard his safety, nor the peace of the kingdom for his sake, but to assent to the sacrifice of his life, which might become a means of reconciliation between the sovereign and his subjects, the monarch after two days' of dreadful perplexity, signed reluctantly the fatal instrument which conducted his friend to the scaffold. He suffered on Tower-hill 12th May, 1641. At the restoration his attainder was reversed. His letters appeared in 2 vols fol. 1739.

Werenfels, *Samuel*, of Basil, filled some professorial chairs there with celebrity. He travelled into Holland, Germany, and France, and died at Basil, universally respected 1740, aged 83. His works chiefly on subjects of theology, philosophy, and philology, have appeared in 2 vols. 4to.

Werff, *Adrian Vander*, a painter of Rotterdam. His portraits and historical pieces, finished with correct taste and judgment, are preserved in the Dusseldorf gallery. The best are his 15 pieces on the mysteries of the christian religion. He died 1727, aged 68.

Wesley, *Samuel*, of Winterborne Whitchurch, Dorsetshire, was educated at Dorchester school, and then entered as servitor at Exeter college, Oxford, 1684. He obtained the living of South Ormesby, Lincolnshire, and afterwards Epworth, where he died 1735. The best of his publications are life of Christ, a heroic poem, folio—the history of the old and new testament attempted in verse, &c. 3 vols. 12mo.—maggots or poems, &c.—elegies on queen Mary, and on Tillotson—a letter concerning the education of the dissenters, &c.—treatise on the sacrament—dissertations on Job, &c. He has been ridiculed by Garth for the inelegance of his poetry, but though in different as a poet, he was very respectable as a man. He left a large family. The eldest of his sons *Samuel* was educated at Westminster, and Christ church, Oxford. He was afterwards usher of Westminster school for near 20 years, and then obtained Blundel's school Tiverton, where he died 1739, aged 49. He is author of the battle of the sexes—the prisons opened, two poems of merit, and the parish priest—an eulogy on his wife's father, &c.

Wesley, *John*, the founder of methodism, son of Samuel, was born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, 1703. He was educated at the Charter-house, and Christ-church, Oxford, and in 1726 became fellow and tutor of Lincoln college. He early expressed himself against the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian creed, and was one of that small society formed on principles of greater austerity than prevailed in the university, which received the appellation of methodists. In 1735 he embarked for America, for the conversion and spiritual instruction of the natives and settlers, and, accompanied by his brother Charles, he displayed his strong powers of eloquence in the cause of methodism. Here he gave way to the emotions of love, but miss Causton, the object of his passion, growing impatient at his delay, gave her hand to a more favored suitor, and the saint comparing the disappointment to the plucking out of his right eye, carried his pique so far as to repel the virtuous bride from the altar. This gross attack upon a woman whom he wished to have taken for a wife, was resented by the lady, who published to the world some transactions not very honorable to the preacher, in consequence of which he left America. In 1738 he began his career of proselytism. Believing himself set at liberty from the bonds of sin by divine illumination, he soon saw himself followed by admiring converts, and zealously delivered his doctrines in his conventicle first established in Fetter-lane. His discourses were heard with admiration, the number of the faithful rapidly increased, and the founder of the sect, by the solemn imposition of hands, sent forth his apostles to propagate the faith. In 1751 he married Mrs. Vizelle, a widow of independent fortune, but whatever might have been the motives to this union, it proved unfortunate, and showed that however calculated Wesley might be for the head of a sect, he was very unwilling to spare attention to the happiness of his bride, who fled from his home. The increase of his followers flattered his pride, and impressed with the idea that his success was the influence of heaven, his adherents easily believed that methodism was the work of God. But whilst he affected humility in his intercourse with the

multitude, with the ſtrong powers which conſtitute the leader, with coolneſs, perſeverance, and popular eloquence, he kept in his own hands the ſupreme authority, and the whole ſpiritual machine was moved according to his direction, ſo that in the moſt diſtant corners of the empire, his cenſures had as much the weight of law and correction as if he had himſelf perſonally pronounced the ſentence of reproof or diſmiſſion This extraordinary character, who for more than half a century exerciſed the moſt abſolute authority, and with undiminiſhed effect over his followers, died on the 2d March, 1791, in his 88th year, and the 65th of his miniſtry. Though the ſermons which he publiſhed are ſuperior to thoſe of his fraternity, they muſt be conſidered as looſe and deſultory, conveying little to the mind, but by familiar alluſions or vulgar imagery commanding the attention of the ignorant It has been doubted whether he was hypocritical or ſincere, and actuated more by intereſted pride than unſpotted piety, but though he was ambitious of power, greedy of pre eminence, and impatient of contradiction, it is plain, that he was influenced by motives of benevolence, and that his zea was directed whether by proper or improper means, to promote the future happineſs of man He publiſhed various tracts and controverſial pamphlets againſt the Calviniſts and Moravians.

Wesley, *Charles*, younger brother of the preceding, was born at Epworth, and from the care of his father paſſed to Weſtminſter ſchool of which he became captain. He was elected in 1726 to Chriſt-church, Oxford, and embraced the religious tenets of his brother John, whom he accompanied to Georgia. He returned in 1736 to England, and became a zealous preacher. As well ſkilled in ſcripture divinity, and of a lively character, his diſcourſes were much admired. Though occaſionally reſident in London, he was chiefly employed as an itinerant preacher, and died 1788, aged 79. He was reſpectable as a poet, and his religious pieces are alſo numerous.

Wesselus, *John*, of Groningen, ſtudied at Zwool and Cologne, and afterwards at Paris. Sixtus IV. who was well acquainted with his learning, ſent for him to Rome, and offered him whatever he wiſhed. The modeſt Weſſelus requeſted the gift of a Hebrew and Greek bible in the Vatican. Why do not you aſk for a biſhopric, inquired the pontiff, becauſe, anſwered the diſintereſted eccleſiaſtic, I do not want one. He ſoon after returned to his country, where he died 1489, aged 70. He was occaſionally unfriendly to the tenets of the Romiſh church, and many regard him as the forerunner of Luther. He wrote various things.

West, *Gilbert*, was educated at Eton and Chriſt-church, Oxford, for the church. He, however, entered into the army, and was clerk extraordinary to the privy council in 1729. He ſettled at Wickham, Kent, where he devoted himſelf to literary purſuits, and where his retirement was frequently viſited by Lyttelton and Pitt, who weary with faction courted his ſociety. Though noticed by the great, it was not till 1751 that he obtained an increaſe to his narrow fortune by the appointment of a clerkſhip to the privy council, to which was afterwards added the place of treaſurer to Chelſea hoſpital. Theſe honors, however, came too late; the loſs of his only ſon, in 1755, embittered the ſhort remainder of life, and on the 26th of March, 1756, a ſtroke of the palſy hurried him to his grave at the age of 50. He was a man of poliſhed manners and great erudition, and ſo reſpectable, that it is ſaid, the care of the young prince's education was offered to him, which he declined. His works are obſervations on the reſurrection, 1747, a work which obtained for him from Oxford, the degree of LL.D.—Pindar's odes tranſlated into Engliſh, a valuable and ſpirited compoſition.

West, *James*, *M.A.* of Alſcot, Warwickſhire, was educated at Baliol college, Oxford, and in 1741 was elected into parliament for St. Alban's. He was one of the joint ſecretaries to the treaſury, which he reſigned in 1762, and three years after he obtained a penſion of 2000l. a-year He died 1772. His valuable MSS. were purchaſed by lord Shelburne, and his printed books were ſold by auction in 24 days, his prints and drawings in 13, his coins and medals in ſeven, &c.

West, *Richard*, of the Temple, was king's counſel in 1717, and in 1725, lord chancellor of Ireland. He died 1726. He was author of a diſcourſe on treaſons and bills of attainder, &c.

West, *Thomas*, author of the hiſtory of Furneſs abbey, and of a guide to the lakes, was for ſome years profeſſor of natural philoſophy on the continent. He ſpent much time in deſcribing the beauties of the lakes, &c. and lived in the latter part of life at Ulveſton, and died there 1779, aged 63.

West, *Elizabeth*, of Edinburgh, became known for her eccentricities and myſtical opinions. She wrote an account of her life, and died 1735, aged 63.

Westfield, *Thomas*, of Ely, was educated at Jeſus college, Cambridge, and obtained the livings of Mary-le-Bow, and St. Bartholomew's London, and was made archdeacon of St. Alban's and ſoon after raiſed to the ſee of Briſtol. He was ejected from his ſee, and died 1644. His ſermons were publiſhed after his death in 2 vols.

Weston, *Richard*, of Leiceſter, though a thread hoſier, paid particular attention to horticulture, and contributed ſome curious obſervations to the gentleman's magazine on the ſubject. He died 1806, aged 74.

Wetstein, *John Rodolphus*, of Baſil, ſucceeded his father as profeſſor of Greek and of theology. He publiſhed dialogue of Origen againſt

againſt the Marcionites—exhortation to martyrdom, &c. and died 1711, aged 64. His brother *John Henry*, was well ſkilled in the learned languages. He ſettled in Holland as a printer, and died 1726, aged 77.

WETSTEIN, *John James*, of the ſame family, was born at Baſil. He travelled over Switzerland, France, England, and Germany, to examine the various MSS. of the Greek teſtament, and on his return publiſhed his prolegomena 1730. The work created him enemies, who accuſed him as a Socinian, in conſequence of which he was ſtripped of his eccleſiaſtical honors. He fled to Amſterdam, and was placed in the profeſſorial chair of le Clerc, in philoſophy, an appointment which he held till his death 1754, in his 61ſt year. His edition of the new teſtament, with various readings and with critical remarks, was publiſhed in 1751 2, in 2 vols. fol. He publiſhed with that work two epiſtles of Clemens Romanus in Syriac, with a Latin verſion, &c.

WHALLEY, *Peter*, of Northamptonſhire, was educated at Merchant Taylors' and St John's college, Oxford. He was choſen in 1768 maſter of the grammar ſchool of Chriſt's hoſpital, which he reſigned in 1776, and ſoon after ſucceeded to St Olave ſchool in Southwark. He obtained ſome preferment, St. Sepulchre's vicarage, Northampton, and afterwards St Margaret Pattens, and Horley, Suſſex. He died 1791. He wrote an enquiry into the learning of Shakeſpeare, 8vo.—vindication of the authenticity and evidences of the goſpels, 8vo.—Ben Jonſon's works with notes, 7 vols 8vo.—verſes prefixed to Hervey's meditations—ſermons, &c.

WHARTON, *George*, of Weſtmoreland, was ruined in the civil wars for his attachment to the royal cauſe. During the uſurpation he wrote almanacs. tracts on aſtronomy, chronological works, &c. and at the reſtoration he was made a baronet, and treaſurer of the ordnance. He died about 1681.

WHARTON, *Anne*, daughter of ſir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, Oxfordſhire, became the wife of Thomas, marquis of Wharton, and diſtinguiſhed herſelf by her poetical works. She died about 1685.

WHARTON, *Henry*, was born 1664, at Worſtead in Norfolk, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge. He received from Sancroft, to whom he was chaplain, the vicarage of Minſter, and the rectory of Chartham in Kent. His application was ſo great that his health at laſt ſunk under it, and he died at Canterbury, 1695, aged 31. His publications were numerous, of which are a treatiſe on the celibacy of the clergy againſt the church of Rome—defence of pluralities, 8vo.—ſpecimens of errors in Burnet's hiſtory of the reformation—hiſtoria de epiſcopis & decanis Aſſavenſibus, 8vo.—Anglia ſacra, five collectio hiſtoriarum de epiſcopis, &c. 2 vols. fol.—ſermons, 8vo. &c.

WHARTON, *Philip*, *duke of*, remarkable for his eccentricities, was born 1699. His early marriage with a woman of inferior rank, though of virtuous character, proved the beginning of his misfortunes. and flying from domeſtic comforts within his reach he plunged into all the follies and the crimes of a licentious age. In his travels he paid his court to the chevalier de St. George, and was complimented with the title of duke of Northumberland. His partiality for the Stuarts was, however, forgotten: on his return home, he ſupported the miniſtry, and for his ſervices in parliament he was raiſed from the dignity of marquis to that of duke. Changing ſides he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as the bold defender of the biſhop of Rocheſter, and as the publiſher twice a week of a violent periodical paper called the true briton. His creditors obtaining poſſeſſion of his income under a decree of chancery, he, to avoid the diſgrace of ſinking into contempt retired to the continent, and at the court of pain eſpouſed the cauſe of the pretender. After filling Madrid and Rome with his intrigues, he formed the plan of reviſiting his country, though he heard that an indictment for high treaſon was iſſued againſt him. He proceeded as far as Rouen, but his want of money obliged him to return to Spain, and he died ſoon after at Terragone, 1731.

WHATELEY, *William*, of Lancaſhire, was educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, and obtained a living in Cheſhire, and died 1613. He wrote among other things an expoſition of the ten commandments, &c.

WHEARE, *Degory*, of Jacobſtow in Cornwall, was educated at Broadgate hall, Oxford, and became fellow of Exeter college. He was appointed by Camden the firſt profeſſor in his lecture, and he obtained alſo the maſterſhip of Glouceſter hall till his death in 1647, in his 74th year. He was author of a diſſertation de ratione & methodo legendi hiſtorias, 8vo. a uſeful work—parentatio hiſtorica, &c.

WHEATLEY, *Charles*, of London, was educated at St. John's college, Oxford. He became lecturer of St Mildred in the Poultry, and vicar of Brent and Ferneaux Pelham, Hertfordſhire, where he died 1742, aged 56. He wrote a rational illuſtration of the book of common prayer, fol.—hiſtorical vindication of the 85th canon, &c.—anſwer to Hoadly—private devotions at the ſacrament—ſermons, &c.

WHEELER, *George*, of Charing, Kent, was born at Breda, where his parents lived during the civil wars. He entered at Lincoln college, Oxford, and then travelled with Spon of Lyons, and viſited Venice, Conſtantinople, Aſia Minor, Greece, Zante, &c. The obſervations of theſe travellers were ingenious, and as they compared the relations of Pauſanias, with the exiſting ſtate of the country, they traced with accuracy every ſtriking feature of difference and of improvement. On his return Wheeler preſented to the

the univerſity of Oxford ſeveral valuable antiquities, and was complimented with the degree of M.A. Though a knight he took orders and obtained the living of Baſingſtoke, and beſides the rectory of Houghton le Spring, Durham, and a prebend in Durham cathedral. He was created D. D. by diploma 1702, and died 1724, aged 74. Beſides his journey into Greece, in 6 vols. fol. 1682, he publiſhed an account of the churches and places of aſſembly of the primitive chriſtians, 8vo. 1689, &c.

Whichcot, *Benjamin*, was born 1609 at Stoke in Shropſhire, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. He obtained the living of Northcadbury, Somerſetſhire, and was made by the parliamentary viſitors provoſt of King's college. At the reſtoration he was removed, and then ſettled in London, where he became miniſter of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, and afterwards of St. Lawrence, Jewry. On a viſit to Cambridge he caught a violent cold, and died 1683. His ſermons were publiſhed after his death in 3 vols.

Whiston, *William*, was born, 1667, at Norton near Twycroſſe, Leiceſterſhire, and educated under his father, and afterwards at Tamworth ſchool, and at Clare-hall, Cambridge. In 1693 he became fellow and ſoon after tutor, but the labor was too great for his conſtitution, and he reſigned to become chaplain to biſhop Moore. His new theory of the earth appeared in 1696, and excited general admiration. In 1698 he was preſented by the biſhop to Loweſtoft in Suffolk, and he was invited in 1700 to Cambridge, to become deputy to ſir Iſaac Newton, whom he ſucceeded in the Lucaſian profeſſorſhip. About this time his attachment to the church of England began to waver, he pretended to diſcover that the two firſt centuries of the church were truly Euſebian and Arian, and that afterwards doctrines leſs congenial to chriſtianity had been adopted. Theſe opinions were heard with aſtoniſhment by his friends, but he diſregarded cenſure, and wrote in ſupport of his ſentiments. This drew upon him the diſpleaſure of the univerſity, and in 1710 he was deprived of his profeſſorſhip and baniſhed from the precincts of Cambridge. Regardleſs of the diſgrace he retired to London, where he lectured on philoſophy, aſtronomy, and divinity, and wrote on his favorite topic of primitive chriſtianity. The ſcanty pittance which he thus derived was ſcarce ſufficient to ſupply him with neceſſaries, yet he was cheerful, and in the midſt of his diſtreſſes he often found the hand of thoſe who revered his learning and piety, extended to relieve him. Though he regularly frequented the church of England, he at laſt forſook it in 1747, when the clergyman read in alluſion to him as he ſuppoſed, the Athanaſian creed, and he repaired to the baptiſt meeting, till as he obſerved he had an opportunity of ſetting up a more primitive congregation himſelf. He died after a week's illneſs, 1752, aged 84. He was, as biſhop Hare obſerves, a fair unblemiſhed character, who all his life had cultivated piety, virtue, and good learning. By his uſeful works of philoſophy and mathematics, he endeavoured to diſplay the glory of the great creator, and to his ſtudy of nature he early joined the ſtudy of the ſcriptures. The beſt of his works are, beſides his theory—aſtronomical lectures, 8vo. —tranſlation of Joſephus, with eight valuable diſſertations, 4 vols. 8vo —aſtronomical principles of religion—hiſtory of the old and new teſtament, 6 vols. 8vo.—vindication of the teſtimony of Phlegon—memoirs of his own life, 2 vols. 8vo, &c.

Whitaker, *William*, D. D. of Holme, Lancaſhire, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and became regius profeſſor and maſter of St. John's college, where he died 1595, aged 47. Though he wrote ſome tracts againſt popery, and in favor of the church of England, he is ſuppoſed to have inclined to the puritans.

Whitby, *Daniel*, D. D. of Ruſhden, Northamptonſhire, was educated at Trinity college, Oxford. He was chaplain to Seth Ward, biſhop of Saliſbury, and became chanter of the cathedral, rector of St. Edmund's, Saliſbury, and prebendary of Taunton Regis, and died 1726, aged 88. His publications are more than 40 in number, and diſplay good ſenſe and learning. The beſt of theſe are, the proteſtant reconciler, 1682, which gave great offence to the clergy, and was publicly burnt by the univerſity of Oxford—five points againſt calviniſm, 8vo. &c.

White, *John*, a biſhop under Elizabeth, was depoſed for preaching a ſeditious ſermon. He wrote ſome theological works and died 1559.

White, *Richard*, a miſcellaneous writer. His works were in Latin. He died at Douay, 1612.

White, *Francis*, biſhop of Ely, under the firſt James, was author of ſome ſermons, &c. and died 1637.

White, *Thomas*, lecturer of St. Andrew's Holborn, and St. Anne's, Alderſgate-ſtreet, was author of the art of divine revelation.

White, *Thomas*, or *Albius*, principal of a college at Liſbon, and ſub-principal at Douay, was an able ſcholar, and a warm admirer of Ariſtotle's philoſophy. He was intimate with Hobbes, though in their opinions they widely differed. He died 1676.

White, *Thomas*, of Briſtol, ſtudied at Magdalen college, Oxford, and obtained St. Gregory, and St. Dunſtan in the Weſt, London. He afterwards became prebendary of St. Paul's, canon of Windſor, and Chriſt-church, and treaſurer of Saliſbury. He was author of ſome ſermons, and founded an almshouſe in his native town, &c. and died 1623.

White, *Jeremy*, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and chaplain to Cromwell, is known for his humor. He courted one of the protector's daughters, and being once ſurpriſed by the father on his knees before the lady, he averted

averted the indignation of Cromwell by saying, that he was intreating her interference with her maid, to whom he had long paid his addreſſes without hope. Cromwell who knew this artifice, upbraided the maid for her unkindneſs, and immediately ordered a clergyman to perform the ceremony of marriage between her and the aſtoniſhed chaplain. He wrote a book on the reſtoration of all things, publiſhed after his death. He died 1707, aged 78.

WHITE, *Robert*, an engraver of eminence. His likeneſſes were ſtrikingly correct, and his attention to buſineſs was ſo intenſe, that it is ſaid he engraved more portraits and other works than any other artiſt. He died 1704.

WHITE, *Nathaniel*, paſtor of the diſſenting congregation at the Old Jewry, was born in Pall-Mall, and publiſhed ſome funeral ſermons, &c. and died 1783.

WHITEFIELD, *George*, one of the founders of the methodiſts, was born at Gloucester, 1714. From the Crypt ſchool he entered as ſervitor at Pembroke college, Oxford. Enthuſiaſm and the love of ſingularity influenced his conduct, he preached not only in priſons, but in the open fields, and by ſtrong perſuaſive eloquence he prevailed upon multitudes to regard him as a man of ſuperior ſanctity. In 1738 he went to America, but after laboring for ſome time as the aſſociate of the Weſleys, he at laſt engaged with them in a ſerious diſpute, which produced a ſeparation. While he aſſerted the doctrine of abſolute election, agreeable to Calvin, his opponents regarded his opinion as unſupported by ſcripture, and in conſequence of this aroſe the two ſects of the Calviniſtic and the Arminian methodiſts. Secure in the good opinion of his adherents, and in the patronage of lady Huntingdon, he continued his labors and built two tabernacles in the city and in Tottenham-court road. He died while on a viſit to his churches in New England, America, 1770. His ſermons, letters, and controverſial tracts, have been publiſhed together in 7 vols. 8vo.

WHITEHEAD, *Paul*, was born in London, on St. Paul's day, from which circumſtance he derived his Chriſtian name. Though apprenticed to a mercer, he deſpiſed the drudgery of the counter, and entered at the Temple. By joining with Fleetwood the player in a bond of 3000l. he brought miſery upon himſelf, and languiſhed for ſome years in the Fleet priſon. He afterwards maintained himſelf by his writings, and at laſt obtained a patent place of 800l. for life. He publiſhed the ſtate dunces—manners—honor—ſatires—the gymnaſiad, a mock-heroic poem, to ridicule the brutiſh buſineſs of boxing, addreſſed to Broughton, the then famous champion of the order. He wrote alſo an epiſtle to Dr. Thompſon, beſides ſongs and epigrams. He died 1774, aged 64.

WHITEHEAD, *William*, was born at the beginning of 1715, at Cambridge, where his father was a baker. He obtained, at the age of 14, a nomination to Wincheſter college, and there obtained a prize for a poem which Pope ſet to the ſcholars, when he viſited the ſchool in company with lord Peterborough. Though reſpectable in the ſchool for abilities he loſt the election to New college for want of friends, and entered at Clare hall, Cambridge, where as the ſon of a baker, he had a claim to a ſcholarſhip. In 1742 he became fellow and then engaged in the family of lord Jerſey, as tutor to his ſon, and to his friend general Stevens. Amidſt the independence of his ſituation, he directed his thoughts to dramatic compoſition, and produced his Roman father, and his Creuſa, received with great applauſe. In 1754 he accompanied his pupil and lord Nuneham on the continent, and through Germany paſſed to Italy, and returned through Switzerland, Germany, and Holland in 1756. The views of Rome were not loſt on the imagination of a man of genius and of taſte, and on his return he preſented to the public his elegy written at Haut-villiers—his ode on the campagna of Rome—and five eclogues. By the intereſt of lady Jerſey, he was appointed ſecretary and regiſter to the order of the Bath, and two years after ſucceeded Cibber as poet-laureat. Thus raiſed to independence he continued the friend of the two noblemen over whoſe education he had preſided, and the many days which he paſſed at Nuneham and Middleton parks, were proofs of the goodneſs of his heart, as much as of the virtues, and the grateful generoſity of his pupils. In the midſt of theſe pleaſing aſſiduities of friendſhip, he devoted much of his time to the muſes, and beſides his occaſional odes, he wrote the ſchool for lovers, a comedy acted at Drury-lane, 1762, and charge to the poets, a ſatirical poem. The trip to Scotland, a farce, appeared about 1771, and in 1775, the poet collected together his poems. As he grew older Whitehead felt a palpitation of the heart, and a difficulty of breathing, with which for 40 years, he had been afflicted, and theſe diſorders at laſt proved fatal. He died ſuddenly, after a ſhort confinement 14th April, 1785. Beſides the above he wrote variety—the goat's beard—Venus attiring the graces, &c. An account of his life has been publiſhed by his friend Maſon.

WHITEHEAD, *John*, a methodiſt preacher. He was well educated, and panting after diſtinction he quitted the trade of a linen-draper at Briſtol, and then kept a ſchool at Wandſworth, where he was patronized by the quakers, whoſe principles he had adopted, after abandoning the ſociety of the methodiſts. He next travelled on the continent as tutor to one of his pupils, and at Leyden took his medical degrees. On his return he became phyſician to the London diſpenſary, and preached the funeral ſermon of John Weſley, and publiſhed an account of his life, in 2 vols. 8vo. He died in London, 1804.

WHITE-

WHITEHURST, *John*, was born in 1713, at Congleton, Cheshire. He was brought up to the business of his father, a clock and watch maker, and set up for himself at Derby. In 1775 he removed to London, where he became stamper of the money weights. Distinguished by his great mechanical knowledge, his house was the resort of the scientific, and in reward for his enquiries into the original state and formation of the earth, which he improved in 1787, in 1 vol. 4to. he was 1779 elected member of the royal society. He published besides, an attempt towards obtaining invariable measures of length, capacity, and weight, from the mensuration of time, and contributed to the philosophical transactions some papers on a machine for raising water, and on an experiment on ignited substances. He prepared also a treatise on chimnies, ventilation, &c. He died at his house in Boltcourt, Fleet-street, 1788, aged 75.

WHITELOCK, *sir James*, was born in London, and educated at Merchant Taylors', and St. John's college, Oxford, from which he removed to the Middle Temple. He was member for Woodstock in 1620, and soon after chief justice of Chester, and knighted. He was afterwards judge of the common pleas, and at last chief justice of the king's bench, and died 1632 aged 62. He wrote lectures or readings in the Middle Temple hall—speeches in parliament, &c. He was well acquainted with Hebrew and Greek, and so fluent a Latin speaker, that at Oxford he explained from the bench, to some dignified foreigners who were present, the charge which he had delivered to the jury, in elegant Latin.

WHITELOCK, *Bulstrode*, son of the above was born 1605, in Fleet-street, London. He was educated at Merchant Taylors', and at St. John's Oxford, and then entered at the Middle Temple. Under his father, he acquired great knowledge of the law, and in the long parliament was member for Marlow. Though one of the most active managers against Strafford, he declined to prosecute Laud, from whom he had, when at Oxford, received many marks of kindness. He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat about peace with the king, and he also sat as a lay member in the Westminster assembly of divines. He afterwards gained the confidence of Cromwell, by informing him of the intentions of Essex to criminate him, but though a commissioner of the great seal, he refused to be concerned in the trial of Charles, and retired into the country. In 1648, he was high steward of Oxford, and in 1653 he went ambassador to Sweden, and on his return, the next year, became commissioner of the exchequer, and in 1656 he was chosen speaker of the commons, and the following year called up to the other house as one of Cromwell's lords. In 1659, he was appointed president of the council of state, and keeper of the great seal, but at the restoration he withdrew to the country, and led the rest of his life in retirement at Chilton, Wiltshire, where he died 1676. He wrote memorials of the English affairs, or account of what passed during the reign of Charles I. till the restoration, &c. published 1682, and again edited 1732—memorials of the English affairs, from the time of Brutus, &c.—monarchy asserted to be the best and most legal form of government, 8vo. —speeches in Rushworth's collection, &c. Though a confidential friend of Cromwell, he is deservedly commended by Clarendon for his eminent parts and the openness of his character.

WHITGIFT, *John*, was born 1530, at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and educated at St. Anthony's school, London. He there miraculously escaped the plague, and in 1548 entered at Queen's college, Cambridge, from which he removed to Pembroke hall. In 1555 he was chosen fellow of Peter-house, and obtained from bishop Coxe, to whom he was chaplain, the rectory of Feversham in Cambridgeshire. He was in 1563 Margaret professor of divinity, two years after chaplain to the queen, and in 1567 master of Pembroke hall, and three months after, head of Trinity college, and regius professor of divinity. He was in 1573 made dean of Lincoln, and in 1576 raised to the see of Worcester, and in 1583 translated to Canterbury. In this situation he acted with vigor against the puritans and papists, but though ridiculed by his enemies, he maintained his dignity, so that he is deservedly called by Fuller the worthiest man that ever the English hierarchy did enjoy. He died 1604 at Croydon. In his thesis for his doctor's degree, he maintained that the pope was antichrist. He wrote an answer to an admonition to the parliament in 1572, which produced a long controversy.

WHITTINGHAM, *William*, of Chester, was educated at Brazen-nose, Oxford. He was afterwards fellow of All Souls, and then student of Christ church, but he quitted England during Mary's reign. Under Elizabeth he was made dean of Durham, though he entertained scruples against the liturgy, and he gave offence to the Durham clergy, by violating the stone coffins, and removing some ornaments of his cathedral. He translated the Geneva bible into English, and also turned into metre some of the psalms of David, &c. He died 1579.

WHITTINGTON, *Robert*, of Lichfield, obtained a degree at Oxford by petitioning the regents, and declaring that he had spent 14 years in the study of rhetoric, and 12 years in teaching boys. He edited Lily's grammar, and published some school books of great utility. He was an ill-natured restless man, of whom it might be said, that his hand was against every man, and every man's hand against him. He died about 1560.

WHITTINGTON, *sir Richard*, mercer and citizen of London in the times of Richard II.,

was a man of great influence and very rich, and among other charitable labors he founded an alms house for 13 poor men, he built Newgate, the best part of Bartholomew's hospital, the library in Grey-friars, now called Christ's hospital, and part of Guildhall. He was sheriff for the city 1393, and was knighted, and afterwards served the office of lord mayor three times, the last time in 1419. The stories reported of him are calculated for the amusement of children, but have no foundation in truth.

Wickliffe, *John de*, professor of divinity at Oxford, is deservedly considered as the forerunner of Luther in the reformation. He was born at Wickliffe in Yorkshire about 1324, and educated at Queen's college, and afterwards at Merton, and in 1361 made master of Baliol. In 1365 he was made head of Canterbury hall, just founded at Oxford by archbishop Islip, but his elevation was opposed by the monks and Langham the next primate, and the pope displaced him and his secular associates. Thus disgraced, he retired to his living at Lutterworth in Leicestershire, meditating revenge. In the works of Marsilius of Padua, and other writers, he found ample room to indulge his opposition, and well aware of the popularity of attacking a foreign power, which over-awed the throne, and submitted the revenues of the kingdom to its avaricious views, he inveighed against the encroachments of the Romish church. His writings alarmed the clergy, and a council was assembled at Lambeth, by Sudbury 1377, and Wickliffe summoned to account for his doctrines. He appeared, accompanied by the duke of Lancaster, then in power, and he made so able a defence, that he was dismissed without condemnation. His acquittal, however, displeased Gregory XI. who directed his emissaries to seize him, or if he were protected, to cite him to Rome. In consequence of this a second council assembled at Lambeth, and the 19 propositions which the pope had declared heretical, were so ably vindicated by the undaunted reformer, that his judges, afraid of offending the nobles, or of exciting a commotion among the people, permitted him to depart in safety, enjoining him silence. Undismayed, Wickliffe continued to preach his doctrines, which were now more universally spread, and a third council, therefore, assembled under Courtney the primate, 1382, and 24 propositions of the reformer were condemned as heretical, and 14 as erroneous. The severity of the church was now directed against the new heresy; but whilst some of his followers suffered punishment for his principles, Wickliffe unhappily died at Lutterworth 1384, at a time when nothing was wanting to emancipate England from the tyranny of Rome, but the boldness and eloquence of a popular leader. Of the several works which he wrote, his "trialogus" is almost the only one which has been printed. The noble struggle of Wickliffe against the gigantic power of Rome, was almost forgotten after his death, till Martin Luther arose to follow his steps, and to establish his doctrines on a foundation which will last till christianity is no more. The memory of Wickliffe was branded with ignominy by the papists, and by the order of the council of Constance, the illustrious reformer was declared to have died an obstinate heretic, and his bones were therefore dug up, and contemptuously thrown on a dung-hill. The English translation of the new testament, by Wickliffe, was published in folio by Lewis, and his life has been written among others by Gilpin.

Wicquefort, *Abraham*, of Amsterdam, settled in France, where he acquired great political knowledge. The elector of Brandenburg appointed him, in 1626, his ambassador at the court of France, where he continued 32 years. The jealousy of Mazarin produced his disgrace, and, upon an accusation of sending private intelligence to the Dutch government, he was sent to the bastile, and after some months' confinement, was conducted out of the kingdom. From Calais he passed over to England, and afterwards to Holland, where he was appointed historiographer to the states. He was accused, in 1675, of holding secret correspondence with the enemies of the state, and in consequence was condemned to perpetual imprisonment; but four years after he escaped, by the assistance of one of his daughters, who, at the peril of her life, exchanged clothes with him. He retired to Zeil, which he quitted in disgust in 1681, because the duke refused to interest himself to procure the reversion of his sentence, and he died the next year. He wrote the history of the United provinces from their establishment to the peace of Munster, fol.—the ambassador and his functions, 2 vols. 4to. &c.

Wida, *Herman de*, joined Luther, Melancthon, and Bucer, in effecting the reformation, and was made archbishop of Cologne in 1515; but resigned 1547, and died 1552. His opinions of church government were the nearest, of all the German reformers, to the doctrines of the church of England.

Wild, *Henry*, a taylor, born at Norwich. Though well educated, poverty obliged him to seek for maintenance in a taylor's shop, and after working there fourteen years, he at last emerged from obscurity, and not only regained his classical knowledge, but formed an intimate acquaintance with the Hebrew, and other oriental languages. He was by accident noticed by Dr. Prideaux, who obtained for him admittance into the Bodleian library at Oxford. At the university he maintained himself by teaching the oriental languages to private pupils, and in 1720 he removed to London, where he died about 1733, respected as a sober, modest, and inoffensive man. After his death appeared his translation of Mahomet's journey to heaven, from the Arabic.

Wild, *Robert*, *D. D.* author of the tragedy of Christopher Love—iter boreale, a poem on

on the imprisonment of Calamy in Newgate—other poems, sermons, &c. was rector of Avnho, Northamptonshire, from which he was ejected for non-conformity. He died 1679.

WILDBORE, *Charles*, a mathematician, who obtained the living of Broughton Sulney, Nottinghamshire, where he died 1803. His knowledge of mathematics and of the classics was extensive, and all acquired without the assistance of others. In 1759 he began his ingenious contributions to the gentleman's diary, and became the editor of it in 1780. He also contributed to the ladies' diary, &c. and engaged, in 1773, in a controversy in Hutton's miscellanea mathematica, and also with Dawson, about the velocity with which water issues from a vessel in motion.

WILDE, *William*, was recorder of London, a baronet 1660, king's serjeant, and one of the judges of the common pleas, and four years after, 1672, promoted to the king's bench. He published Yelverton's reports, and died 1679.

WILDMAN, *John*, a writer in the service of Oliver Cromwell. He was major in the army, and spent much time in hypocritical prayers. He was imprisoned by Cromwell; but when his execution was expected, he was set at liberty, and afterwards served the usurper with great zeal, and by his pen contributed much to the popularity of his government.

WILKES, *Thomas*, an Augustine monk, of Osney abbey near Oxford, author of an history of England from William I. to the end of the first Edward's reign, &c.

WILKES, *John*, alderman and chamberlain of London, was born 1727, in St. John's street, Clerkenwell, the son of a distiller. He received his education at Hertford school, and went to Leyden, and on his return to England, he married, about 1750, Miss Mead of Buckinghamshire. In 1754 he stood candidate for Berwick, and three years after was elected for Aylesbury. He first drew upon himself the severity of government in 1763 by the publication of the 45th number of the North Briton, and in consequence was sent to the tower. Though the warrant by which he had been arrested was declared illegal, he was dismissed from the office of colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia. The republication of the North Briton was followed by his essay on women, an indelicate performance, for which he was arraigned in the king's bench, and expelled from the house of commons. He afterwards obtained a verdict against Wood, the under secretary of state, with 1000l. damages, and retired to Paris. On his return in 1768, he sent a letter of submission to the king, and at the general election, offered himself for London, but though unsuccessful, he was soon after chosen for Middlesex. His election was declared void by the commons, but his constituents persisted; and after he had been thus expelled the house three times, Mr. Luttrell, his antagonist, who had but few votes, was declared the successful candidate. In 1769 he was elected alderman of Farringdon Without, and the same year he obtained a verdict against lord Halifax, the secretary of state, for seizing his papers, with 4000l. damages. In 1771 he served the office of sheriff, and in 1774 was lord mayor, and was permitted quietly to take his seat for Middlesex. In 1779 he obtained the office of chamberlain to the city, and gave himself up to the duties of his appointment, regardless of the political struggles in which he had so long been engaged. In his retirement in the isle of Wight, he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, and convivial society. He died 26th December 1797, aged 70. Besides the works already mentioned, he published several political pamphlets and speeches, occasioned by the occurrences of the times, and he also gave splendid editions of Theophrastus and of Catullus, and prepared an elegant translation of Anacreon. Though for years the idol of the people, and the champion of opposition, Wilkes sunk into obscurity; and he, who once compared himself to Brutus, and fought for public favor, in opposing the government, and in abusing the monarchy, was at last seen a bending courtier at St. James's, and the associate of those political dependants with whom to have familiarly conversed some years before he would have considered as the highest of disgrace. In his private character he was licentious; his conversation was easy and full of wit, his manners were pleasing and elegant, though his physiognomy was in the highest degree forbidding; and his memory was so strongly retentive, that his company was a perpetual treat of facetiousness and of amusement to his intimate friends. He was a man of great personal courage; he fought several duels in support of his political character; and his firmness during the riots of 1780, was so spirited, and so salutary to the bank and to the city, that he received for his services the thanks of the privy council.

WILKIE, *William*, D. D. of West Lothian, was educated at Edinburgh, and became professor of natural philosophy at St. Andrew's, where he died 1772. He was not only an able divine, but an ingenious poet, author of the epigoniad, and some fables, 8vo.

WILKINS, *John*, son of a citizen of Oxford, was born 1614 at Fawlsey, Northamptonshire. He was educated at a private school in Oxford, and then entered in 1627 at New Inn hall, from which he removed to Magdalen hall. He became chaplain to lord Say, and then to Charles, count palatine of the Rhine, and on the breaking out of the civil wars, he joined the parliament. He was appointed warden of Wadham college, and one of the reformers of the university, and in 1656 he married Robina, the widow of Peter French of Christ church, sister to Oliver Cromwell, and by this alliance obtained a dispensation to keep the headship of his college against the statutes which required celibacy. In 1659 he was made

master

master of Trinity college, Cambridge, by Richard Cromwell; but he was ejected at the restoration, and then became preacher to the Gray's Inn society, and rector of St. Lawrence Jewry, London. He was afterwards member of the Royal society, and he next was made dean of Rippon, and in 1668 promoted to the see of Chester. He died of the stone 1672, at the house of Dr. Tillotson, his son-in-law. Though much abused by party for his connection with the family of the usurper, he was a man of great abilities, an able theologian, an acute mathematician, and an active promoter of experimental philosophy. To his intimacy with Cromwell, Oxford was indebted, if not for many favors, at least for deliverance from the pillage and violence of the puritans. His writings are curious, learned, and interesting In 1638 he published the discovery of a new world, or a discourse to prove that the moon is habitable, with a discourse on the possibility of a passage to it. His discourse concerning a new planet, to prove that our earth is a new planet, appeared in 1640—his Mercury 1641—mathematical magic, or the wonders that may be performed by mechanical geometry, 1648—all which were republished in 1708 in 8vo. He wrote besides, ecclesiastes, or discourse on the gift of preaching—discourses on the gift of prayer—sermons, &c.

WILKINS, *David*, D. D. F. A. S. keeper of the archbishop's library at Lambeth, was rewarded by Wake for the curious catalogue which he made of the books and MSS. of that valuable collection 1718, with a prebend in Canterbury, the archdeaconry of Suffolk, &c. He published the new testament in Coptic—the Saxon laws, &c—an edition of Selden's works, 3 vols. fol.—pentateuch Coptic, &c. and died 1740, aged 62.

WILKINSON, *Henry*, rector of St. Dunstan's in the East, canon of Christ church, and Margaret professor of divinity at Oxford, was ejected at the restoration for non-conformity, and died 1675. He was author of sermons, &c.

WILKINSON, *Henry*, of Yorkshire, was educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, of which he became principal. During the civil wars he was appointed professor of moral philosophy, from which he was ejected at the restoration. He published some sermons, the doctrine of contentment, &c. several Latin tracts, &c. He died at Great Connard, Suffolk, 1690, aged 74.

WILLIAM I king of England, surnamed the Conqueror, was natural son of Robert I. duke of Normandy by Arlotta, daughter of a furrier of Falaise, where he was born 1024. He was put in possession of Normandy by his father, and on the death of Edward the Confessor, of England, he laid claim to that kingdom, to which he pretended to be entitled under the will of the late monarch. He landed on the English shores September 1066, and burning his fleet encouraged his soldiers by pointing to the land and exclaiming, behold your country! He was met by Harold, whom the people had fixed on the throne, but the battle of Hastings soon decided the fate of the kingdom, and the fall of Harold with 50,000 English left him master of the country. William advanced to London, where he was crowned on Christmas day 1066, and obtained the surname of Conqueror, but while he expected submission, he found hostility on all sides. By dividing the lands of the nobility among his followers, he created himself thousands of enemies, and the people, whom he oppressed by the severity of his laws, answered the rigor of his government by rebellion. To prevent their seditious meetings he ordered a bell or curfew to be rung every evening at eight o'clock, to warn the people to put out their light, and this severe regulation, though common on the continent, was regarded by the English as the height of tyranny. He next ordered that all pleadings should be in his courts in the French language, but though this was observed as far as the reign of the third Edward, the national idiom prevailed, and the English though conquered still retained their language, their manners, and their prejudices. William showed himself attentive to the interests of his people, and an accurate survey was made of all the lands and property of the kingdom, and registered in doomsday book, still preserved. Various castles were also raised, the tower of London was finished 1078, and security and protection were ensured to the subject, by the prompt administration of the laws. Instead of a conqueror, William at last was regarded as the friend of his people, and he crossed over to the continent with an army of English, to reduce to obedience his revolted dukedom of Normandy. The king of France had excited the sons of the English prince to disobedience, and William hastened to punish his insidious designs, as well as the severe jests with which he had ridiculed his great corpulency. His expedition proved fatal to himself, he fell from his horse in leaping a ditch near Mantes, and died a few days after at Rouen 1087, aged 63. William as a monarch was a respectable character, and if he had endeavoured with greater assiduity to conciliate the affections of the people, he might have been a great prince.

WILLIAM II. king of England, surnamed Rufus from the color of his hair, succeeded his father William, in the absence of his elder brother, and was crowned 1087. Though he made the fairest promises for the protection of the clergy, and for the happiness of the people, he became a capricious and cruel oppressor. He banished Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, who reprehended him for his conduct, and he obtained Normandy through the imprudence of his brother. He also invaded Wales and conquered the Scots. He was shot accidentally as he was hunting in the New Forest by Walter Tyrrell, one of his courtiers, and he died a few hours after, 1100, aged 44.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM III. of Naſſau, prince of Orange, and king of England, was ſon of William of Orange, and Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I. He was elected ſtadtholder in 1672, and named general of the Dutch againſt Lewis XIV., and he carried to the war a ſoul ambitious of glory, the moſt determined courage, and a phlegmatic indifference to pleaſure and to luxury. Though brave and vigilant, he was defeated in 1674 at Seneſ, by Conflé, but the peace of Nimeguen 1678 put an end to the quarrels of the continent. The unpopular meaſures of his father-in-law James II. of England excited in 1688 his higheſt ambition, and landing with a force at Brixham, 4th Nov. the ſame year, he, after a few ſkirmiſhes, ſoon diſpoſſeſſed the monarch of his throne. He was acknowledged king, and crowned 1689; but though hailed as a deliverer by the Engliſh, Ireland ſtill remained attached to James. William croſſed to Ireland, and met his father-in-law who had landed from France, ſupported by a French force. The battle of the Boyne proved fatal to James who retired to France, and left his rival in peaceful poſſeſſion of the throne. The war was now removed to the continent, and William was determined to puniſh the duplicity of the French, who had excited rebellion in his kingdom. Though checked at Steinkerque and Nerwinde, William headed the allied forces to victory, Namur was taken, and greater conqueſts promiſed, when the peace of Ryſwick was ſigned. Always active againſt the power of France, William was making new preparations to curb the ambition of his rival, when death ſtopped his career. He fell from his horſe near Hampton-court, and broke his collar bone, and though the accident in a more robuſt conſtitution might have been deemed trivial, it proved fatal in William, and a ſlow fever carried him off, 16th March 1702, in his 53d year. William left behind him the character of a great politician, though he had never been popular, and of a formidable general, though he was ſeldom victorious. In his manners he was cold and reſerved, ſullen and phlegmatic, and ſhewed little animation, except in the moment of battle. Greater as the general of Holland, than as the king of England, he was to the one a father, and to the other a ſuſpicious friend. Diſguſted with the jealous politics of England, he at one time reſolved to abandon the government, when obliged by the parliament to diſmiſs his Dutch guards, and while he regarded the leaders of oppoſition as factious demagogues, he did not heſitate to enſure the ſucceſs of his meaſures by the mean and dangerous engines of bribery and of corruption.

WILLIAM LONGSWORD, ſon and ſucceſſor of Rollo, firſt duke of Normandy, defeated the Britons. He was baſely murdered in 942, by a neighbouring chief.

WILLIAM DE NANGIUS, a monkiſh hiſtorian, author of two chronicles, one from the creation to his own time 1301, continued to 1368, and the other of the kings of France, &c.

WILLIAMS, *Charles Hanbury*, was member for Monmouth, in ſeveral parliaments, and in 1744 was inſtalled knight of the bath, and two years after ſent as miniſter to the Pruſſian court. He was afterwards ambaſſador to Ruſſia, and died 1759. He was author of ſome poems remarkable for their eaſe and vivacity, rather than for their moral tendency or elegance.

WILLIAMS, *John*, was born 1582, at Aber-conway, Caernarvonſhire. From Ruthyn ſchool he removed at 16 to St. John's, Cambridge. His application was unuſually great, and as he required only three hours of ſleep in the 24, to recruit his conſtitution, his improvement was rapid. He obtained in 1611 the rectory of Grafton Regis, in Northamptonſhire, and the next year that of Grafton Underwood, to which were ſoon added prebends in Lincoln, Hereford, St. David's, and Peterborough cathedrals. On the death of Egerton the chancellor, he obtained all his MS. papers, and thus derived important information, which afterwards guided his conduct. The king made him his chaplain, and in 1619 gave him the deanery of Saliſbury, and the next year that of Weſtminſter. On the removal of Bacon in 1621, Williams was entruſted with the ſeals, and a few days after appointed biſhop of Lincoln. He attended the king in his laſt illneſs, but the influence of Buckingham proved too great for him, and he was not only removed from the ſeals in the next reign, but by the contrivance of Laud, fined 10,000l. and ſtripped of all his eccleſiaſtical dignities, and impriſoned. After a confinement of nearly four years, he was ſet at liberty. In the impeachment of Strafford, he aſſerted the impropriety of the biſhops voting in a caſe of blood, and afterwards when conſulted by the king, he adviſed him to ſacrifice that unfortunate nobleman to his enemies, if perhaps he thus might produce a reconciliation between himſelf and the people. In 1641 he was raiſed to the ſee of York, and ably oppoſed the bill for depriving the biſhops of their ſeats. When however he proteſted on the irregularity of the peers proceeding in the public buſineſs whilſt the biſhops were abſent, he was ſent to the tower. During the civil wars he retired to his native town, where he ably defended Conway caſtle. The death of the king overwhelmed him with ſuch ſorrow, that he conſtantly roſe every night, at midnight, and paſſed a quarter of an hour in ſolemn prayer. He died 1650. He was author of ſome ſermons—of the holy table, &c. —againſt Laud's innovations, a book commended by Clarendon. Though accuſed by ſome of pride and ambition, Williams poſſeſſed great virtues.

WILLIAMS, *Anna*, a lady of literary character, daughter of a ſurgeon in Wales. Her father perſuading himſelf that he had diſcovered the longitude by magnetiſm, came full of golden

golden dreams to London in 1730, but ſaw his hopes diſappointed, though in his diſtreſs he obtained the place of a penſioner in the Charter-houſe. His daughter contributed all the powers of her mind to ſupport his indigence, but in 1740 ſhe was afflicted with a cataract, which totally deprived her of ſight. In this ſituation ſhe ſtill exerciſed her needle for the maintenance of her father, who had quitted the Charter-houſe, and in 1746 ſhe added a little to her ſcanty income by publiſhing the life of Julian from the French. The diſtreſſes of the father, and the induſtry of the daughter, becoming known to Dr. Johnſon and his wife, commiſeration ended in the cloſeſt intimacy, and Miſs Williams was admitted into the houſe of the great moraliſt. An operation was performed upon her eyes by Sharp, but proved unſucceſsful; yet in her ſufferings ſhe found comfort, not only in the treatment of Dr. Johnſon, but in the kindneſs of Garrick, who, in 1755, granted her a benefit, which produced her 200l. The latter part of life was rendered ſtill more comfortable by the publication of her miſcellanies, 1765, which added more than 100l. to her little fortune, and thus ſpread cheerfulneſs around the infirmities of declining age. She died 1783, aged 77, in the houſe of her friend Johnſon in Bolt-court, Fleet-ſtreet, and left her little property for the education of poor deſerted girls.

Williams, *John*, of Northamptonſhire, was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, 1651, and obtained the rectory of St. Mildred in the Poultry, and Rugmere prebend in St. Paul's cathedral. After the revolution he became chaplain to the king, prebendary of Canterbury, and in 1696 he was raiſed to the ſee of Chicheſter. He was author of ſeveral controverſial tracts againſt the papiſts and diſſenters—and of the characters of divine revelation, &c. and died 1709.

Williams, *Daniel*, of Wrexham in Denbighſhire, ſettled in Ireland as chaplain to lady Meath, and was for 20 years an active miniſter in Dublin. In the troubles of 1687 he came to London, and ſucceeded Mr. Baxter at the merchants' lecture, Pinner's hall. He died 1716, aged 72. His practical diſcourſes appeared in 2 vols. 1738, with his life prefixed.

Willis, *Thomas*, of Great Bedwin, Wiltſhire, was educated at a private ſchool, Oxford, and then entered at Chriſt-church. When Oxford was garriſoned by the king, he took up arms in his cauſe, and after the ſurrender, he returned to the practice of his profeſſion. In 1660 he was appointed Sedleian profeſſor of natural philoſophy, and was one of the firſt members of the Royal ſociety. In 1666 he removed to London, and roſe to the height of his profeſſion. He died 1675. He wrote ſeveral works on the different branches of his profeſſion, often reprinted.

Willis, *Browne*, LL.D. grandſon of the preceding, was born at Blandford, Dorſetſhire, 1682. From Bechampton ſchool he paſſed to Weſtminſter, and at 17 removed as gentleman commoner to Chriſt-church, Oxford. He afterwards retired to Fenny-Stratford, and in 1705 was member of parliament for Buckingham. In 1717 he became one of the members of the ſociety of antiquaries juſt revived, and he ſhowed ſuch emulation in the purſuit of antiquities, that he viſited all the cathedrals of England and Wales, except Carliſle. Though he had a large family, he gave, in 1742, to the univerſity his valuable cabinet of Engliſh coins, the laborious collection of upwards of forty years, and liberally made other contributions to charitable purpoſes, and died at Whaddon hall 1760. The beſt known of his works are, the ſurvey of the cathedrals, 2 vols. 4to.—an account of mitred abbeys, 2 vols. 8vo.

Willoughby, *Francis*, was born 1635. To the advantages of birth and fortune, he added a ſtrong attachment to literature. He directed the powers of his mind chiefly to the hiſtory of animals, and after much reading he travelled over his native country, and afterwards viſited France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries, accompanied by his friend Ray. The obſervations made on animals and on nature were carefully preſerved, but before they could be ſubmitted to the public eye, the author died, 1672, aged only 37. He left Mr. Ray the guardian of his children, and his works were afterwards publiſhed by his friend, and were, ornithologiæ libri tres, &c. with cuts, folio, tranſlated into Engliſh by the editor—hiſtoriæ piſcium libri quatuor, &c. with cuts, folio—letters, with obſervations on waſps, called ichneumones, &c.—letters, &c.

Wilson, *Arthur*, of Yarmouth, Norfolk, was ſome time clerk in the exchequer office, and in 1614 entered into the ſervice of Robert, earl of Eſſex, whom he attended into the Palatine, in Holland, and at the ſiege of Cadiz. In 1630 he was diſmiſſed from the confidence of Eſſex by the intrigues of lady Eſſex, and he entered as gentleman commoner at Trinity college, Oxford. He afterwards was in the retinue of lord Warwick, and died 1652, aged 56. He wrote ſome comedies, and alſo the life and reign of king James I.

Wilson, *Thomas*, was born at Burton Wirral, Cheſhire, 1663. From a private ſchool at Cheſter he removed to Trinity college, Dublin. He was curate of New church in the pariſh of Winwick Lancaſhire where he formed an acquaintance with lord Derby, who appointed him tutor to his ſon lord Strange. He refuſed the rectory of Baddeſworth in Yorkſhire, and when offered by his patron the biſhopric of Sodor and Man, which had been already vacant for three years, he declined the honor, but at laſt in compliance with repeated requeſts he accepted it in 1696. He was created LL.D. by Tenniſon, and in 1698 he firſt viſited his dioceſe. Though his revenues were only 300l. a year, they ſupported him with dignity. With the moſt laudable zeal he

built a new chapel at Caſtleton, and he founded parochial libraries throughout the iſland, and in 1703 obtained the act of ſettlement, and the paſſing into a law of his eccleſiaſtical conſtitutions, which were ſo highly applauded by chancellor King, that he declared if the ancient diſcipline of the church were loſt in England, it could be recovered in all its purity in Man. In 1721 he was unfortunately engaged in a quarrel with the governor of the iſland, in conſequence of his forbidding the introduction of the independent whig, an obnoxious book, and this diſpute was ſeriouſly increaſed the following year. The biſhop ſuſpended one of his clergy for adminiſtering the ſacrament to a perſon whom he had baniſhed for ill conduct from the holy table, and the governor enliſting on the ſide of the offended party, fined the prelate, and committed him to priſon. The tumults conſequently excited were appeaſed by the mild exhortations of the biſhop from the walls of his priſon, and after a confinement of nine weeks, he was ſet at liberty by the privy council, who reverſed all the proceedings againſt him; but the benevolent prelate checked the importunities of his friends who wiſhed him to proſecute the governor. He was ſo attached to his ſituation that he refuſed an Engliſh biſhopric, and gradually ſunk under the infirmities of age. He expired gently 7th March 1755, in the 93d year of his age, and the 58th of his conſecration. In 1699 he publiſhed the principles and duties of chriſtianity, for the uſe of the iſland, in Manks, the firſt book ever printed in that language. His works were 2 vols. fol. conſiſting of religious tracts, and ſermons, with a ſhort hiſtory of the iſle of Man. He alſo formed the plan for tranſlating the bible into the Manks language, which was finiſhed by his ſucceſſor Hiddeſley. His ſermons have ſince his death appeared in 4 vols. 8vo. and his bible with notes in 3 vols. 4to.

WILSON, *Thomas*, ſon of the preceding, was born 1703, and educated at Chriſt-church, Oxford. He became prebendary of Weſtminſter, miniſter of St. Margaret's there, and rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, for 46 years. He oppoſed the building of a new ſquare at Weſtminſter, and he rendered himſelf ridiculous by erecting to Mrs. Macauley Graham a ſtatue in his own church, under the character of Liberty. Beſides the ornaments of churches conſidered, &c.—a view of the projected improvements in Weſtminſter, &c.—and diſtilled liquors, the bane of the nation, a popular pamphlet, he publiſhed his father's works. He died at Bath 1784.

WILSON *Florence*, of Murray, in Scotland, was educated at King's college, Aberdeen. He travelled abroad, and reſided for ſome time at Baſil. He afterwards taught philoſophy in the college of Navarre at Paris, and died at Elgin in retirement 1557, aged 57. He wrote de tranquillitate animæ, &c.

WILSON, *John*, of Kendal, Weſtmoreland, though engaged in knitting ſtockings, emerged from his humble occupation, and became a popular lecturer in botany at Kendal and Newcaſtle. He publiſhed a ſynopſis of Britiſh plants, in the manner of Ray, 1744, 8vo. and died about 1750.

WILSON, *Richard*, of Pineges, Montgomeryſhire, was educated under his father the rector of the pariſh. He purſued his partiality for painting, and in 1749 viſited Italy. He returned in 1755 and became member of the royal academy, and was appointed its librarian in 1779. From the ſuperior execution of his landſcapes he has been called the Engliſh Claude. He died 1782, aged 68.

WIMPINA, *Conrad*, of Buchan, was profeſſor of divinity at Frankfort, and engaged in defence of the papal power againſt Luther. His works appeared at Frankfort, fol. and he died 1531.

WINCHELSEA, *Anne, counteſs of*, maid of honor to the ſecond wife of James II., married Heneage, afterwards earl of Winchelſea. She poſſeſſed great genius, and wrote a poem on the ſpleen, 1701—Ariſtomenes, a tragedy, never acted, &c. Her poetical works, which were elegantly written, were publiſhed in 1713, 8vo. She died 1720.

WINCHESTER, *Thomas*, D. D. of Farringdon, Berkſhire, was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and in 1761 obtained the living of Appleton, Berks, where he died 1780. He was author of a tract on the 17th article of the church of England, reprinted for the uſe of divinity ſtudents in 1803, by Churton of Brazen-noſe, who has prefixed an account of the writer. He wrote beſides a tract againſt the confeſſional,—ſermons, &c.

WINCHESTER, *Elkanah*, an American divine in the laſt century, author of a popular work in defence of univerſal ſalvation.

WINCKELMANN, *John*, of Homberg, author of ſome polemical works, of commentaries on the goſpels of St. Mark and St. Luke, &c. died 1626.

WINCKELMANN, *Abbé John*, of Stendall, in Brandenburg, was born 1718. Though but a ſhoemaker, he burſt from his obſcurity, and became for ſeven years profeſſor of belles lettres at Sechauſen. He afterwards went to Saxony, where he continued for ſeven more years librarian to count Bunau, at Nothenitz, and then renounced the proteſtant faith for the Roman catholic tenets. He went to Italy to viſit the Vatican, and the precious relics of Herculaneum. His celebrity here recommended him to the notice of the great. He became preſident of the antiquaries in the Vatican, member of the royal and antiquarian ſocieties of London, and of other learned ſocieties. Though invited to Dreſden and Berlin, the liberality of the pope detained him at Rome. In 1768 he made a journey to Vienna, and on his return to Italy, while he ſtopped at Trieſte, he was baſely aſſaſſinated by Arcangeli, a man to whom he had imprudently

ſhown

ſhown at the inn the various preſents with which he had been honored. This happened 8th June 1768, and the murderer, who hoped to eſcape, was ſeized, and executed on the wheel, oppoſite the inn where the crime had been perpetrated. The works of Winckelmann were, the hiſtory of art among the ancients, in German, tranſlated into French, Italian, and Engliſh, 3 vols. 4to.—reflections on the imitation of the works of the Greeks—allegory for artiſts—explanation of difficult paſſages of mythology, &c. He planned, beſides, various other works for the elucidation of the arts, of which his melancholy death prevented the completion. In his character he was impetuous and enthuſiaſtic, ardent and authoritative in his deciſions, and in his converſation ſo free and open, that he ſpoke his ſentiments with boldneſs, and without reſerve.

WING, *Vincent*, author of the celeſtial harmony of the viſible world—of an ephemeris for 30 years—of aſtronomia Britannica, a work of merit, &c. was well ſkilled in aſtrology, and died 1661.

WINGATE, *Edmund*, author of the uſe of the rule of proportion, or Gunter's ſcale—of natural and artificial arithmetic, 8vo. often reprinted—of ludus mathematicus, &c. was a native of Bedfordſhire, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and at Gray's Inn, London. Though employed in the royal houſhold, he forgot the favors of his ſovereign during the civil wars, and became the friend of Cromwell, and ſerved in his parliament. He died 1656, aged 63.

WINSCHOMB, *John*, better known by the name of Jack of Newbury, was the largeſt clothier in the reign of Henry VIII. He built part of Newbury church, and armed, at his own expence, 100 men, whom he led in perſon againſt the Scots at the battle of Flodden-field. He kept in his houſe 100 looms, and his memory is ſo reſpected, that an inn at Newbury ſtill bears his name.

WINSLOW, *James Benignus*, a Daniſh anatomiſt, born 1669. He was the grand nephew of the celebrated Steno, and became phyſician of the faculty at Paris, demonſtrator in the royal gardens, and member of the Paris academy of ſciences. He wrote a tract on the uncertainty of the ſigns of death, 2 vols. 12mo. —anatomy with improvements, 4to —on the diſeaſes of the bones, and other works, and died 1760, aged 91.

WINSTANLEY, *William*; author of the lives of the poets—of ſelect lives of England's worthies—of hiſtorical rarities—of the loyal martyrology, &c. was originally a barber. His ſtyle is incorrect, yet his compoſitions are valuable for ſome facts which other writers have paſſed over in ſilence. He lived in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

WINSTON, *Thomas*, ſtudied at Clare-hall, Cambridge, and travelling over the continent, paſſed ſome time at Baſil and Padua, where he took his medical degrees. On his return he took his degree of M. D. at Cambridge, and ſettled in London 1607. During the civil wars he retired to France, and after an abſence of ten years came back, and died 1655, aged 80.

WINTOWN, or WYNTOWN, *Andrew*, canon of St. Andrew's, was author of a chronicle of Scotland. The work has lately been edited, written in rhyme, but though curious, contains much tradition. He died about 1400.

WINTRINGHAM, *ſir Clifton*, of York, was educated at Cambridge, and became phyſician to the late duke of York, and ſettled in London, where he acquired celebrity, and was made a baronet. He publiſhed Mead's medical precepts improved, 8vo. and died 1794, aged 84.

WINWOOD, *ſir Ralph*, of Aynho, Northamptonſhire, was educated at St. John's college, Oxford, from which he removed to Magdalen. He was proctor of the univerſity 1592, and afterwards traveſſed over Europe, and in 1599 was ſecretary in ſir H. Neville's embaſſy to France. He was in 1602 ſent envoy to Holland, and in 1607 received the honor of knighthood. He again repreſented his ſovereign in Holland twice, and in 1614 was appointed ſecretary of ſtate. He was well verſed in political affairs, and eſpecially in matters of trade and war. He died 1617, aged 52. His memorials of affairs of ſtate under Elizabeth and James I. &c. were in 3 vols. fol.

WIRLEY, *William*, rouge croix purſuivant, was of Leiceſterſhire, and became known for his great knowledge of heraldry. He died 1618. He publiſhed 1592, the true uſe of armoury ſhowed by hiſtory, and plainly proved by example, 4to &c.

WISCHART, *William*, D. D. of Dalkeith, was educated at Utrecht, and on his return was arreſted, as if concerned in the Ryehouſe plot. At the revolution he returned from Holland, where he had taken refuge, and became one of the miniſters of Leith, and in 1716 was appointed principal of Edinburgh univerſity. His theologia, conſiſting of 120 ſermons, is a valuable ſyſtem of calviniſtical divinity. He died 1727, aged 70.

WISCHEART, *George*, D. D. of Yeſter in Eaſt Lothian, was educated at Edinburgh univerſity. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he followed the illuſtrious Montroſe, to whom he was chaplain, and on his defeat by Leſley in 1645, he was among the priſoners. He with difficulty eſcaped the death which his unhappy fellow-priſoners ſuffered, and withdrew to the continent, and at the reſtoration became biſhop of Edinburgh. He ſhewed great benevolence of heart and forgiveneſs of injuries, and aſſiſted ſome of his moſt virulent perſecutors, and procured their pardon from government. He wrote an account of the wars in Scotland, and the hiſtory of his early patron, the marquis of Montroſe, 8vo. and died 1669, aged 60.

WISE, *Francis*, was born 1695, and edu-

cated at new college school, and Trinity college, Oxford. He obtained Ellesfield vicarage, Oxfordshire, and afterwards the rectory of Rotherfield Grays from his college. He was also keeper of the archives of the university, and Radcliffe librarian, and died at Ellesfield 1767, aged 62. He published annales Alfredi Magni, 8vo.—letter to Dr. Mead on some antiquities in Berkshire—on the white horse, Berks—the red horse, Warwickshire, &c.—catalogus nummorum antiq. in Bodleian. &c.—inquiries on the first inhabitants, languages, &c. of Europe, 4to.

WISSING, *William*, a portrait painter, of Amsterdam, 1656. He visited England, where he obtained celebrity as the imitator of Lely. He painted Charles II. and all the royal family, and was the rival of Kneller. He died at Burleigh-house, Northamptonshire, 1687, aged only 31.

WISSOWATIUS, *Andrew*, of Phillipovia. After spreading the tenets of his grandfather Socinus, in Holland, France, and England, he returned to Poland, where he acquired popularity, till by religious persecution he was obliged to fly to Amsterdam. He assisted in the bibliotheque des freres Polonois, 9 vols. folio, and published besides, religio rationalis, &c. and died 1668.

WITASSE, *Charles*, of Chauny, became professor of theology at Paris, but incurred the displeasure of the court by refusing to receive the pope's bull, called Unigenitus. He died of an apoplexy at Paris 1716, aged 56. He wrote letters on Easter—examination of Hardouin's councils, &c.

WITHERS, *George*, an English poet, born 1588. His satirical verses on the court exposed him to persecution, and for his "abuses whipt and stript," he was sent to prison. He took up arms in favor of the parliament, and when taken by the king's troops was with difficulty saved from hanging by Denham. He was afterwards one of Cromwell's major-generals, and at the restoration he was stripped of his fortune, and was for some time imprisoned. He died 1667. His poetical pieces are numerous, and possess merit.

WITSIUS, *Herman*, of Enckhuysen in North Holland, was professor of divinity at Franeker, afterwards at Utrecht, and then at Leyden, where he died 1708. He published several important works, the best of which are Ægyptiaca & Decaphylon, 4to—the economy and the covenants between God and man, a valuable work, translated into English, 3 vols. 8vo. &c.

WITT, *John de*, *vid.* DE WITT.

WOFFINGTON, *Margaret*, an English actress, born at Dublin, 1718. She first appeared in London at Covent-garden in 1738. in sir Harry Wildair, and acquired great celebrity, and she afterwards acted Cordelia and Ophelia with great success under Garrick. She was afterwards on the Dublin stage with Mr. Sheridan, and died of a gradual decay, 1760.

WOLF, *Dr.* of Ireland, found friends in England, and was minister of the German chapel in the Savoy, and of the Dutch chapel at St. James's, and assistant librarian at the British museum. He published the Coptic lexicon of la Croze, and edited besides the Alexandrian MS. of the new testament, preserved in the British museum, and also Schoitz's Egyptian grammar. He was engaged in the compilation of an Egyptian lexicon, but died before its completion, 1790.

WOLFE, *James*, a celebrated English general, born at Westerham, Kent, 1726. He distinguished himself at the battle of la Feld, and was present afterwards at every engagement during the war. At the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, instead of resigning himself to indolence, he devoted himself more assiduously to military labors, and introduced such discipline in his corps, that the gallant conduct of the soldiers in the plains of Minden is proverbial to this day. When Mr. Pitt was placed at the head of affairs, Wolfe was called forth to execute his gigantic plans. Though the attack on Rochefort was abandoned, the fall of Louisburg displayed the abilities of Wolfe, who was immediately after selected, 1759, against Quebec. In this enterprize, the many difficulties from situation and from superior numbers, were quickly surmounted by perseverance and by military stratagem, and the English troops triumphed over all opposition; but in the moment of victory, the conqueror received a ball through his wrist; yet, disregarding the wound, he animated his men. A second ball shot him through the body, and rendered it necessary to carry him off to the rear of the troops. In the last agonies his attention was roused by the cry of "they run!" and eagerly enquiring who ran, he no sooner heard the reply "the defeated French," than he exclaimed, "then I thank God, and I die contented!" and instantly expired, 13th Sept. 1759. His remains were brought to England, and buried with becoming pomp in Westminster abbey, where a splendid monument was erected to his honor. His glorious death forms the subject of a beautiful painting by West, engraved in a masterly manner by Woollet. To the abilities of the general Wolfe united the milder virtues of life. While he bore the meed of superiority in constitutional courage, in penetration, in cool judgment, and in unshaken presence of mind, he was equally respected for beneficence and charity, and the estimation of the great was accompanied by the love of the soldiery and the gratitude of the poor

WOLFF, *Christian*, was born at Breslau, 1679. At Jena university he made a most extraordinary progress, and in 1702 he repaired to Leipsic, where he opened his lectures by a famous dissertation, called philosophia practica universalis methodo mathematica conscripta. He was invited by the universities of Giessen and of Halle to accept the professorial chair of mathematics. He went to Halle 1707, and to his academical honors was soon after added

added the title of counſellor to the king of Pruſſia. In his Latin oration on the morality of the Chineſe, in 1721, he ſpoke with ſuch applauſe of their philoſophy and virtues, that the univerſity was offended, and not only his tenets were reprobated, but he was, by the repreſentation of the body of divines, ordered to leave the country in 24 hours. He retired to Caſſel, and became profeſſor of mathematics and philoſophy at Marpurg, and counſellor to the landgrave. The favorable opinion of the learned atoned for the perſecution of Halle univerſity, he was declared honorary profeſſor of the Peterſburg academy of ſciences, and admitted a member of that of Paris, &c. Prejudices at laſt paſſed away, and in 1741, with ſome reluctance, he aſſumed the office of privy counſellor, of vice-chancellor, and of profeſſor of the law of nature and of nations in the univerſity of Halle. He afterwards was raiſed to the dignity of chancellor of the univerſity, and created a baron of the Roman empire. This great man, whoſe whole life was devoted to advance ſcience and virtue, died at Halle, of the gout in his ſtomach, 1754, aged 76. His works in Latin and German are more than 60 in number, the beſt of which known are a courſe of mathematics, 2 vols. 4to.—philoſophia rationalis, five logica, 4to.—a ſyſtem of metaphyſics, 4to,—jus naturæ, 8 vols. 4to.—horæ ſubſecivæ Magdeburg—dictionary on the mathematics, &c.

Wollaston, *William*, was born at Coton Clanford, Staffordſhire, 1659. He was of Sidney college, Cambridge, but not being able to obtain a fellowſhip he became in 1682 aſſiſtant to the maſter of Birmingham ſchool, and was four years after appointed under-maſter, but the death of a rich relation in 1688 gave him poſſeſſion of an ample eſtate. He came to London, where he ſoon after married. In his retirement, which he loved above the tumults of public life, and which he refuſed to quit for high preferment, he devoted himſelf to literature, and in his opinions ſhewed the liberal minded man. The beſt known of his writings is his religion of nature delineated, a popular work, of wh ch more than 10,000 copies were ſold in a few years. In his old age he broke his arm, and this increaſing the diſorders of a weak conſt tution, haſtened his death 29th Oct, 1724. His religion of nature expoſed him to the cenſures of ſome divines, becauſe he makes no mention of revealed religion, and attempts to explain the truth of religion on mathematical principles. Lord Bolingbroke in calling the work a ſtrange theiſm, as dogmatical and abſurd as artificial theology, does nor deny the author to be a man of parts and of learning. The work must be conſidered as a compoſition of great merit, and one of the beſt written in the Engliſh language.

Wolmar, *Melchior*, of Rotweil in Switzerland, is known as the inſtructor of Calvin and of Beza in Greek. He died of an apoplexy at Eiſenach 1561, aged 64. He wrote commentaries on the two firſt books of the Iliad.

Wolseley, *Robert*, eſpouſed the cauſe of the parliament againſt the king, and was one of Cromwell's lords. He was in favor with William, and was his envoy to Bruſſels, 1693. He wrote a curious preface to Rocheſter's Valentinian—a tranſlation of Virgil's Æneas meeting Dido, &c.

Wolsey, *Thomas*, was born at Ipſwich in Suffolk, 1471, not the ſon of a butcher as reported, but deſcended from a poor family, and he entered ſo early at Oxford that he was bachelor of arts at 14, and conſequently called the boy bachelor. He became fellow of Magdalen college, and exchanged the care of Magdalen ſchool for the tuition of the ſons of the marquis of Dorſet. He obtained the rectory of Lymington in Somerſetſhire, but here was ſo irregular, that he was ſet in the ſtocks for being drunk of a Sunday, by Paulet, a puniſhment ſeverely viſited on the magiſtrate by a long impriſonment, when the offending clergyman was in power. After the death of Dorſet he was noticed by Dean, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and became chaplain to the king, by whom he was entruſted with the negociation of his marriage with Margaret of Savoy. He uſed ſuch diſpatch in this buſineſs, that he was rewarded with the deanery of Lincoln, and on the acceſſion of Henry VIII. he maintained his influence at court. He was made rector of Torrington, canon of Windſor, regiſtrar of the garter, and prebendary and dean of York. In the expedition to France 1513, he attended the king, and on the taking of Tournay he was appointed biſhop of that city. In 1514 he was advanced to the ſee of Lincoln, and eight months after removed to York; the next year he was made a cardinal, and a few months after lord chancellor. To theſe favors were added the confidence of the king, and conſequently the diſpoſal of all places of truſt and power in the kingdom. Thus, at the head of affairs, he governed the nation at his pleaſure, and that he might confirm more ſtrongly his aſcendancy over the king, he withdrew his attention from public affairs, and fanning his pleaſures, adminiſtered liberally to the gratification of his moſt licentious deſires. Abſolute at home, where his expences exceeded the revenues of the crown, he was flattered by foreign princes, and according to his caprice or avarice, the ſupport of England was promiſed to favor the views either of France, or of Germany, or of the pope. His diſappointment in his application for the popedom after Leo X., in which he was deceived by the emperor, was followed by the diſpleaſure of his maſter, who in the matter of his divorce expected from him an obſequious aſſiſtant. The cardinal, afraid of the pope and the king, wiſhed to ſtand neuter, but Henry, indignant at this, ſtripped him of his honors 1529, and cauſed him to be impeached by a charge of 44 articles. Though the treaſonable

charges were repelled in the commons by the exertions of his friend Cromwell, he was desired to retire to York, where he was soon after arrested on a fresh charge of high treason Wolsey, struck with his disgrace, fell sick, and as he proceeded by slow journies to London he stopped at Leicester, where he is said to have taken poison. He expired 29th Nov. 1530, and a few hours before his death he exclaimed in agony, "had I served my God with the same zeal that I have served the king, he would not have forsaken me in my old age." The history of Wolsey exhibits in a striking degree the vicissitudes of fortune. His private character was so depraved, that he deserved little of the favors of his master. It has been truly observed, that few ever fell from so high a station with less crimes objected against them. It must be acknowledged that he was a man of abilities, well acquainted with the learning of the times, sagacious as a politician, and well versed in the intrigues of courts. Notwithstanding, however, his vices and his ambition, his schemes for the promotion of literature were noble. He not only founded seven lectures at Oxford, but Christchurchowes its greatness to his munificence. He also founded a school at Ipswich. Among his honors he possessed the commission of pope's legate, a latere, he was abbot of St. Alban's, bishop of Wincheſter and Durham, and he held in farm the dioceses of Bath, Worcester, and Hereford, and had in his retinue 800 servants, amongst whom were 10 lords, 15 knights, and 40 esquires.

Womack, *Lawrence*, D. D. author of the examination of Tilenus before the friers, 12mo. against the puritans—the calvinistic cabinet disclosed, 12mo.—the result of false principles, &c. became archdeacon of Suffolk 1660, and bishop of St. David's 1683. He died 1685.

Wood, *Anthony*, was born at Oxford 1632, and educated at New college and at Thame schools, and at Merton college. He devoted himself to the study of the antiquities of Oxford, and his labors were so highly esteemed that after they were prepared for the press in English, Dr. Fell, dean of Christ church, employed Peers, a student of his college, to translate the work into Latin. The work, thus left to the mercy of an obstinate translator, appeared in 1674, in 2 vols. fol. under the title of historia et antiquitates universitatis Oxonienſis, but disfigured by several errors. He published another work in 1691, of which a second edition appeared in 1721, under the title of Athenæ Oxonienſes, containing an account of the great men who florished in the university from 1500 to 1695, to which were added the fasti, in 2 vols. folio. Though Wood claimed the merit of being free from prejudice and party, he yet reflected with such asperity on Clarendon the chancellor of the university, that he was indicted for defamation, and his expulsion for greater notoriety was inserted in the Gazette 1693. He deserves to be censured for his narrowness of mind and his violent prejudices, totally unworthy the dignity of the historian. He died at Oxford 1695, of a retention of urine. His papers and books were deposited in the Ashmolean museum.

Wood, *Robert*, travelled into the east, and visited Troas, and the remains of Balbec and Palmyra. He became under-secretary of state in 1764, and in the midst of his engagements prepared the account of his observations, which he published under the title of essay on the original genius of Homer, a work of merit. He died 1771.

Wood, *Isaac*, a painter in oil, and in black lead on vellum, was in his conversation very facetious, and particularly happy in his application of the ludicrous passages of Hudibras. He died 1752, aged 63.

Wood, *James*, professor of divinity, and provost of St Salvador's college, St. Andrew's, wrote against the independents, and died 1664.

Woodall, *John*, went as surgeon in 1589, with the troops sent to assist Henry IV. He settled in London, and became member of the corporation of surgeons, and was also surgeon to St Bartholomew's, and surgeon-general to the East India company. He wrote surgeon's mate, 1617, and a supplement to it called viaticum, and died 1638, aged 69.

Woodcock, *Robert*, was so attached to music, that he quitted a lucrative place under government. He was eminent as a composer, and as a player on the hautboy, and died 1728, aged 36.

Woodford, *Samuel*, of All-Hallows on the Wall, London, was of Wadham college, Oxford, and entered at the Inner Temple. At the restoration he obtained the rectory of Hartley-Maudet, Hants, to which was added a prebend of Chichester. He was member of the Royal society, and died 1700. He wrote poems of considerable merit—paraphrase on the psalms, five books—the legend of love, three cantos—to the muse, a pindaric ode—paraphrase of some hymns of the old and new testament, &c.

Woodhead, *Abraham*, of Maltham, Yorkshire, was bred up at university college, Oxford. The restoration replaced him in his fellowship, which he had lost by the civil war; but his conversion to the Roman faith proved injurious to his advancement. He lived in Hoxton, and was considered the best writer of his time in favor of the tenets which he had adopted. He wrote the guide to controversy, &c. and died 1678.

Woodville, *Elizabeth*, widow of sir John Grey, captivated the heart of Edward IV. when she solicited the restitution of her husband's property. In consequence, the frail monarch married her, and from this union was born the princess Elizabeth, whose marriage with Henry VII. reconciled the houses of York and Lancaster. Edward's partiality for his concubines was not calculated to ensure domestic happiness to Elizabeth, yet, after his death, she took for her

her third husband lord Stanley. She died in a monastery, where her son-in-law, Henry VII. had confined her.

WOODVILLE, *William*, of Cumberland, studied medicine at Edinburgh, and settled at Denbigh, and in 1782 removed to London, where he became physician to the Middlesex dispensary. He wrote a dissertation de irritabilitate, medical botany, 4to. an useful work, and some tracts on the small-pox and the cow-pox. He died, 1805, aged 58.

WOODWARD, *John*, was born in Derbyshire, 1665. He was well educated at a private school, and bound apprentice to a linen-draper in London; but philosophy had more charms for him than the counter. On the vacancy of the medical professorship at Gresham college, in 1692, he was elected to the chair; in 1693, was chosen fellow of the royal society, and two years after, made by Dr. Tenison, the primate, M.D. He published in 1695, his essay towards a natural history of the earth, &c. with an account of the universal deluge, and of its effects, 8vo. This book, as containing curious facts and bold conjectures, had many admirers, and more enemies; but it was not followed by a larger work, as the author promised. He was, in 1702, chosen fellow of the college of physicians, and in 1718 he published the state of physic, and of diseases, with an inquiry into the causes of their increase, &c. and of the small-pox, which produced a controversy with Mead. He died, 1728. He founded a professorship at Cambridge, with a salary of 150l. for a lecture, to elucidate the natural history of the earth, &c. and his first professor was Conyers Middleton.

WOODWARD, *Henry*, was born in London 1717, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school. From the business of a tallow-chandler he became a popular harlequin on the London stage. With the 6000l. amassed by his profession, he commenced manager of Dublin theatre, but imprudently losing the whole, he returned to Covent-garden. He died, 1777, in consequence of a fall, as he was jumping on a table, in the character of Scrub. He was author of Marplot in Lisbon, a farce, and the man's the master, a comedy, 1775.

WOOLLETT, *William*, of Maidstone, acquired celebrity by his engravings, especially that of the death of general Wolfe. He died 1783, aged 48.

WOOLSTON, *Thomas*, a divine, born 1669 at Northampton, where his father was a tradesman. He was educated at Sidney college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He published in 1705, the old apology of the truth for the Christian religion, against the Jews and Gentiles, revived, 8vo. a singular work. He afterwards published a Latin dissertation on the authenticity of the letter said to have been written by Pilate to Tiberius, describing our Saviour, &c. 1720, and the next year, two letters on the character, &c. of the Quakers—and in defence of the apostles and primitive fathers, &c. His four free gifts to the clergy appeared in 1723 and 4, and soon after his moderator between an infidel and impostor, &c. which excited a persecution against him. His six discourses on the miracles of Christ, and his two defences of them, dedicated to six bishops, appeared in 1727, and the three next years, and by their merriment, their profaneness, and blasphemy, excited emotions of mirth, of indignation, and of horror. In these books he regards the miracles of our Saviour not as real events, but allegorical fables, and while he attempts to disprove them, he treats of them in the most ludicrous and indecent language. Thus at war with the good sense and the religion of his country, he soon felt not only the attacks of literary champions, but the prosecution of the law. He was tried at Guildhall, before lord chief justice Raymond, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and to a fine of 100l. As unable to pay the fine, he continued to the end of life within the rules of the king's bench, and died, 1733, of an epidemic disorder, after an illness of four days. In the agonies of death, he exclaimed, "this is a struggle which all men must go through, which I bear not only patiently, but with willingness."

WOOTON, *John*, was distinguished for his paintings of dogs and horses, for which he regularly received 40 guineas, and 20 when less than life. He quitted business in 1761, and died 1765.

WORLIDGE, *Thomas*, an engraver, and portrait painter, who published a book of gems from the antique. He died 1766.

WORMIUS, *Olaus*, of Arhusen, in Jutland, came in 1607 to Strasburg, where he studied physic. He visited Italy, and was honorably received at Padua, Sienna, and Montpellier, and then settled at Copenhagen, where he obtained the chair of professor of belles lettres. In 1615, he was advanced to the chair of Greek, and in 1624, to that of medicine, and acquired reputation as the physician of the court. He obtained a canonry of Lunden, from Christiern IV. and died, 1634, aged 66. He wrote fasti Danici, 1626.—a history of Norway, 4to.—literatura Danica antiquissima, vulgo Gothica dicta, & de prisca Danorum poesi, 4to. &c.

WORMIUS, *William*, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen, and became professor of medicine, historiographer to the king, counseller of state, &c. and died 1724, aged 71. He wrote museum Wormianum, fol. containing an account of the curiosities, preserved in his father's collection. His eldest son, *Olaus*, was professor of eloquence, &c. at Copenhagen, and author of treatises de glossopetris—de viribus medicamentorum specificis, &c. He died 1708. Another brother was bishop of Copenhagen, &c.

WORSDALE, *James*, a painter, the pupil of Kneller, whose niece he privately married. In consequence of this he was discarded by his

master, but found friends in the public, and gained reputation as a singer, and as a facetious mimic. He was author of songs, of five dramatic pieces, in one of which he acted a part, &c. He died 1767.

WORSLEY, *sir Richard*, of the isle of Wight, was comptroller of the royal household, governor of the isle of Wight, and member for Newport. In the younger part of life he travelled through Europe, and made a fine collection of marbles, statues, and other antiques, published in 2 vols. fol. under the title of musæum Worsleianum. He published also an history of the isle of Wight, 1781, 4to. with indifferent plates by Godfrey. He died of an apoplexy at Apuledurcombe, 1805, aged 54.

WORTHINGTON, *John*, D. D. of Wales, was head of Jesus college, Cambridge, which he resigned after the restoration. He obtained St. Benet Fink, in London, and soon after the fire of London was presented to the living of Ingoldsby, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, and a prebend of Lincoln cathedral. He died at Hackney, where he was lecturer, 1671. He published a form of sound words, or a scripture catechism, 8vo.—the great duty of self-resignation, 8vo. &c.

WORTHINGTON, *William*, D. D. of Merionethshire, was educated at Oswestry school, and Jesus college, Oxford. Bishop Hare gave him a living in Shropshire, and afterwards another in Denbighshire, and a stall in St. Asaph. He afterwards obtained a stall in York cathedral, and died at his living of Llanrhayader, in Denbighshire, 1778, aged 75. He sent to the press various publications, the best of which are an essay on the scheme and conduct, &c. of man's redemption, &c. 8vo.—historical sense of the Mosaic account of the fall proved, &c.—the evidences of Christianity, &c.

WOTTON, *sir Henry*, was born 1568, at Bocton hall, Kent. From Winchester school, he entered at New college, Oxford, and removed to Queen's college, where he was distinguished for wit and learning. He went to France, Germany, and Italy, and increased his knowledge of literature, and of the fine arts, during a residence of nine years. On his return he became secretary to Essex, but on his fall he escaped to the continent. At Florence he ingratiated himself with the duke, and came to Scotland to inform James VI. of a conspiracy formed against him. Under the name of Octavio Baldi, he passed through Norway to Scotland, where he was received with kindness by the king. Returning to Florence, he was informed of the accession of James to the English throne, and he hastened back, and was greeted with confidence by the king. He was knighted, and sent ambassador to Venice, and afterwards to the United Provinces, and to several German courts, where, for his services, he was rewarded with the provostship of Eton, 1623, and he took deacon's orders, as he regarded his ecclesiastical situation incompatible with a layman. He died 1639, and was buried in the chapel of his college, and, as an enemy to controversy, he caused these words to be engraved on his tomb: Hic jacet hujus sententiæ primus auctor, disputandi pruritus ecclesiæ scabies. Nomen alias quære. He wrote the elements of architecture—parallels between Essex and Buckingham—characters of some of the kings of England—essays on education—poems, &c. When settled at Eton, he began the life of Martin Luther, with the history of the reformation, but abandoned it at the request of Charles I. to devote himself to the history of England, which he never completed.

WOTTON, *William*, was born 1666, at Wrentham, Suffolk, where his father was rector. When four years and three months old, he could read with ease the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and he was admitted of Catherine hall, Cambridge, before he was ten years old, and there maintained his reputation by his skill in the Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, and Syriac. Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph, patronised him, and gave him the sinecure of Llandrillo in Denbighshire, and in 1693, lord Nottingham gave him Middleton Keynes in Buckinghamshire. In 1694, he published reflections upon ancient and modern learning, a work of merit, and as he had been abused by Swift, he wrote observations on the tale of a tub, which he called an irreligious book. In 1701 he published the history of Rome from Antoninus Pius to the death of Severus Alexander, 8vo. a work of merit. In 1707 Tenison conferred on him the degree of D. D. and he was presented by Burnet to a stall in Salisbury cathedral. Though in possession of a moderate income, he was so regardless of economy, that pecuniary difficulties crowded upon him, and obliged him in 1714 to retire to South Wales. He died 1726. His other works are, discourses concerning the confusion of tongues at Babel—advice to a young student—memoirs of the cathedrals of St David's and Llandaff—some sermons, &c. In his character he was an extraordinary man, as he never forgot any thing which he had read; and what is remarkable, his learning was all in ready cash, which he was able to produce at sight, and with which he enlivened and embellished the most uninteresting subjects.

WOTTON, *Edward*, of Oxford, from Magdalen school, became demy of Magdalen college, and removed to Corpus Christi. He took the degree of M. D. at Padua, and practised with success at Oxford, and then at London, where he was physician to Henry VIII. He died 1555. He published de differentiis animalium libri decem, 1552, a work of merit.

WOUTERS, *Francis*, a Dutch painter, whose landscapes with naked cupids are admired. He died 1659.

WOUVERMANS, *Philip*, of Haerlem, studied painting, and without visiting the schools of Italy, acquired celebrity. For high finishing, for correctness, and for pleasing composition, he was excelled by few; but his merits were

viewed

viewed without encouragement, and his labors unaccompanied with the rewards due to superior talents. He lived poor, and the cares of a numerous family contributed to increase the miseries of life. Displeased with the ingratitude of the world, he refused to bring up any of his children to his own profession, and in his last moments he destroyed a box full of designs, &c. He died at Haerlem, 1688, aged 68. His landscapes were particularly happy, and diversified with encampments, with huntings, halts, &c. As he excelled in the painting of horses, he studied those subjects in which these animals could be introduced to the best advantage.

WRANGEL, *Charles Gustavus*, marshal and constable of Sweden, burnt the Danish fleet in 1644, beat the imperialists at Augsburg 1648, and defeated the Dutch in the passage of the Sound, 1658. He died about 1676.

WRAY, *Daniel*, of London, was educated at the Charter-house, and at Queen's college, Cambridge. He was member of the Royal and antiquarian societies, and trustee of the British museum, &c. and died 1783, aged 82. He contributed to the archæologia, notes on the walls of ancient Rome, &c.

WREN, *Matthew*, was of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, and afterwards became master of Peter-house, chaplain to Charles I. prebendary of Winchester and Westminster, dean of Windsor, and in 1634 bishop of Hereford. He was afterwards translated to Norwich, and in 1638 to Ely. During the civil wars he was imprisoned in the Tower, where he continued 18 years. At the restoration he was re-instated in his bishopric, and died 1667, aged 81. He wrote some controversial tracts against the socinians—epistolæ variæ, &c.—the abandoning of the Scots government—two sermons, &c.

WREN, *Matthew*, son of the preceding, was educated at Cambridge, and became member of parliament, and was secretary to James duke of York. He died 1672, aged 42. He wrote consideration on Harrington's oceana—monarchy asserted, &c.

WREN, *sir Christopher*, a celebrated architect and mathematician, born at Knoyle, Wilts, 1632. At 14 he entered as gentleman commoner at Wadham college, Oxford, and thence was elected fellow of All-Souls, and in 1657 chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham college. In 1661 he succeeded Seth Ward as Savilian professor, and resigned the Gresham professorship. His acquaintance with architecture was so great, that he was sent for by Charles II. to assist Denham the surveyor-general, and in 1663 he was chosen fellow of the Royal society, to whose memoirs he contributed some valuable papers. In 1665 he went to France, and visited the most curious edifices, &c. in the capital, and on his return he was appointed architect, and a commissioner for the reparation of St. Paul's cathedral. The dreadful conflagration of the city, which quickly followed, called for the exertion of the powers of the ingenious architect, but his model for a new capital, though approved by the king, was not adopted. When he succeeded sir J. Denham as surveyor-general, he resigned his Savilian professorship in 1673, and the following year received the honor of knighthood. By his advice Greenwich was selected for the erection of an observatory. In the beautifying London, his genius was particularly displayed, and the churches which he erected are lasting monuments of his vast powers. Besides St. Paul, the noblest edifice which he raised, he built 53 churches in London, among which St. Stephen, Walbrook, is particularly celebrated. The monument was also erected by him, and likewise the custom-house, Greenwich hospital, Emanuel college chapel, Trinity college library, Cambridge, the theatre at Oxford, &c. This ingenious man, whose labors deserve so much admiration, died 25th February 1723, aged 91, and he was buried with great solemnity in the vault of his favorite cathedral, where on a pillar these few words record the greatness of his genius, "Lector, si monumentum requiris, circumspice." Sir Christopher sat twice in parliament, for Plympton in Devonshire, 1685, and for Melcomb Regis in 1700, and he was in 1680 elected president of the Royal society, and in 1684 made comptroller of the works in Windsor castle. Though he never published any thing himself, several of his works have appeared in the publications of others. His son published, 1708, a learned work called numismat. antiq. sylloge, 4to, and died 1747, aged 72.

WRIGHT, *Nathan*, of Barwell, Leicestershire, was lord keeper of the great seal after Somers; but though abused by Burnet, as a strong tory, devoted to party and fond of money, he adds, that he never was charged with bribery in his court. He was removed in 1705 and passed the rest of life in retirement, and died 1721.

WRIGHT, *Samuel*, of Retford, Notts, settled in London, where he acquired reputation as an eloquent preacher. He published about 40 single sermons, but his best work is his treatise on the new birth He died 1746 at Newington Green.

WRIGHT, *Edward*, of Cambridge, attended the earl of Cumberland in his expedition to the Azores in 1589. He wrote the errors of navigation corrected, 1599, a work of merit—treatises on the sphere—on dialling—haven-finding art, &c. and died about 1620.

WRIGHT, *Edward*, attended lord Macclesfield in his travels in 1720-2, of which he wrote an account called observations, &c. 2 vols. 4to. an interesting work.

WRIGHT, *Abraham*, of London, was educated at Oxford, where he was public orator. During the civil wars he lived as tutor in several families, and died 1690. He wrote deliciæ deliciarum—commentary on the psalms—on the pentateuch—sermons, &c.

WRIGHT, *Joseph*, of Derby, was the pu-

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pil of Hudſon, and in 1773 viſited Italy. Two years after he returned, and died in his native town 1797, aged 63. His landſcapes and hiſtorical pieces are highly valued.

WRIGHT, *Paul*, was educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He obtained Oakley vicarage, and Burden chapel, Eſſex, and Snoreham rectory. 1739. He republiſhed in 1774, Heylyn's help to Engliſh hiſtory, 8vo. but his Chauncey's hiſtory of St. Alban's never appeared. A family bible with notes was publiſhed under his name. He died 1785.

WURMSER, *Dagobert Sigiſmund, count*, field-marſhal of Auſtria, was a native of Alſace. He was in 1793, commiſſioned to cover the ſiege of Mentz, and ſoon after attacked the Weiſſemburg lines, while the duke of Brunſwick fell on the left of the French army, and prince Waldeck on the right. He puſhed his conqueſt into Alſace, and took Haguenau, Druſenheim, &c. Theſe advantages were counterbalanced by the fatal battle of Triſchweiler; but the following year he repaired his loſſes by the taking of Manheim. In 1796 he haſtened to the relief of Mantua, and for two ſucceſſive days defeated the French. Bonaparte, however, prevailed at Caſtiglione, Montechiaro, and Lodano, and afterwards at Roveredo, and the Brenta, and after the ſevereſt loſſes, he threw himſelf into Mantua. Mantua, reduced by famine and by ſickneſs, ſurrendered 1797 to the conqueror. The aged commander retired to Vienna where he was received with the honor he deſerved, and he was appointed governor of Hungary, where he died 1797, aged above 80.

WYAT, *ſir Thomas*, in the ſervice of Henry VIII., was born in Kent, and educated at St John's college, Cambridge, which he quitted for Oxford. He was knighted by Henry, and employed in various embaſſies. He was author of ſeveral poems, and was the firſt who turned into Engliſh metre David's pſalms. He died 1541, aged 38.

WYCHERLEY, *William*, a comic writer, born at Cleve, Shropſhire, 1640. At 15 he went to France, where he embraced the Roman catholic tenets, and on his return in 1660, he reſided at Oxford, though not as member of the univerſity. He returned to the proteſtant faith, and entered at the Middle Temple, but preferred literature to the law. In 10 years he produced four comedies; love in a wood—the gentleman dancing maſter—plain dealer—and country wife, printed together in 1712, and the popularity of theſe recommended him to the notice of the great and the fair. He was noticed not only by Villiers duke of Buckingham, and by the ducheſs of Cleveland, who admitted him to the laſt degree of intimacy, but by Charles II. who viſited him when ill, and enabled him to remove to the ſouth of France for his health. On his return Wycherley was offered by the king the place of governor to his ſon; but his marriage with the counteſs of Drogheda offended his royal patron. Though the counteſs, who was fond of him to a ridiculous degree, beſtowed on him all her property, yet at her death ſoon after, his right was diſputed, and in conſequence of law ſuits he was thrown into priſon. Here he languiſhed for ſeven years, till James II. going to ſee the plain dealer, was ſo pleaſed with it, that he offered to pay the debts of the author, and ſettled an annuity of 200l. on him. Wycherley, however, was aſhamed to give an account of his debts, and continued in diſtreſs. Though averſe to a married life, he wiſhed to die married, and with this ſingular paſſion, he took for his ſecond wife a lady worth 1500l. and died eleven days after 1715. Beſides his comedies he wrote poems, a folio volume of which appeared 1704, and his poſthumous works, in proſe and verſe, were publiſhed by Theobald

WYCKE, *Thomas*, of Haerlem, was eminent as a painter. His ſea-ports, and his marine views, drawn in Italy, were highly admired. He died 1686, aged 70. His ſon *John* reſided for ſome years in London, where he aſſiſted Kneller. His paintings of battles, and eſpecially of horſes, diſplayed ſuperior excellence. He died in London, 1702, aged 62.

WYKEHAM, *William of*, was born at Wykeham, Hampſhire, 1324. Though his parents were poor, domeſtic difficulties were forgotten in the patronage of Uvedale, lord of Wykeham, and governor of Winchester. By degrees he roſe in the eſtimation of his friend, and was recommended to Edward III. who appointed him ſurveyor of his works at Windſor. By his advice this commanding ſituation was adorned with new buildings, and the preſent magnificent ſtructure erected; but the inſcription of "this made Wykeham," threatened ruin to the favorite. While his enemies interpreted the ambiguous ſentence to his diſcredit by reading it backward, Wykeham aſſured his maſter that inſtead of arrogating to himſelf the glory of the edifice, he wiſhed poſterity to know that the favor of the king had raiſed him to an exalted fortune. Thus reconciled to Edward, he roſe in conſequence, and when in orders he obtained the rectory of Pulham, Norfolk, and was advanced in 1366, to the ſee of Winchester. He was, beſides, chief warden and ſurveyor of the king's caſtles, warden of the foreſts, keeper of the privy ſeal, and afterwards ſecretary to the king. In 1367 he was chancellor of England, and continued in office till 1371, when he was deprived by the repreſentation of the parliament. Though engaged in affairs of ſtate, he paid attention to his dioceſe; abuſes were redreſſed, improvements in the diſcipline of the church introduced, and the houſes and palaces belonging to the ſee repaired. With the moſt munificent intentions, he appropriated the large poſſeſſions acquired by the favor of his ſovereign, in the endowment of two colleges.

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In 1373 a school was established at Winchester; but his noble designs were interrupted by the jealousy of the duke of Lancaster, who accused him as guilty of various misdemeanors, till the interference of the clergy restored him to the favor of the monarch, and his see. Under Richard II. he labored to effect his noble purpose, and under the king's patent, New college Oxford was begun in 1380, and finished 1386, and Winchester begun the following year, and completed in 1393. He enjoyed the gratification of seeing his two noble foundations flourish, and his example was followed soon after by his scholar Chicheley, who founded All-Souls, and by Henry VI. who on the same plan founded Eton, and King's Cambridge. Wykeham died at South Waltham 1404. Little is known of his private character; but if he had any failings, they were obscured in that spirit of beneficence and of charity which in his two noble establishments has so largely contributed to the advancement of literature. His life has been written by Lowth, who thus paid a becoming tribute of praise and gratitude to the memory of an illustrious founder.

Wynantz, *John*, of Haerlem, is eminent as a painter. His landscapes were much admired. He died 1670, aged 70.

Wyndham, *sir William*, a statesman, born about 1687. From Eton he went to Christchurch, and afterwards travelled over the continent. On his return he was chosen member for Somersetshire, and represented that county till his death. His abilities were so respectable, that in the change of ministry in 1710, he was appointed master of the queen's hounds, and afterwards secretary of state, and in 1713 chancellor of the exchequer. Under George I. he was removed, and appeared in the ranks of opposition, and ably vindicated Ormond, Oxford, and Strafford. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, he fell under the suspicion of government. As he never was brought to trial, it is natural to infer, that no guilt could attach to his conduct. He died at Wells, after a few days' illness, 1740. Pope has well painted his great powers of eloquence:

> Wyndham just to freedom and the throne,
> The master of our passions, and his own.

Wyvil, *Robert*, bishop of Salisbury, known in history for defending his right to Salisbury castle, by producing a champion to fight in single combat against his opponent William Montacute, earl of Salisbury. He died 1375.

X.

Xacca, an Indian philosopher, the legislator of the Japanese, a thousand years before the christian era. His memory is regarded with particular honor in China.

Xacca, *Erasmus*, a Sicilian in the 17th century, who wrote an account of the eruption of mount Etna in 1669—besides a didactic poem, in Latin, on fevers, &c.

Xaupi, *Joseph*, of Perpignan, author of a funeral oration on Lewis XIV.—historical researches on the citizens of Perpignan—two dissertations, &c. died at Paris 1778, aged 90.

Ximenes, *Roderick*, of Navarre, and archbishop of Toledo, laid claim to the primacy in preference to the see of Compostella, at Lyons, 1247, before Innocent IX. and his rights were confirmed.

Ximenes, *Francis*, was born at Torrelaguna in Old Castile 1437. He was educated at Alcala and at Salamanca, and afterwards went to Rome. He became grand vicar to Mendoza, bishop of Siquenza, and afterwards his learning and his knowledge of oriental literature recommended him to the notice of Isabella, who named him archbishop of Toledo, 1495. Thus at the head of the Spanish church, he bent his thoughts to the reformation of his clergy, and to the more impartial administration of temporal and ecclesiastical affairs. He was raised to the purple by Julius II. 1507, and was entrusted by Ferdinand with the affairs of the government, as prime minister. Not satisfied with his power he was ambitious of military glory, and at his own expence prepared an expedition against Oran, which he took, after displaying great marks of bravery. Ferdinand appointed him on his death bed regent of the kingdom during the minority of Charles V. and Ximenes exercised this authority not only with wisdom but with severity. He despised, however, clamor, satisfied in the good opinion of his sovereign, and in the support of the people to whom he granted important privileges. While thus laboring for the glory of his country, he was poisoned in eating trout, and

died

died two months after 1517, aged 81. These remarkable lines are engraved on his tomb in Ildefonso college:

Condideram musis Franciscus grande Lycæum,
Condor in exiguo nunc ego sarcophago.
Prætextam junxi facco, galeamque galero,
Frater, dux, præsul, cardineusque pater.
Quin virtute meâ junctum est diadema cucullo,
Cum mihi regnanti paruit Hesperia.

In his character Ximenes was patriotic, the friend of virtue and of merit, the protector of innocence, and the active promoter of industry. He was himself learned, and caused the famous Complutesian polyglott bible to be published in his newly erected university of Alcala. This national work, begun in 1514, was completed in 1517, in 6 vols. fol. and in four languages. The work is now very scarce. He also caused to be published the missal, and the breviary mosarabe.

XIMENES, *Joseph Albert*, prior general of the Carmelites, died 1774, aged 55. He published the two last volumes of the bulls of his order.

XYLANDER, *William*, of Augsburg, though born of poor parents, rose to distinction He was educated at Augsburg, and afterwards at Tubingen and Basil, and in 1558 was invited to fill a professor's chair at Heidelberg. He was in 1566 secretary to the assembly of divines, who held a conference on the eucharist, and he a second time filled the same honorable office in 1581. His application hastened his death, 1576, in his 43d year. He was the translator of Dion Cassius, of Marcus Antoninus, of Plutarch, and of Strabo, into Latin, &c.

XYPHILIN, *John*, of Trebizond, from the place of his birth was patriarch of Constantinople 1064, and died 1075. He wrote a sermon preserved in the bibliotheque of the fathers. His nephew of the same name wrote an abridgement of the history of Dion Cassius in Greek 1592, with little elegance. The work, containing the history of the emperors to the time of Alexander son of Mammea, is generally printed with Dion Cassius.

Y.

YALDEN, *Thomas*, a poet born at Exeter 1671. He was educated at Magdalen college school, and after being commoner of Magdalen hall he obtained a scholarship at Magdalen college, where he had for his fellow students Addison and Sacheverell. He published an ode on the taking of Namur, and a poem on the death of the duke of Gloucester, and in 1710 obtained a fellowship, and the following year was presented to a small living in Warwickshire. In 1706 he was received into the duke of Beaufort's family, and the next year resigned his fellowship. He afterwards obtained the livings of Chalton and Cleanville, in Hertfordshire, and the sinecures of Deans. Hains, and Pendles, in Devonshire, and lived in peaceful retirement until the trial of Atterbury. As Dr. Yalden was intimate with Kelly, the prelate's secretary, he was regarded as an accomplice and arrested, but as no direct charge could be brought against him, except a treasonable explanation of the words "thorough paced doctrines" discovered in his pocket book, he was set at liberty. He died 1736. He wrote besides, Hymn to night—hymn to darkness, his best poem, &c. His works deserve perusal, though they are not always polished. His faults are rather omissions of idleness, than the negligence of enthusiasm.

YART, *Anthony*, of Rouen, is author of the idea of English poetry, in 8 vols. 12mo. 1756, a work of merit. He wrote besides some poems, and was happy in his epigrams.

YORKE, *Philip Vid.* HARDWICKE.

YOUNG, *Patrick*, was educated at St. Andrew's, and incorporated to the degree of M. A. at Oxford, 1605. He was well skilled in Greek literature and was employed as librarian to the king, at St. James's palace. He published St. Clement's epistle to the Romans, in Greek and Latin, 1637, and he also undertook, but did not finish, the printing of the Septuagint from the Alexandrian MS. presented to the first Charles, by Cyril Lucar. He died 1652.

YOUNG, *Robert*, of Edinburgh, succeeded Andrew Hart, in the business of printer. When the troubles broke out in Scotland, he was banished, and his printing-presses destroyed. He

He afterwards returned, but was again banished for publishing some papers, in favor of the parliament, and died abroad 1655, aged 62.

YOUNG, *Edward*, an English poet, born 1681 at Upham near Winchester, the residence of his father, who was chaplain to William and Mary, and dean of Sarum, and who died 1705, aged 62, author of 2 vols. of sermons. He was educated at Winchester school, and in 1703, though superannuated, removed to New college, Oxford, which he left five years after on being chosen fellow of All Souls. He took his degree of LL.D. 1719. He first appeared before the public 1712, as author of an epistle to Lord Lansdowne, in consequence of the unpopular creation of 10 peers in one day by queen Anne, and the next year he prefixed a recommendatory copy of verses to the Cato of Addison. Though distinguished in literary fame, he was prevailed upon by the duke of Wharton, his father's friend, to abandon the prospect of two livings from his college, worth 600l. a-year, and to engage in a contested election, as a candidate at Cirencester, an event of which he was afterwards ashamed to the latest period of life. He took orders 1727, and soon after was appointed chaplain to the king, and paid such respect to the decorum of his new profession, that he withdrew from the stage his tragedy of the two brothers, which was already in rehearsal. He afterwards was presented, by his college, to the living of Welwyn, Herts, and in 1739, he married lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter of the earl of Lichfield, and widow of colonel Lee, whom he lost the following year. To relieve himself from the heavy melancholy, which this event brought upon him, he began his night thoughts, but though in this work he seemed to bid adieu to the world, he afterwards engaged in politics, by the publication of reflections on the public situation of the kingdom, and at the age of 80 he solicited further patronage from Secker, and was appointed clerk of the closet to the princess dowager. He died April 1765. Besides his great work the night thoughts, he published a poem on the last day—Eusiris, and the revenge, tragedies—the centaur not fabulous, a moral satire—estimate of human life, a sermon—conjectures on original composition—the love of fame, the universal passion—some papers in the spectator, &c. As a poet Young is highly respectable, his night thoughts abound with many sublime passages, and are written in a strain of true genuine morality, though occasionally obscure. As a clergyman he was particularly exemplary, full of benevolence, goodness, and piety.

YRIARTE, *Don John d'*, of Teneriffe, studied at Paris and Rouen, and became librarian to the king of Spain. He was also member of the royal Spanish academy, and interpreter to the Spanish secretary of state. He was author of a Greek palæographia, 4to. miscellaneous works in Spanish, 2 vols. 4to. —a catalogue of Greek MSS. in the Spanish king's library—catalogue of Arabic MSS. in the Escurial, 2 vols. fol. &c. He died 1771, aged 69.

YVON, *Peter*, of Montauban, was the follower of Labadie. He was in Holland and Middleburg, and acquired some celebrity, as a preacher among the Labadists, and as a writer on mystical subjects.

Z.

ZABARELLA, *Francis*, better known by the name of cardinal de Florence, studied the law at Bologna, and then became professor in that science at Padua, and when the city was besieged by the Venetians in 1406, he was deputed as ambassador to implore the assistance of France. Unable to succeed he retired to Florence, and afterwards was invited to Rome by John XXIII. who made him archbishop of Florence and a cardinal, and sent him in 1413 as his ambassador to the emperor Sigismund, at the council of Constance. He died there 1417, aged 78, and in respect to his learning, his funeral was attended by the emperor and all the members of the council. He was author of commentaries on the decretals, &c. 6 vols. folio—harangues—letters, &c.

ZABARELLA, *Bartholomew*, nephew of the preceding, was professor of law at Padua, and became archbishop of Florence. He died 1442, aged 46.

ZABARELLA, *James*, son of the preceding, was born at Padua, 1553, and died there 1589. He was well acquainted with the philosophy of Aristotle, and became philosophical professor at Padua, where he published commentaries on Aristotle's works, folio. He wrote a treatise de inventione æterni motoris, 4to. &c.

ZANZALUS,

ZANZALUS, *James*, a monk of the sixth century, founder of the sect of the Jacobites, who consider the perfection of the gospel to be the strict observance of fasts. They circumcise children, and acknowledge one nature and person only, in our Saviour.

ZAPOLSKI, *John de*, Vaivode of Transylvania, was elected king of Hungary 1526, after the death of Lewis II. He was opposed by Ferdinand of Austria, and supported by Solyman II., and he divided the kingdom with his rival 1536, and died four years after.

ZAPPI, *John Baptist Felix*, of Imola, cultivated the law with success at Rome. He became acquainted with Carlo Maratti, whose daughter he married, and from his fondness for literature he became one of those who established the academy degli arcadi at Rome. He died at Rome 1719, aged 52.

ZARATE, *Augustine de*, a Spaniard sent to Peru 1543. He was employed in the Low Countries, and published history of the discovery and conquest of Peru, a work of merit.

ZAZIUS, *Ulric*, of Constance, is known for his abilities as professor of law. He died at Friburg 1539, aged 74. He wrote epitome in usus feudales, &c.

ZECHARIAH, one of the minor prophets, prophesied in the reign of Darius Hystaspes. He encouraged his countrymen in the rebuilding of the temple, and he speaks in such plain terms of the Messiah, that he appears more as an historian than as a prophet.

ZEGEDIN, *Stephen*, of Zegedin, in Lower Hungary, was one of the first disciples of Luther. He was taken prisoner by the Turks, who treated him with great inhumanity. He died at Keven 1572, aged 67. He wrote speculum Roman. pontific. historic. 8vo.—assertio de trinitate, 8vo. &c.

ZELOTTI, *John Baptist*, a painter of Verona, distinguished by the beauty of his coloring, the accuracy of his figures, and the elegant simplicity of his designs. He died 1592, aged 60.

ZENO, *Apostolo*, of Venice, established in 1696 the academy of Animosi, in his native country, and in 1710 began to publish the giornale de literati, continued in 30 vols. to 1719. He afterwards resided at Vienna, at the invitation of the emperor Charles VI. to whom he was poet and historiographer. After ten years, during which he wrote several plays, for the imperial family, he quitted Vienna to return to Venice, and was succeeded by Metastasio. He died at Venice 1750, aged 81. His works have been printed in 10 vols. 8vo. in Italian, 1744, and contain 63 poems, either tragedies, comedies, or pastoral. He wrote besides some tracts on antiquarian subjects—dissertations on Vossius, 3 vols. 8vo.—letters—dissertation on Italian historians, 2 vols. 4to. &c. Though a popular poet, his pieces exhibit much confusion of plot, and unnecessary episodes, but his invention is striking, and his dialogues spirited and interesting. He is compared by the French to Corneille, and his successor Metastasio to Racine.

ZEPHANIAH, one of the 12 minor prophets, foretold the destruction of Nineveh, and exhorted his countrymen to repentance, about 624 B. C.

ZERUBBABEL, was permitted by Cyrus to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. He adorned it with the vessels plundered from the former temple, and carried to Babylon, and the dedication took place 515 B. C.

ZIANI, *Sebastian*, doge of Venice, is celebrated for embellishing his native city with the most splendid edifices, and the best productions of arts, at the end of the 12th century.

ZIEGLER, *Bernard*, of Misnia, professor of theology at Leipsic was esteemed by Luther and Melancthon, whose doctrines he ably supported. He died 1556, aged 60. He wrote some theological works.

ZIETTEN, *John Joachim Van*, of Worstrau, was distinguished in the Prussian service. He lost his first commission for challenging his superior officer, but his merits recommended him to the king. In the campaign of 1745, his valor was particularly displayed, he rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded general admiration at the siege of Prague, the battle of Lignitz, and the storming of Torgau. He died in retirement 1786, aged 87. He was of small stature, but the powers of the mind atoned for the deficiencies of nature.

ZIMMERMANN, *Matthias*, of Eperies, was protestant minister at Meissen, and died 1689, aged 64. He published a dissertation on a passage in Tertullian—florilegium philologico-historicum, 4to. &c.

ZIMMERMANN, *John George*, was born at Brug in the canton of Berne, 1728, and studied medicine at Gottingen under Haller, in Holland under Gaubius, and at Paris under Senac. He was noticed by the king of Prussia, and appointed physician to the king of England. In the latter part of life he gave way to melancholy, and his infirmities were increased by the infanity of his son, and the death of a beloved daughter. He died 1795, aged 66. He wrote a poem on the destruction of Lisbon by the earthquake, 1755—and physiological dissertation on irritability—an essay on solitude, 1756, translated into French and English—an essay on national pride, 1758, &c.

ZINEK, *Christian Frederic*, of Dresden, studied painting in England 1706, and chiefly excelled in enamel painting. He died 1767, aged 83.

ZINGHA, queen of Angola, was sister to Gola Bendi, king of the country, who sacrificed his family to his fears or cruelty. Zingha escaping, ascended the throne at his death, but was dispossessed by the Portuguese. She afterwards retired into the interior of Africa, where she obtained the sovereignty, and in her old age expressed a wish to be converted to christianity. She died 1664, aged 82.

ZINZEN-

ZINZERDORF, *Nicholas Lewis, count*, ſon of the chamberlain of the king of Poland, is celebrated as the founder of the ſect called Hernhuters, or Moravians, firſt begun at Bartelsuorf in Upper Luſatia, 1722. The place where theſe viſionaries met was a foreſt, which ſoon grew into a large village, and received the name of Hernhuth, and their doctrines were rapidly ſpread through Bohemia and Moravia. Some of them came to England, and by the patronage of general Oglethorpe and others, they obtained the protection of their ſect Their government is patriarchal; they conſider the pureſt precepts of the goſpel as the beſt guides of their conduct; their morals are irreproachable; and in their mutual ſupport of each other, diſplay the nobleſt virtues. They have, however, been accuſed by ſome of impure conduct and are charged with having a community of wives. Zizendorf died at Hernhuth 1660, aged 60, and was ſucceeded in the government of the ſect by de Dohna.

ZISKA or ZISCA, *John de Troeznou*, of Bohemia, embraced the military profeſſion and loſt one of his eyes in battle, in conſequence of which he was called Ziſka. He placed himſelf at the head of the Huſſites, and on the deceaſe of Wenceſlaus of Bohemia in 1414, he oppoſed the claims of Sigiſmund to the throne. Though he loſt his other eye at the ſiege of Rabi, he continued the war, and defeated his enemies at Auſſig on the Elbe, and became maſter of Bohemia. Alarmed by his aſtoniſhing ſucceſs, Sigiſmund ſent ambaſſadors to him to offer him the government of Bohemia, but during the negociation he fell a victim to the plague, 1424. An honorable epitaph, deſcribing his virtues, was placed on his tomb, which was diſgracefully eraſed by the ſoldiers of Ferdinand II. 1619. The report that he ordered his ſkin to be tanned, to be uſed as a drum to animate his ſoldiers, is falſe.

ZIZIM, or ZEM, ſon of Mahomet II. and brother of Bajazet, was governor of Lycaonia. On the death of his father, he diſputed the throne with his brother Bajazet, but being defeated, he fled to Egypt, and afterwards to France, where he claimed the protection of Charles VIII. He was afterwards delivered to the pope by the French king; but though demanded by Bajazet, who wiſhed to put him to death, he was kept a priſoner at Rome where he died 1497

ZOE, fourth wife of Leo VI., was mother of Conſtantine Porphyrogenitus, during whoſe minority, 912, ſhe governed with great wiſdom. She cruſhed the rebellion of Conſtantine Ducas, and after making peace with the Saracens, ſhe obliged the Bulgarians to return to their country. She was overpowered by the intrigues of the courtiers, and retired to a private ſtation, and died in exile.

ZOE, daughter of Conſtantine XI., married Argyrus, who aſcended the throne after her father; but diſguſted with her huſband, ſhe cauſed him to be ſtrangled, and placed on the throne Michael the Paphlagonian, a goldſmith, whom ſhe married. She was afterwards confined in a monaſtery, and after Michael's death, ſhe took for her third huſband, in her 64th year, Conſtantine Monomachus. This debauched princeſs died eight years after, 1050. Another, married the emperor Leo, ſurnamed the philoſopher, and died 21 months after, 893.

ZOLLIKOFER, *George Joachim*, of Switzerland, ſettled in the Pays de Vaud, and afterwards went to Monſtein in the Griſons, and then to Iſenburg, and to Leipſic, where he was diſtinguiſhed as an able divine. He died 1758, aged 28, author of a book of devotions—two volumes of ſermons, &c.

ZONARAS, *John*, a Greek hiſtorian, at the court of Conſtantinople. Tired with the world, he aſſumed the habit of a monk, and died in a monaſtery in the beginning of the 12th century. He wrote annals from the creation of the world to the year 1118, a work of little merit, &c.

ZOUCH, *Richard*, of Anſley, Wiltſhire, was educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and New college, Oxford. He became an advocate in Doctors' Commons, chancellor of Oxford, principal of Alban hall, and judge of the admiralty court. He wrote caſes and queſtions reſolved in the civil law, 8vo. 1652—vindication of the juriſdiction of the admiralty of England againſt ſir Edward Coke, &c. and died 1660.

ZOUST, *Gerard*, a German, diſtinguiſhed as a portrait painter. He lived in London, where Riley was his pupil, and died 1681. He was happy in his male figures, but he was too faithful a copier of nature, ſays Granger, to be much in vogue among the ladies. His higheſt price was 3l. a head.

ZUCCHERO, *Taddeo*, a painter, born 1529, in the duchy of Urbino. Cardinal Farneſe granted him a penſion, but his independence produced diſſipated habits and haſtened his end. He died 1566. His pieces are much admired, though his figures exhibit little variety in the features, and deſerve cenſure for ſtiffneſs.

ZUCCHERO, *Frederic*, brother to the preceding, was born in the duchy of Urbino, and died at Ancona 1609, aged 63. He ſettled at Rome where he was patronized by Gregory XIII. In conſequence of a diſpute with ſome officers, he drew a picture of calumny in which he repreſented the features of his enemies with aſs's ears, and in ſuch a correct manner that they could not be miſtaken, and this ſo offended the ſovereign pontiff that he was obliged to fly from Rome. After viſiting France, Holland, England, and Spain, he returned to Italy, and was honored with the title of knight by the Venetian republic, and afterwards invited to Rome, and placed at the head of an academy of painting. His pieces are much admired, though there appears a ſtiffneſs in

in his figures, and though his draperies are not executed with taste.

ZUINGLIUS, *Ulricus*, a zealous reformer, born at Wildehausen in Switzerland 1487. He studied the learned languages at Basil and Berne, and philosophy at Vienna, and took his degree of D.D. at Basil 1505. For ten years he acquired popularity as public preacher at Glaris, and in 1516 he was invited to Zurich. The tenets of Luther now propagated in Germany encouraged him to oppose the sale of indulgencies, and to regard them as impositions upon the superstitious credulity of the people. Undaunted he continued to increase the number of his adherents, and in 1523 he assembled the senate and the clergy of Zurich, and presented before them in 67 propositions the articles of his faith. Though opposed by the bishop of Constance, his doctrines were adopted by the full senate, and he was exhorted to preach the word of God, whilst all pastors were forbidden to teach any thing but what could be proved by the gospel. Another synod more powerfully favored the cause of Zuinglius, images and reliques were removed from churches, processions were forbidden, and the greater part of outward ceremonies was abolished. While, however, successful in the canton of Zurich, Zuinglius met with opposition in the other members of the Swiss confederacy, and after the fruitless conferences of Baden between Œcolampadius on the part of Zurich, and of Eckius on the part of the catholics, both sides had recourse to arms. In one of the first encounters the great champion of the reformation was slain, 11th October 1531. As a leader Zuinglius displayed great firmness, and astonishing presence of mind. Though he opposed the Romish church, he greatly differed from the German reformer, and each unhappily paid little respect to the opinions of the other. His followers continued to increase and in bearing his name they maintained doctrines on original sin, and on grace, rejected by the other seceders from Rome. According to Zuinglius, salvation was intended not only to infants, who died before baptism, but to heathens of a virtuous life. Some alterations were afterwards introduced by Calvin, by Beza, and others, but whilst the proselytes to these new opinions acquired the name of Calvinists in France, and in other parts of Europe, the Zuingliansassumed the appellation of Sacramentarians. The works of Zuinglius, as a controvertialist were respectable, chiefly written in German, and comprehended in 4 vols. fol.

ZUMBO, *Gaston John*, a sculptor, of Syracuse. He resided for some time at Rome, and then at Florence, and afterwards went to Genoa, and then to Paris, where he died 1701, aged 45. The best of his pieces are a nativity, and a descent from the cross.

ZUR-LAUBEN. *Beat de*, of Valais, was an able negociator from Zug, at the court of Lewis XIII. He was highly honored by his countrymen, and called the father of his country, and the pillar of religion. He died 1663, aged 66. He wrote an account of his negociations. His eldest son was engaged in the military affairs of his country, and distinguished himself at the battle of Vilmergen, against the Bernese. He died at Zug 1690, aged 74. A nephew of the preceding displayed his knowledge of war at the head of the French armies at the victory of Nerwinde. He died at Ulm 1704, aged 48, in consequence of several wounds received at the battle of Hochstet.

ZWINGER, *Theodore*, a physician, born in the Turgau. He became professor of moral philosophy and medicine, and died 1588. aged 54. He wrote the theatre of human life, a ponderous work, in 8 vols. fol. afterwards enlarged by his son *James*, who died 1610.

ZWINGER, *Theodore*, grandson of Theodore, studied medicine, which he abandoned for divinity. During the plague in Basil in 1629, he displayed great humanity as a pastor and a physician. He was author of several controversial tracts, and died 1651, aged 54. His son *John* became professor of Greek, and died 1696.

ZWINGER, *Theodore*, son of John, was professor of eloquence and medicine at Basil, where he died 1724. He published theatrum botanicum, in German, fol.—fasciculus dissertationum, 4to.—a Latin and German dictionary—some medical works, &c. His brother *John Rodolphus* was professor of divinity at Basil, and died there 1708, aged 48. He wrote sermons, tracts, &c.

ZYPÆUS, or VANDEN ZYPE, *Francis*, of Malines, was secretary to le Mire, bishop of Antwerp, who gave him the place of archdeacon of his church. He is author of some works of merit on the law, especially analytica enarratio juris pontificii novi—consultationes canonicæ—notitiæ juris Belgici—de jurisdictione ecclesiasticâ & civili, &c. in 2 vols. fol. He died at Antwerp 1650, aged 71. His brother *Henry*, was abbot of St. Andrew near Bruges, and died 1659, aged 83. He was author of several works, the best of which is sanctus Gregorius magnus, &c.

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